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17th Year

January First, 1914

Number 1



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Address by J. A. Everitt, President, to the Fifth Annual Convention of the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, December 16, 1913

Mr. Chairman, Delegates and Visitors:

As president of the Farmers' Society of Equity I am glad to greet you and welcome you to our city, and to this, the fifth convention of our society.

Our meeting, when its purposes are carefully considered, I believe, is an event of the most stupendous importance in the history of our country.

We have come together here to consider the vital affairs of American agriculture, and these things concern every man, woman and child in the country. Our purpose in coming together here is to decide what the fruits of the field, garden and orchard shall sell for and the terms on which the people off of the farms shall secure them.

Some people will say that it matters not what this convention resolves to do, or what prices it may declare the crops are worth—that the acts of this convention will have no influence on future prices. But they may be mistaken. While our present membership is not sufficient to exert enough influence to compel profitable prices for all the crops, I believe it is possible for this convention to produce conditions that will enlist a million or more farmers during the coming year and thus establish, completely, our system of marketing, when the producers of the crops will have ALL to say about the prices and terms of sale.

But if we are not able to do this in a year we need not be discouraged. We can take satisfaction from the fact that we are on the right track at last to solve the agricultural marketing problem. The realization of this hope is as certain as any human event can be, and, when it is realized, the world will have taken the greatest step forward since the beginning of the Christian era.

I will not take any time to prove to you that farmers have a marketing problem to solve, or that the world faces another problem—the one of how the people are to be fed in the future. Some people claim that the latter one is the greatest problem of the day. I will agree in this. But it is well for every person to realize that the solution of the latter problem depends absolutely on the former one being first solved. Every one admits that to feed the future increasing millions in our country and in foreign countries the acres farmed must produce more. But more than a hundred million dollars expended by our national and state governments each year for the past fifty years, for better farming and greater production, has not resulted in increasing the average acre yields a fraction of a bushel or a pound per acre. If it had not been for the immense areas of new soil put under cultivation each year our country would have ceased to be an exporting country many years ago, as it has approached that condition now and is, at this very time, becoming a heavy importer of many farm products that our farms are adapted to produce.

Why is it that the United States, originally having the most fertile land that God created, and enough land, if kept reasonably productive, to feed and clothe all of the people of the world, has ceased to produce a material surplus beyond feeding our own population and has become a heavy importing country?

We must blame the abominable, extravagant, wasteful, sinful marketing system, that has been in vogue, for this condition.

We have robbed the soil of its fertility and sold it for a bare existence. Every abandoned farm and every impoverished acre is a mute protest against the robber system and a con-

stant reminder of why we are rapidly passing from an exporting, wealth-accumulating nation to an importing, wealth-squandering one.

Realizing that this country had reached the point where it was not likely to produce enough of the necessities of life to support its people, under the present wasteful system, and not understanding the problems of the farmers and consumers of their products, the last Congress made a law that makes the markets of our country as free to the farmers in foreign countries as to our own.

If we needed one more thing to complete the demoralization of agriculture in this country and to bring our population face to face with prospective famine, as far as dependence on the products of our own farms is concerned, the lawmakers could not have selected a more certain way.

Pretended farmers' friends are constantly harping on the greater acre yields of the farms in France and Germany and Belgium and Italy and some other European countries. But don't they know that every such country protects its farmers against the cheap imports from other countries and this holds the prices high enough so that the farmers can, and they do, buy large quantities of fertilizers to return to the soil. Thus they not only maintain the average yields, but are increasing them.

I am not a high protectionist, neither a free trader, and this is not partisan politics. But I can not see how American agriculture is to get any benefit from this arrangement of opening up our markets to the farm products of the world. And whatever loss results to our agriculture our own farmers are indirectly responsible for it. If they would have had the right kind of an organization their own representatives could have been sent to Washington and shown Congress and the President that letting foreign farm products come in free would not decrease the cost of living, or increase our average yields, but would increase the profits of the millers' trust, the beef trust, the potato exploiters, etc.; that the way to increase our acre yields is not to cheapen the prices of the products of the acres, but to raise them, so that the profit will stimulate increased production. Nothing will stimulate production like selling the products for profitable prices.

Our whole economic plan in this country is wrong. We see how our farm yields have become less, and how it is impossible to increase them under the conditions that have prevailed. You might as well try to raise yourself by pulling on your boot straps as to increase the yields, or increase farmers' profits by the kind of legislation we are getting, or by the tremendous efforts being made to increase production, while the matter of marketing and prices is ignored.

And it is much the same with that other problem, the high cost of living. Laborers strike for higher wages and get them. What their employers pay them extra is added on the price of the goods and the consumer pays out his higher wages for the more expensive necessities of life. Or, the people get more money and spend it with the tradesman until he begins to show a little prosperity, when another man comes in the same neighborhood and opens up another store. Thus the trade is divided, there are two operating expenses to meet instead of one, the price of the necessities of life goes up and the consumer pays it.

Laborers think they get an advantage when they strike and win higher wages. But do they? Wages are

(Continued on Page 6)

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J. A. Everitt
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No. 1

Fifth Annual Meeting, Farmers Society of Equity

Held in Indianapolis, Indiana, December 16, 17, 18, 1913

DELEGATES from Oklahoma and the northwest began arriving on Sunday, December 14, and by Monday afternoon the offices at headquarters were full of valiant soldiers of the sod from near and far. The delegates at once gave evidence of the fact that they came with the intention of making this a convention of great business progress, and that they were capable of accomplishing their aims was immediately apparent.

Tuesday morning the retiring board of directors met in regular session in the offices of the president of the society. The directors present were J. A. Everitt, president; W. H. Mitchell, vice-president; Robert Stephenson of Indiana; S. W. Morris of Minnesota; J. A. Harmon of Oklahoma and C.

Hayes Taylor of Indianapolis. Those not present were W. S. Sure of Alabama, Fred N. Parkinson of Idaho and Jacob Bretz of Indiana. A. Y. Satterfield, bearing a proxy from Mr. Parkinson, was admitted as his representative on the board. The development of the society during the year of 1913 was taken up and the showing of an increase during the year of over 300 per cent in membership was very satisfactory to all members of the board, the principal sections of development being Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nebraska, Minnesota, Alabama and Pennsylvania. Growth in other states, while not so great in volume, was nevertheless very creditable to the field workers in those states.

Discusses Federation

The board gave careful considera-

tion to the idea of federating all associations having a practical organization for marketing, and it was generally agreed that special effort should be made to awaken an active interest in the idea amongst the members of local and sectional marketing associations. A recommendation was made to the effect that the national convention be urged to take some actual step toward the accomplishment of some such plan. Mr. Satterfield expressed emphatically the opinion that such a movement, undertaken by capable men, would meet with instant and unvarying success, and gave in support of his views his own success in this identical line of work, having "federated" a number of local associations in the northwest with the F. S. E. during the past year.

It was the opinion of the board,

based upon the developments of the past year, that many, if not all organized farmers can be brought to a co-operative basis in the establishment and operation of a market system based upon sound business principles, and that no matter of greater importance could be considered by the delegates to the convention.

First Session, Tuesday, December 16

The delegates were called to order in the assembly hall of the Lorraine Hotel at 10 o'clock a. m., President Everitt in the chair, who at once delivered his annual address, which will be found elsewhere. Immediately following the address of the president, the committee on credentials made its report. The following states were represented by accredited dele-

(Continued on Page 5)



Officers of The Farmers Society of Equity at Annual Meeting

Reading from left to right: Martha Boyd, typist; D. McGuire, Hamilton, Mont.; David Holmgren, director, Tremonton, Utah; Charles H. DeCamp, vice-president Idaho State Union, St. Anthony, Idaho; L. H. Brochman, manager Parker's Prairie Local Union, Minnesota; W. H. Mitchell, vice-president, Hutchinson, Kas.; A. O. Eaton, West Fork, Ind.; C. B. Lozier, director, and manager Gulf Coast district, Robertsdale, Ala.; Henry Prescott, general manager Equity Publishing Company, Indianapolis; J. A. Everitt, president, Indianapolis; S. W. Morris, director, Rochester, Minn.; S. F. Everitt, advertising manager Up-to-Date Farming; A. Y. Satterfield, national organizer, and president Idaho State Union, Sterling, Idaho; E. H. Rettig, director of marketing, Indianapolis; J. A. Harmon, secretary of Oklahoma State Union, Shawnee, Okla.; C. Hayes Taylor, treasurer, Indianapolis; E. F. Walton, state organizer, Geneva, Neb.; Mrs. M. K. Sleight, secretary, Indianapolis. (A photograph of the entire delegation was, unfortunately, not secured.)

129103
Feb. 18. 1929

The New Year and the Old

TODAY we begin a new year. Yesterday saw the last of a year that is forever gone, except as it lives and will continue to live in memories. Its opportunities for achievement are as far from us as are those of the years that glided by in the lives of the ancients. How about the memories? With all of us they are made up of sorrows and disappointments, of regrets, of neglected opportunities, of attempts and failures, and of mistakes. But these have not made up the year. They have only been incidents in it, and to diminish their effects and lighten their burdens there have been periods of happiness, of pleasure in things said and done, of opportunities eagerly seized and made the most of, of successes to cheer and encourage us, and also apparently doubtful efforts, whose results proved the wisdom of the action. Such is life, and the question of its success or failure depends upon which is most abundant, the thorns or the roses.

The year 1913 has in many respects been a peculiar one. Over a vast area of the United States the farms have required the usual or even a greater amount of labor, but in spite of it all production has been below the normal, many crops bordering upon failure. This would naturally mean better prices to the farmers because of the scarcity, and to measurably compensate them for their losses, and up to this date that natural result has to a degree at least been manifest. But the nation's rulers have entered the arena, and, not so much to supply the deficiency, we may be sure, as to gratify well-known selfish interests that seem to hold the legislative ear, have thrown down the barriers that protected American farmers and have invited into our markets the free competition of the soil and pasture and feed-lot products of the world. In spite of our short production the effect of this is already being felt, sufficiently, at least, to show what the effect will be when we are blessed (or cursed, which is it?) with a year of abundant production. This is a problem the year we enter today may solve unless some counter action may be taken to turn aside the evils and save agriculture from a calamity it never before encountered.

The year has given birth to many other things that are new, at least new in their proportions. There never was so general, so wide-spread and so powerful an effort to encourage and secure more abundant farm production. A double yield is the slogan, and millions of money is staked to accomplish it. Good, says almost every farmer, and good say we; but this increased production, to be a benefit to the farmers, must be accompanied by increased consumption. There must be a market that will take it all at remunerative prices, or the efforts that bring the increase will result in loss to the farmers. Little is said on that side of the proposition, because these strange and mystifying efforts are not so much in the interest of the farmers and agriculture, nor yet in that of the consumers, as they are in selfish interests to be developed and improved thereby. The manufacturers, implement and machine makers and the

great mercantile concerns want to sell more stuff; the railroads want more freight to carry; the fertilizer trust wants the farmers to use and pay for more of their commodity; the packers want more meat-producing animals that they can buy at lower prices, and from which to get greater quantities of meat to store and sell to consumers at prices as high as before. The boards of trade want more products of the farms so as to make more doubtful prices and more uncertain market conditions so they may have all the better opportunities for gambling in price. One can easily see where these various interests come in, but without an assurance of demand and price where is to be found the benefit to the farmers?

In reviewing the year we mention these things as lessons to be studied by the farmers themselves. Meanwhile, we are glad to say the farmers have not been entirely idle. They have studied as they never did before the importance to them of the marketing of their crops. In many places they have put new methods into practice, and in every instance they have derived benefits therefrom not only for themselves, but for those who bought and used their products. But alas! the conservatism that holds the agricultural world to the old methods, the methods farmers learned in childhood days, and that cling to them as do the memories of the loved ones in the old home. This has made progress slow.

But today there is just as much of the new year ahead of us as there is behind us of the old year that is gone. What will the new year bring, and what will it see accomplished? It will bring its sunshine and its shadows, its sorrows and its joys, just as the other years have done. There will come with it opportunities for good that will be availed of and others that will be neglected. Let us all try during this year of 1914 to do the greatest possible amount of good, to win the greatest possible successes and to make the very fewest mistakes.

Specially let us see to it that the great business of farming be brought to that exalted plane where it belongs by its divine origin, by its indispensability to both the human race and the animal kingdom, and by the fact that the success of all other business depends upon its success. To bring farming to that plane devolves upon the farmers themselves. They alone take the broad view that success is not alone in production, but also in marketing, in selling, in supplying demand and in price, equitable alike to both producer and consumer. No one of the outside concerns that are promising so much propose anything in this important part of the work. But the farmers are seeing things in the greater light, and before the year we enter today has retired behind the closed door of the past, we shall see business on the farms as well as cultivation and production. We shall see as great crops produced as science and nature combined will make, and we shall see the products go to and supply the demand at prices that will pay the producers well, but that will not make greedy millionaires with conscienceless toll gates between the two.

God grant it, and give all of our readers a Happy New Year.

Still Worrying About the Price

BUYERS everywhere are still worrying about what they pay for things. Government departments send out bulletins every once in awhile telling how much more things cost now than the same things did a few years ago, and Congress is constantly wrestling with the problem in one way or another, but nobody seems near a practical solution. The fact is the trouble inter-

locks. It costs more to do business now than it formerly did, and for that reason profits must be greater, and to make profits greater prices must be higher. In the first place, merchants and clerks are at greater expense and they must have higher wages. In the next place, they do many things for their customers that they did not do a few years ago. Among other things we may mention the delivery of goods.

Such a thing was unknown in the memory of men yet living, but an enterprising merchant proposed, as a trade winner, to deliver to their homes the goods his customers bought. It was popular and the other merchants had to do the same or lose trade. Now it is the rule not only in the cities, but in the remote country villages. It involves expense, and that expense is added to the selling price and is therefore paid for not only by those who are served, but by those who live in the country and to whom no deliveries can be made. This is another case where the country people must pay for what the town people get. But this is only an incident. Other expenses are incurred, some warranted and others unwarranted, but all added to the selling price.

Another factor is that too many people have gone into business. Some years ago there was a general drifting to the farms, but for a number of years the drift has been strong the other way. As farm products were made the medium of cruel speculation, and farm prices were held down while consumer prices were forced up, the farms lost their attraction and the young people drifted to the towns and cities and sought business openings and opportunities, or made them. Every additional business man that entered the field was another individual, generally a family, for business profits to provide for, and it was another nonproducing person or family for the farmers, who are the main customers of the town and village merchants, to support in the price they paid for the goods they bought at the stores. Thus has the productive power of the rural population been impaired, and it has been perverted, misdirected, until we have reached, by gradual steps, the condition the producing and consuming world is now in.

But this is not all, nor is it the worst. Greed is an element of human nature. In some it is only reasonable and moderate and is under control. In others it is the ruling passion, is unreasonable, extortionate, unsatisfiable. That class of people has formed

combinations to gratify their insatiable greed by monopolizing the purchase of the products of the farm and also the sale of these necessities of life, exercising their power to force down the prices paid the farmers and to force up the prices charged the users. This terrible fact is beginning to be understood by the people, and protests are going up from many influential sources. Congressman McKellar, discussing a bill for the control of such market combines, called that class of people "voracious vultures of the market places" and the combines themselves "plunderbunds of the food sharks." Even these terms are not extravagant when we realize the effect such market manipulations have on the people, both the producers of foodstuffs and the consumers of them. Why can not the rulers see this terrible evil and prohibit it by law? Congress and the government are everlastingly enacting laws to prohibit or punish something people do, but this seems to be one of the things they dare not interfere with, and it goes on robbing producers and consumers alike.

Thus are built up the high prices so universally talked about and complained of today. Farmers must pay high prices for what they buy, and there is a reason. Eaters must pay high prices for what they consume, and there is a reason. The reason is not so much in a scarcity as in combination and manipulation. But there is a remedy. Readjust to some extent the methods of business, but, above all, have a different marketing system. Get the supply and demand closer together. Shut out the cruel greed that fattens upon the substance of all and has brought about a condition that alarms the world. If the government can not or will not do it, the people themselves can. The first sellers and the final buyers must get closer together. We know they can do it, and we have faithfully and persistently pointed out the way. Each day makes the road plainer. The recent great gathering in this city emphasized the fact of accomplishment, and the sun of success is getting above the horizon.

Labor Going to Waste

BY LABOR we do not mean work being done, but rather the capacity to do work. Waste labor has long been a problem. In the south, and in many northern cities, there is a great quantity of colored men, strong and husky, having great capacity for manual labor, but making no use of it. This labor not only fails to pay its own way, but it becomes a burden upon the working branch of society. And who bears the brunt of it? Not the wealthy, for that class can protect itself against it, and even if it donates to the support of the improvident through charity, the donations come indirectly from the class that creates the wealth.

Chicago is now again face to face with its annual problem of caring for its thousands of unemployed men, out of work and out of funds. Chicago, and doubtless other cities, become in winter a haven for a horde of hungry idle men. They find work in the country, on the farms, in the summer, but when the north winds blow they strike out for the cities, without money enough saved to tide them through.

Those who have investigated the problem declare these men are not "tramps." They know work and are not afraid of it. Just what to do with them is, first, a municipal problem the cities must face and wrestle with. Second, it is a problem that is of national importance, and should be so considered. It is also a farma problem, and this phase should be considered as well. Laborers are scarce on the farms in the summer and work is hard

to find in the cities in the winter. The farms want the men in summer—the cities do not want them in the winter. The burden of caring for those who do not work rests upon those who do, and winter itself brings to them burdens almost as heavy as can be borne, let alone this other unwelcome and unnecessary burden of providing for the homeless who fill up the cities with the first fall of snow.

This is a matter that calls for co-operation. Even in winter thousands of farms are calling for men, until the corn is all in the cribs, to say the least. These country workers should stay in the country. They are the ones to whom the "stay-on-the-farm" propaganda should be directed. They are the denizens of the towns to whom "back-to-the-farm" should be preached, even though they worked for their board alone until spring. Country communities should provide for keeping these men in the country, or at least in the country towns. In France club-houses are kept up throughout the country for their accommodation. Something of the kind could be adopted here. Moreover, this class of men are fair objects for mission work of the churches, country, town and city. Let them know society takes an interest in them and they will take more interest in society. Teach them the value of thrift.

Why not shunt some of this uplift crusade over on the roadway of that portion of mankind who travels a path that does not take him to a home where he is welcome—a home. He needs uplifting. The farmer does not.

Fifth Annual Meeting

(Continued From Page 3)

gates: Alabama, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Washington, Nebraska, Utah, Pennsylvania, Florida, Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio and North Dakota.

The convention heartily approved of the address as a whole and committees were at once appointed to undertake the work outlined therein. The personnel of the committees was as follows:

Committee on Credentials—C. Hayes Taylor of Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Mitchell of Hutchinson, Kas.; Robert Stephenson of Lebanon, Ind.

Committee on the President's Address—Dominic McGuire of Montana, A. Y. Satterfield of Idaho, B. F. Walton of Nebraska.

Committee on Minimum Prices of Farm Products—J. A. Everitt of Indianapolis, C. Hayes Taylor of Indianapolis, S. W. Morris of Rochester, Minn.

Committee on Market Representatives—L. H. Brochman of Parker's Prairie, Minn.; C. B. Lozier of Roberts-dale, Ala.; Ferd. Leutz of North Dakota, E. H. Rettig of Indianapolis, C. H. DeCamp of Idaho.

Committee on Federation and Organization—A. Y. Satterfield of Pocatello, Idaho; J. Harris Lenker of Sunbury, Pa.; B. F. Walton of Geneva, Neb.; C. Hayes Taylor of Indianapolis, Ind.; Dominic McGuire of Hamilton, Mont.

After appointment of committees (who immediately retired and entered upon the constructive work of the convention) the delegates indulged in a snappy and interesting discussion of general matters affecting the farmers of the United States and the particular problems of organization and co-operation of farmers for marketing. (We regret our inability to provide space here for a complete report of the forceful and illuminating talks made by the delegates from the several sections.)

The most important and vital matters were taken up by the committee on organization and federation. This committee deemed it advisable to make special recommendations of changes in the constitution and by-laws of the National Union. That these changes were believed necessary was proved by their adoption, almost without change, by a practically unanimous vote of the delegates of the convention. The changes of chief importance are as follows:

Membership Fees and Dues

The five-year membership was eliminated. Membership can now be for one year only. All five-year memberships previously reported will hold good, however.

The membership fee was increased by 50 cents, and members at large were placed upon the same basis as members of locals and hereafter can be admitted to membership only upon payment of the regular membership fee of \$2.50, which in all cases pays the dues of the first year and includes a subscription to the official paper.

The fee for county union charters was increased from \$2 to \$5. The fee for state union charters was increased from \$5 to \$10.

Organized Forms

Provision was made for the organization of district and sectional clearing houses in addition to the other organized forms. A district clearing house is organized by three or more locals and the business of buying and selling for the membership of all locals logically belonging to such clearing house shall be done by it. These district clearing houses may be formed by locals of one or more counties. They take the place of the county unions, but are not limited by county boundaries, as locals in adjoining counties may become members of the same district clearing house, with the permission of the next higher organiza-

tion. They shall be governed by a board of directors consisting of one member from each local. These directors shall elect an executive committee of three persons to have active charge of the business of the district clearing house.

The convention also authorized the organization of section clearing houses, which may include the local and county or district clearing houses in a section composed of a state or portions of two or more states, in order to centralize, as may be found advisable, the business of the members within any particular section, regardless of state boundaries. However, the scope and boundaries shall be approved by the national clearing house. Section clearing houses shall be governed by a board of directors elected by local or district clearing houses and the business management placed in the hands of an executive committee of three, chosen by the board of directors.

Read all the advertisements, and if you ever lose by one in UP-TO-DATE FARMING we want to know it.

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Service

For years this publication has endeavored to be of the greatest possible service to its readers in assisting them to market their goods to the best advantage.

We want all of our readers to know that we are trying to be of service to them in the advertising as well as the editorial columns.

Hardly a day passes that we do not refuse unreliable, fake or objectionable advertisements amounting to considerable revenue.

This is in line with our policy of "Service," however, and we are going to "stick to it."

Read all the advertisements, and if you ever lose by one in UP-TO-DATE FARMING we want to know it.

A. H. Ludwig

In the Advertising Department

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

tion. They shall be governed by a board of directors consisting of one member from each local. These directors shall elect an executive committee of three persons to have active charge of the business of the district clearing house.

The convention also authorized the organization of section clearing houses, which may include the local and county or district clearing houses in a section composed of a state or portions of two or more states, in order to centralize, as may be found advisable, the business of the members within any particular section, regardless of state boundaries. However, the scope and boundaries shall be approved by the national clearing house. Section clearing houses shall be governed by a board of directors elected by local or district clearing houses and the business management placed in the hands of an executive committee of three, chosen by the board of directors.

Minimum Prices

The convention directed that the scale of minimum prices for farm, orchard and garden crops be left to the board of directors of the national clearing house, and they in turn placed the matter in the hands of the executive committee for further investigation.

Reincorporation

There was a strong demand on the part of a majority of delegates for making it possible to sometimes hold the national convention, or the annual meeting, in some other place than Indianapolis. The executive committee of the national board was given the authority and instructed to reincorporate the Farmers Society of Equity under a law that will permit the annual meeting to be held at any point in the United States selected by the representatives to the previous annual meeting. (The place of the next annual meeting, as selected by the representatives, is Pocatello, Idaho; the time to be determined by the board of directors.) This order does not carry with it any change in the plans or objects of the society, nor removal of headquarters.

Federation

The board of directors were instructed and authorized to provide a method for federating any local, county, district or sectional marketing association with the Farmers Society of Equity for the purpose of co-operating in marketing and fixing fees and dues for such federation.

Nomination and Election of National Officers

The following amendment was adopted as a substitute for Section 4 of Article VIII:

NOMINATIONS

Any member in good standing, and who has been such for at least one year, shall be eligible to election to any office in the national clearing house. Subordinate clearing houses (unions) may, by majority vote, nominate one candidate for each of the offices named. Such nominations must be

reported to the national clearing house on or before a date six weeks prior to the opening date of the annual meeting. These shall be the nominees. They shall be published in the official paper of the society in at least three issues immediately preceding the annual meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The officers and directors of the Farmers Society of Equity, with the exception of the secretary, shall be elected by the organized local clearing houses and the federated associations. The members of such shall express their choices on ballots furnished by the National Union, or printed in the official paper or on other paper. Said ballots shall be sent to the national clearing house by mail, or they may be brought to the annual meeting by the delegates representing such local clearing houses or associations and voted in the annual meeting. The greatest number of votes shall elect, provided, it shall be found that the total number of votes cast shall equal fifty-one (51) per cent of the total membership in good standing. If such number of votes by ballot be less than fifty-one (51) per cent of the total number of members in good standing, then the election shall devolve upon the accredited delegates present at the annual meeting, who shall vote the number of votes to which they are entitled by representation and proxy.

The following amendment was passed as a substitute for Section 5 of Article VIII:

REPRESENTATION

The annual meeting of the Farmers Society of Equity shall be composed of representatives of subordinate unions or clearing houses, as follows:

Each local clearing house shall be entitled to one representative, each county or district clearing house shall be entitled to one representative-at-large, and one for each 1,000 members or fraction thereof in the county or district; each section clearing house shall be entitled to one representative-at-large, and one for each 2,000 members or fraction thereof in the section. In the event that it is impractical for any local clearing house to send a representative, it may join another, or more than one, to send a representative. In such cases the delegate shall have as many votes in the meeting as he carries credentials.

The above covers the most important work of the annual meeting. (A more complete report was authorized to be published in pamphlet form, which can be obtained by request.)

Officers for 1914

The officers elected for the next year are as follows:

For president, J. A. Everitt of Indianapolis; for vice-president, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; for national organizer, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling, Idaho; for treasurer, C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis.

For directors, all the above and the following seven elected directors: W. Griesenthwaite, Oregon City, Ore.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; J. Harris Lenker, Sunbury, Pa.; O. E. Scott, Pocatello, Idaho; David Holmgren, Tremonton, Utah; C. B. Lozier, Roberts-dale, Ala.; A. E. Weber, Geneva, Neb.

Meeting of the New Board

Immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting the new board of directors met in regular session in the offices of the president and the work for the coming year was outlined. The deliberations were concerned chiefly with the actual work

of organizing, the marketing of farm crops, market representatives, reports, adjustments, claims, contracts and other details connected therewith. Plans were devised to obtain greater concentration and concerted action in marketing. The utmost care will be exercised in the selection of market representatives, so that efficient, honest service shall be assured, and a route as short as possible between producer and consumer shall be found. (The complete report will be in the pamphlet referred to.)

The Executive Committee

The executive committee for the year 1914 was selected. It is composed of President J. A. Everitt, Treasurer C. Hayes Taylor and National Organizer A. Y. Satterfield.

* * *

The success of this great movement is as certain as the coming of the days, and nothing can delay it but the indifference of the man at home, the farmer himself, who will produce the crops with which this great organization will do its business of building a greater prosperity. These men, the very foundation of all progress, must be loyal and earnest. The officers of the National Union are at your service. With your loyal support they and you can win every struggle against any and all opposition. Do your duty as one member—your duty to your own local—and the great organization will work ceaselessly and inexorably to do the will of its members and to bring a greater prosperity to all. Be loyal to your local. That is all that is necessary. Attend its meetings, elect the best men to office, abide by its will and, above all else, do business through it.

Now let us face forward and make strides!

Smile Awhile

Why They Don't

Gump—Why is it that the women don't tell their age?

Guy—They are all old enough to know they don't have to.

A Continuous Job

"Mrs. Pepper is certainly a tireless business woman."

"What business is she engaged in?"

"Everybody's."

Something Still Bigger

"Wife, I do think that new hat of yours is the biggest thing I ever saw."

"Never mind. You won't think that when you get the bill."

Qualified

"Do you believe in women holding office?"

"Sure I do. Some day I'm going to run my wife for Congress on her knack of introducing bills into the house."

Funny Side of Law

"That lawyer of mine has a nerve."

"Why so?"

"Listen to this item in his bill: 'For waking up in the night and thinking over your case, \$5.'"

If—But

If a man had 100 hens and each hen was laying an egg a day, and it cost 2 cents per day for the keep of each hen, and eggs were bring 7 cents each, how much money would—but what's the use? Not one of the blamed hens is laying!

Just So

"Dorothy," asked her aunt one day, "do you like to go to school?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied dutiful Dorothy, without the slightest hesitation. "I like going and I like coming back. It is staying there between times that sticks me."

Taken at Her Word

One morning, while Mrs. Cobb was at her summer home in the country, she decided to go uptown and spend the day with a friend. Her grocer had not called by the time she was ready to leave, so she wrote on a card:

"All out. Don't leave anything." And she tacked it on the door.

Upon her return at night she found the house had been ransacked and nearly everything of any value had been taken. On the card which she had left on the door these words had been added:

"Thanks. We haven't left much."

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops Markets and Trade

BRADSTREET'S summary of the state of trade on December 20 is as follows:

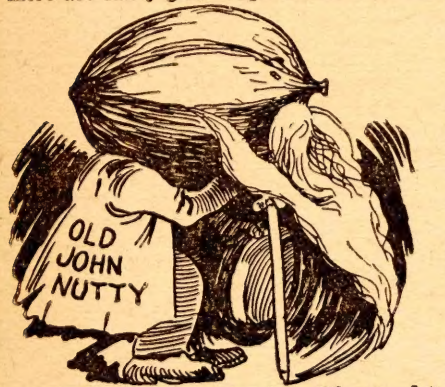
Quiet. Wholesale and jobbing less active. Retail irregular. Mild weather retards seasonable goods. Holiday demand equals last year. Excellent winter wheat reports. Securities markets have better tone. More doing in pig iron. Price declines on steel resisted. Largest wool sales in months. Clearings larger than last week, slightly below last year.

From the United States Department of Agriculture we get estimates from which these deductions are made:

Fourteen crops that occupied 300,000,000 acres this year are valued at \$4,940,301,000. The value of these crops exceeds like crops of 1912 by 3.8 per cent, and 1911 by 7.6 per cent. In most cases the crops yielded less this year than in the other years with which we are comparing, while the total yield of the fourteen crops is far below the totals of either other year. And yet the exclusive greater crop teachers are abroad in the land.

Colder and more seasonable weather for wheat has prevailed part of the time over the belt since our former report; still the growth has not been stopped. Outside of the rank growth and the tenderness of the plant, which might be serious if very cold weather would come suddenly, the prospect is about the best ever. The acreage also is the largest ever. The visible supply change since our former report is inconsiderable against a five and a half million bushel increase the same period last year. There has not been much change in price, some markets being slightly lower and others slightly higher than two weeks before.

The corn situation is strong, although there has been some decline in prices. The decline has been the greatest in Cincinnati—about 10 cents a bushel. This is because there are fairly good crops in the Cincinnati



Old John Nutty accepts, without adulteration, the opinion that we must multiply our crops to increase our profits. O. J. N. is for the agricultural expert strong, but nothing doing for the F. S. E. system of marketing.

district and the buyers are taking advantage of the ignorance of growers and their willingness to sell. There is no valid reason why corn should be selling at Cincinnati at 86 cents when St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago markets are 4 cents above.

Another liberal slice was taken off of the oats visible, but the market has not quite held the former advance at Chicago and St. Louis, but is unchanged to higher at Kansas City and Cincinnati.

Late reports on the cotton crop have placed the yield higher and prices have sagged badly, being nearly a cent a pound lower than two weeks before. The government report of the crop now stands at 13,877,000 bales exclusive of linters. Recent crops were: 1911, 15,692,000 bales; 1910, 11,608,000 bales; 1909, 10,004,000 bales; 1908, 13,241,000 bales; 1907, 11,107,000 bales; 1906, 13,273,000 bales; 1905, 10,575,000 bales; 1904, 13,438,000 bales; and 1903, 9,851,000 bales.

Much uncertainty prevails in the potato market because of lack of knowledge about whether the government is going to further open our ports to foreign potatoes or not, or close them entirely. With a short crop of potatoes and short crops of vegetables, growers thought they were in line to make back some of the losses of last year, when the crop was a record breaker. But prices have been gradually declining since September and are the lowest now of the season. European countries usually raise great surpluses of potatoes to be fed to stock and manufactured into starch and other products. With such prices as our own crop would justify this year those surpluses would come to this country. But the Department of Agriculture placed an embargo on potatoes from all European countries except Holland and Belgium. Imports have been coming from them. But with these two countries open it is easy to send the surpluses of some other countries across the borders and include them in the exports. Growers and handlers are anxious to have the question settled.

Advice

Wheat—Hold for higher prices or feed it. Great quantities of wheat, we are informed, are being fed in the states where the corn crop was short. Corn—Market gradually and when you can get prices well up to market quotations. Much corn is being bought up at under value. Oats—We look for higher prices. Cotton—Hold it if you can. Beans—Future prices uncertain because of lack of knowledge of the crops in Canada and other countries that can now ship in free of duty. Potatoes—Same as beans, but we'd hold until the question of the embargo on diseased potatoes is settled.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on Dec. 13, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table. (The plus — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Dec. 13, 1913	Change from 2 wks. before
WHEAT	58,691,000	X 775,000
CORN	4,507,000	X 660,000
OATS	32,708,000	-3,740,000
BARLEY	8,639,000	X 612,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 49,192,000 bushels. This is 1,030,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 5,688,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 9,924,000 bushels on the same date, which is 866,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 2,147,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on Dec. 20, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Dec. 20	Two weeks before	A year before
WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chicago	95 @ 96	95 1/2 @ 97	1.10
St. Louis	93 @ 94	95 @ 95 1/2	1.08
Kansas City	90 @ 91	92 @ 93	1.03
Cincinnati	88 @ 89	87 @ 88	1.13
New York	1.00 @ 1.01	1.00 @ 1.01	1.09
Minneapolis—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, 97 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 83 1/2c@85 1/2c. Two weeks before, 97 1/2c@98 1/2c and 85 1/2c@87 1/2c respectively. A year before, 91 1/2c and 82 1/2c@83 1/2c respectively.			
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	70 1/2 @ 70 3/4	73 1/2 @ 74	47
St. Louis	70 @ 69	71 @ 72	43
Kansas City	70 @ 71	71 @ 71 1/2	48 1/2
Cincinnati	68 @ 67	70 @ 71	53
New York	74 1/2 @ 75	75	56
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	40 @ 40 1/2	42 1/2	35 1/2
St. Louis	42	43 @ 43 1/2	34 1/2
Kansas City	41 1/2 @ 41 1/4	41 1/2	35
Cincinnati	42 @ 42 1/2	41 1/2 @ 42	37 1/2
New York			40

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Dec. 20, 1913, and two weeks before as follows:
Wheat—December, 88c; May, 91 1/4c; July, 87 1/2c.
Two weeks before, 88c and 91 1/4c respectively.
Corn—December, 69 1/4c; May, 69 1/4c; July, 63 1/2c.
Two weeks before, 72 1/2c and 71 1/2c respectively.
Oats—December, 39 1/2c; May, 41 1/2c; July, 41 1/2c.
Two weeks before, 40 1/2c and 43c respectively.

Cotton

New York, Dec. 20.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 12.50c; middling gulf, 12.85c. Two weeks before the price was 90c a cwt. higher. A year before the price was 13.10c and 13.35c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	57	50	78
Tuesday	45	48	70
Wednesday	40	58	82
Thursday	28	20	85
Friday	24	32	40
Saturday	26	40	61

Total, 6 days..... 220 248 807

Dealers reported a little more inquiry and a steady market at the recent recession in prices. Values show a decline of about 7c this week and this in spite of a reduction of 28 cars in total arrivals for six days. As compared with a year ago, receipts show a deficit of 87 cars, but the trade for the week has been more than proportionately restricted, and the meager supply was ample for requirements.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin Rurals in bulk, 1 car at 62c; sacked, 1 car at 64c. 1 car at 65c, 2 cars ordinary at 55c; Michigan, ulk, 5 cars at 60c.

Per bushel—Wisconsin round white or Burbanks, bulk or sacked..... 50@63c

Fancy Dusty Rurals shade over..... 50@60c

Minnesota..... 50@60c

Michigan..... 50@60c

Idaho Russets, fancy..... 1.00@1.10

NEW POTATOES—Sell slowly. Supply is moderate, but ample.

Barrels, Bermuda, reds, quoted at.....\$7.00

Hampers, Louisiana, red, held at..... 2.00

The price of Michigan and other northern potatoes is 10c to 15c a bushel lower than two weeks before.

Idaho Russets are practically the same as quoted two weeks before. Bermuda potatoes have declined 50c a barrel, while Floridas in hampers are quoted the same as two weeks before.

SWEET POTATOES—An easy feeling prevails. It is due to good supply. Trade quiet and slow today. This is about what is experienced usually at the close of the week.

Barrels—Illinois, depending on quality.....\$2.00@2.75

Hampers—Delaware..... 75@.85

Maryland..... 1.00@1.10

Jersey..... 50@.75

Illinois, common to fair..... 50@.75

Mississippi and Alabama selling only in a small way and quoted..... 90

The prices of sweet potatoes are a little better than quoted two weeks before. The price is 10c a bushel higher than a year before.

BEANS—It has been some time since it has been possible to learn of any change in this market. From the little said about it, the business, it seems, has been quiet lately. This is no more or any different than dealers expect at this season or just before the holidays. Arrivals have been very moderate, and there is no urging of sales. Quotable:

Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice.....	\$2.15
Common.....	1.75@2.00
Medlums nominally about same as pea beans.	
Red Kidneys, choice.....	2.80
Brown Swedish, long.....	1.75@2.00
Round.....	2.00@2.25
Imported.....	2.30@2.35

The prices of all varieties of beans is the same as quoted two weeks before. A year before choice hand-picked pea beans were quoted at \$2.30 to \$2.35 a bushel.

HAY—Receipts, 1,283 tons. Prairie hay and low and medium grades of timothy hay in liberal supply and quiet. Demand light. Choice timothy hay firm. Inquiry good and offerings small.

Choice timothy hay.....	\$18.50@19.50
No. 1 timothy.....	15.50@17.00
No. 2 timothy.....	13.50@14.50
Iowa and Nebraska prairie.....	13.50@14.50
Illinois and Wisconsin prairie.....	7.50@9.00

The price of choice timothy hay is 50c a ton higher than two weeks before. There has been no change in the price of prairie hay. A year before choice timothy hay was quoted at \$19 to \$20 a ton.

BROOM CORN—There is a firm, but, at the same time, a quiet market.

	Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
WHEAT	X 5,695,000	- 270,000	X 9,963,000
CORN	X 45,000	X 550,000	X 1,269,000
OATS	-1,768,000	X 19,490,000	X 9,080,000
BARLEY	- 669,000	X 3,239,000	X 3,928,000

Per ton—Illinois corn.....\$150@160

Oklahoma..... 110@160

There is no change in the price of broom corn from two weeks before. A year before Illinois was quoted at \$120 to \$130 per ton. Oklahoma \$60 to \$100 per ton.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$7@7.50, oat straw at \$7@7.50, wheat straw, \$6.50@7.

Rye straw is 50c a ton lower. Oat straw and wheat straw unchanged from two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	2,566	3,183	2,591
Tuesday	4,030	3,116	2,585
Wednesday	3,162	2,740	1,944
Thursday	2,846	3,063	1,844
Friday	2,604	2,213	1,669
Saturday	3,609	2,458	1,924

Total..... 18,817 16,773 12,827

Receipts April 1, 1913, to Dec. 20, 1913.....2,921,333 cases

Receipts April 1, 1912, to Dec. 21, 1912.....2,738,212 cases

Receipts April 1, 1911, to Dec. 23, 1911.....2,431,529 cases

Receipts April 1, 1910, to Dec. 24, 1910.....2,766,276 cases

A firm feeling exists, with quotations 1/2c higher for storage and a trifle stronger for fresh.

Receipts show very little increase for the week, but eggs are not coming forward as freely as expected, with the general situation rather stronger. To satisfy buyers wanting fresh eggs, receivers find it necessary to re-handle nearly every lot coming to market. The stock candied out and not strictly fresh comes into competition with storage and sells at a liberal discount and at irregular prices. Most of the eggs are mixed with held and stale eggs—cellar-held stock—and such will not satisfy the dealers who want the stock.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 25%@30%.

Ordinary lots quotable at 28@29c.

Firsts quotable 31c. To bring quoted prices eggs must run largely to new-laid eggs, with not over 24 eggs loss to the case.

Seconds—In good supply and in fair demand. Quotable at 19@21c per dozen.

Refrigerator eggs are quotable firmer. A fair demand exists and the offerings liberal. April Firsts quotable 27c.

Extras quotable 27 1/2c.

The price is about 3c lower than two weeks before.

Fruit

APPLES—Dealers say the market for barrel stock is in good, healthy shape. Of common storage stock the supply has been reduced so that very moderate offerings remain. There are at present only small receipts. The effect of this is to put the market for cooler goods in a better position. Sales are fair both to local trade and for shipments through the country. The market for western boxed apples is a little quiet. From reports they do not appear to be selling so well as barrels. They remain steady, however. The prices remain without change either for barrels or boxes. Some quotations are:

Jonathans, \$3.50 to \$5.50; Northern Spys, \$3.75 to \$4.25; Ben Davis, \$3 to \$4.50; Baldwins, \$4 to \$4.25; Grimes' Golden, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Greenings, \$4 to \$4.25. These prices are for barrels.

Some prices on box apples from the west follow: Arkansas Black, \$2.25@2.50; Rome Beauty, \$1.75@2.25; Jonathans, \$1.75@2.25; Grimes' Golden, \$2@2.50; Delicious, \$2.50@2.75; Spitzenburg, \$2@2.50.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Continued From Page 2)

higher than forty years ago and so are the things they must have. Isn't it true that it is as hard for the wage earner to make both ends meet, now, as ever before? I tell you until some revolutionary action is taken by the people, themselves, conditions will continue to get worse rather than better. Congress and Legislatures can not legislate happiness and prosperity. These are things that are not given to the people, but which the people must reach forth their hands and take them to themselves.

So it is my purpose to devote my address to the things that I believe we can do to hasten the solution of these two great problems. I believe the day when the farmers obtain their complete

industrial freedom and independence will mark the beginning of all good things for all the people. And while working out the farmers' salvation remember that everything we expect to do, and in fact all we can safely do, must result in equal benefits to every other class of people, every useful industry, every meritorious institution and every person doing a necessary and legitimate business.

Farmers, through the Farmers' Society of Equity, are contending for a fair share of the wealth they produce. If they are deprived of it all other classes must suffer with them. But give the farmers fair, profitable prices always and their prosperity will be reflected in the greater prosperity of all the people—merchants, bankers, manufacturers, professional men, laborers, etc. The accomplishment of our object—profitable prices—will mean more trade to others. The more agriculture weighs in the scale that measures profitable industries, the more other useful industries will be exalted and strengthened and benefited.

So the struggle we are in today is not altogether in the interest of the farmers, but for the good and welfare of every country community, every city, the whole nation and all the people. What I say is true. Then let us go forward with a greater zeal and let us plan our future work so that we will merit and get the hearty cooperation OF ALL THE PEOPLE to the accomplishment of our good objects.

I want to particularly impress on delegates here assembled that the farmers are on the right track now to complete a successful marketing machine. Let this be our single purpose. Keep on the right track. The organization that experiments with every scheme, or changes its course at every crossroad, is bound to become a wreck. The hound that tried to catch two hares at the same time caught nothing. The good marksman brings down the game because he held true to his aim. The monarch of the forest was felled by the sharp ax striking again and again at the same place, sinking deeper and deeper with each stroke. The man who succeeds in business selects his vocation and then sticks to it. The aimless wanderer never accomplishes anything. Our course has been mapped out, and as far as it has been followed it has brought us success and benefit. Then let us hew to the line and follow the charter way to the end, which I tell you leads straight to farmers' industrial freedom and independence. And I believe when we arrive at our goal we will have brought the world to the door of the glorious millenium.

I will enumerate some of the things that I believe this convention should give particular attention to:

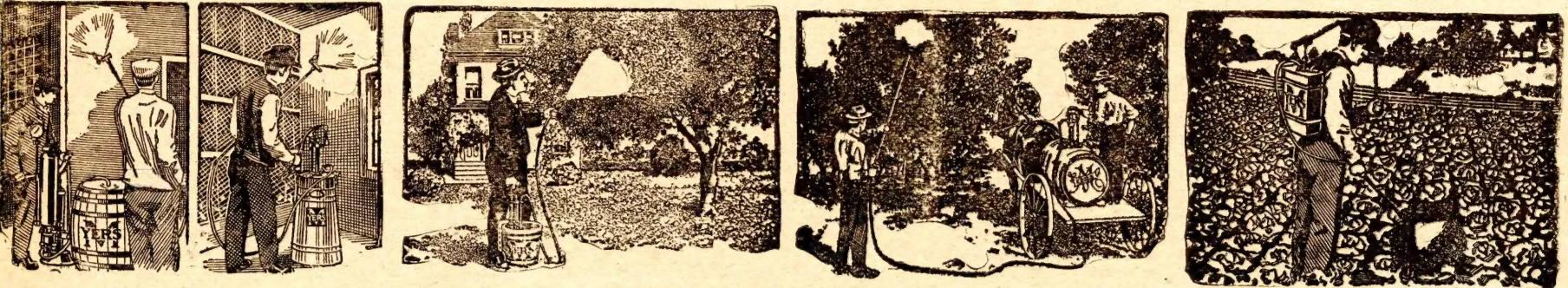
First, let us take account of stock. I mean our facilities and our ability to prosecute our work to a speedy and successful conclusion. Second, let us view the field and see what old and new problems confront us, and decide on ways and means to meet them.

We will probably find, in making such a survey, that our scheme of organizing is not such as attracts the best men as organizers. This is mainly because of the uncertainty of compensation and oftentimes the inadequacy of compensation. Headquarters has commissioned in the year past probably 300 organizers, but comparatively few of them were successful—I mean very few of them became successful organizers. The results in this department were not commensurate with the effort made and the expense incurred. I suggest that a committee be appointed to consider the matter and report to the convention. I will make some recommendations to the committee and others will do the same. To organize there must be organizers. Organizers must be paid. Without good organizers, and many of them, this movement will languish and eventually may die. With enough good or

(Continued on Page 20)

The Why, When and How of Spraying

By F. E. Myers



THAT spraying is no longer an experiment, but a necessity to insure good fruit, is generally conceded by all having had experience in growing fruit in either large or small quantities, and interested in the question of better fruit. While it is true that trees may give some sort of returns even though totally neglected after planting, such practice is not worth while and certainly is not satisfactory to those dependent upon the returns of their crops and desirous of making them profitable. It is not to be inferred, however, that spraying operations are uniformly successful; in fact, this is far from being the case. Moreover, it must be understood that spraying is a protection and not a cure. Trees, unlike animals, are not cured of diseases by medical treatment and can not be made immune to insect or fungus attacks by previous treatment. But they can be protected, and that is the purpose of careful and diligent spraying.

In not a few cases it has happened that those once interested in spraying later were disappointed in the results and gave up the practice. Of all orchard work spraying is the most likely to be slighted or neglected, so that most cases of failure may be traced to the use of the wrong formula, to the failure to spray at the proper time, or to a lack of thoroughness of application. But spraying is not to be considered an exact science, as methods and formula should be adapted and modified to meet varying conditions. Moreover, the beginner need not fear that his trees will be ruined by lack of knowledge relative to the full and exact methods of preparing formulae, for only by gross carelessness or utter disregard of the simple directions and information herewith given could such results occur. The man who would be successful in spraying must learn to know the insects and diseases by their appearance and their work, so as to apply the right treatment at the proper time.

Two kinds of enemies attack fruit trees and plants, namely insects and fungus diseases. We spray to destroy insects and to prevent fungus diseases. For convenience, injurious insects are usually divided into two classes, based upon their feeding habits—eating or chewing insects and sucking insects.

Chewing insects are those having jaws by means of which they bite off and eat portions of the tissues of the plant, such as foliage, fruit buds, tender bark, etc. Examples of this class are the codling moth, which causes wormy apples, the plum curculio, the potato "bug" or beetle, caterpillars, etc. Most of the insects of this class are very easily controlled by applying Paris green and arsenate of lead, which is placed within their feeding range so be found by them sooner or later. It is with this class that success depends greatly upon spraying at the proper time; for example, the codling moth caterpillar may be killed if there is some poison on the apple just as the insect eats its way in, but after once getting into the fruit it is safe.

Sucking insects are those which pierce the plant tissue and suck out

the sap. Examples of this class are San Jose scale, oyster scale, aphids, plant lice, etc. These insects are safe from poisons because we can not get any poison into their food and must be killed by a direct application of such insecticides as will kill by contact, of which the most common are the lime-sulphur wash and oil emulsion. In fighting this class of insect very thorough work is required, for every individual insect must be hit by the spray.

Fungus diseases are growths of low form, which live on other living plants. Examples, apple and pear scab; black, brown and bitter, rot, mildew, etc. These diseases are disseminated almost wholly by the means of spores, which are extremely small, dust-like bodies corresponding to the seed of higher plants. These spores are produced in great abundance and each one is capable of starting a new fungus. They are carried from one plant to another by means of wind, water and insects. For fungus diseases, then, a spray is required which will kill the spores, and the important point is to commence spraying with fungicides before the disease presents itself, as spraying for fungus diseases is a preventative rather than a cure. For this purpose the combination of lime and blue vitriol, known as Bordeaux mixture, is the principal remedy. Here again thoroughness is of the utmost importance.

In connection with this article we give a spraying calendar showing some of the enemies of plant life, the plants they attack and the proper time for combating them, together with the methods and mixtures to be used. Because of the broad field this calendar covers it is not possible to give any more than general information and instructions. To be successful a knowledge of certain elementary facts is essential. Taking the life of the codling moth and dividing it into a cycle of four stages, we find certain periods when it is vulnerable and others when it is protected. The various stages are (1) when the egg is laid on or near the young apple, (2) the caterpillar or apple worm, which is hatched from the egg and which eats its way through the blossom and into the apple, this being the only stage in which the insect grows; (3) the resting stage, in which the caterpillar has changed to the pupa under the bark of the tree, and (4) the adult or moth stage, in which reproduction takes place and from which begins another cycle with the first stage of the egg. This clearly shows why we should spray poison for this chewing insect just after the blossoms have fallen and before the calyx closes for a period of about a week, so that the poison will be waiting for the caterpillar as it starts to enter into the apple and its first bite may be its last. If, however, the caterpillar should escape this first poisoning, the other

stages of the codling moth will follow and reproduction will take place, which explains the necessity of spraying again at later periods in order to destroy the second generation of the insects, which multiply very fast if left alone.

With the sucking insects, such as San Jose scale, treatment ought to be made when the trees are dormant, because of the caustic nature of the mixtures used. Thus spraying for the sucking insects should be conducted in the fall, after the leaves have dropped from the trees, when not freezing in winter or before the buds open in the spring. Fall and winter spraying has not been indulged in to any great extent in many localities, although much can be said in favor of these seasons, as the scale insects are not yet entirely dormant and the prevailing fair weather and usual slackness of work give better opportunities. However, the danger of injury to fruit buds and twigs, especially from the use of mineral oils and whale oil soap, is unquestionably greater and it is generally conceded that in the case of lime-sulphur wash, notably better results follow spraying late in spring, to insure as large an amount of spray on the trees as possible during early summer, and thus destroy any young scales from adults which may have escaped destruction. But in either late fall or spring there exists the advantage of

SPRAY CALENDAR

WHAT TO SPRAY	FOR WHAT TO SPRAY	WITH WHAT TO SPRAY	WHEN TO SPRAY		
			FIRST SPRAYING	SECOND SPRAYING	THIRD SPRAYING
Apple	Codling Moth ..	Arsenates in Bordeaux or arsenate of lead 3 lbs. to 50 gal. Lime-Sulphur	As soon as blossoms fall	7 to 10 days later	30 days later
	San Jose Scale.		Late in fall, late in winter or early in spring		
	Scab	Bordeaux Mixture	Just before blossoms open	Within a week after blossoms have dropped	Same 7 to 10 days later
	Woolly Aphis ...	Kerosene Emulsion	When trees are in full leaf	In fall	
Asparagus	Asparagus Rust.	Bordeaux	After cutting crop	10 days later	10 days later
Bean	Anthracnose ...	Bordeaux	On 2 or 3-inch plants	10 days later	After blossoms
Cabbage	Cabbage worm..	Pyrethrum	With first appearance of worms	Whenever worms are observed	Same
Cherry	Curculio	Arsenate of lead in Bordeaux	Before blossoming	As blossoms dry up	One week later
Cucumber	Cucumber Beetle	Arsenate of lead in Bordeaux	Soon as plants appear	Week later	Week after second
Currant	Worm	White Hellebore	When worms first appear	Repeat in 3 or 4 days	Répeat
Gooseberry	Worm	White Hellebore	As on Currants		
Grape	Anthracnose ...	Bordeaux	Just before buds open	Just before blossoming	Just after fruit has set
	Downy and Powdery Mildew and Rot.	Bordeaux	Just before blossoming	Just after fruit has set	7 to 10 days later
	Leaf Curl	Bordeaux	In fall or spring	As buds are opening	Just after calyx drops
Peach	Rot and Scab ..	Bordeaux	As buds are swelling	Just after calyxes drop	2 to 3 weeks later
Pear	Scab	Bordeaux	When leaves are half grown	After blossoms drop	
Plum	Rot	Bordeaux	As buds are swelling	Just after calyx drops	3 or 4 weeks later
	Curculio	Arsenate of lead in Bordeaux	With starting of buds	Just after calyx drops	5 days later
	Early Blight ..	Bordeaux	When plants are 6 inches high	Two weeks later	Two weeks later
Potato	Colorado Beetle.	Arsenites alone or in Bordeaux	When beetles or young appear		
Raspberry and Blackberry ...	Anthracnose ...	Bordeaux	Before leaves open	Repeat 1 week later	
Strawberry	Leaf Spot.....	Bordeaux	On new growth after crop	2 or 3 weeks later	
Tomato	Anthracnose ...	Bordeaux	Soon after fruit begins to set	Three weeks later	Three weeks later
	Leaf Blight....	Bordeaux	Three weeks after transplanting	Three weeks later	Three weeks later
	Watermelon and Muskmelon ...	Anthracnose and Leaf Blight ..	When plants begin to vine	2 or 3 weeks later	2 or 3 weeks later

the absence of foliage, thus permitting stronger and more thorough applications than during the growing seasons. And thoroughness is the prime essential in making these applications, covering every part of the tree from top to bottom, as only those insects coming into actual contact with the spray are killed.

With the fungus disease, spraying is more particularly a preventive measure and should be done when the trees are dormant, or while the spores are existing on the outside of plants, in order to destroy those fungus seed spores that have held over and before they have taken root, when they can not be controlled. Caustic washes are used and should have their causticity neutralized if used while the trees are in foliage. About 70 per cent of fungus difficulties are upon the under side of the leaves or twigs, and when spraying for this disease this should be borne in mind, so that every part of the tree can be reached. If spraying when the trees are in foliage, the spray should have sufficient power to temporarily displace the leaves in order that the spray will strike every part of them.

The study of plant insects and diseases, their life history and habits have shown three requisites for applying the sprays effectually—namely, intelligence, timeliness and thoroughness. Intelligence should be shown not only in the study of the enemies of plant life and their habits, but also in the preparation of the mixtures and application. For instance, it is better to spray on a still day, or, if there is a wind, to attempt to spray only the windward side of the trees so as to allow the spray to be carried through the trees, leaving the other side of the trees till the wind changes or dies down. Spraying should not be done at the time of heavy dew or when the trees or foliage are wet, but preferably on a bright, sunny day, because the liquid part of the spray will then evaporate more rapidly and it will be possible to obtain a more thorough and even distribution of the poison than is possible when it evaporates slowly, as there is less likelihood of the material running together into large drops and escaping. Where this occurs a very large proportion of the poison is soon lost. Never spray a tree till it drips. By timeliness we mean the application when it will do the most good, as every delay is of advantage to the parasite. It is thus advisable to be always ready for action, and, when the time comes, spray. Thoroughness will bring its own reward. It costs much more to do a poor job than to do a good one. When spraying a tree spray it well, as insects can not be expected to hunt for the poison. After the work is finished you should have the feeling that it is well done and entertain no fear as to the result. It is, therefore, quite necessary for thoroughness that the proper outfits and accessories be used.

The application of spray mixtures necessitates the use of force pumps, which can maintain a high pressure in order to produce a mist-like spray through the nozzle. Consequently spray pump may be divided as follows on the basis of efficiency: (1) Atomizers and other like devices known as "hand" sprayers, for spraying house plants and small plants in the garden; (2) pumps adapted for small gardens and orchards; (3) pumps for general orchard and field work where the trees do not reach too great a height; (4) large pumps, operated by gasoline and other power and adapted to any class of work, but designed especially for extensive orchard and park work. In all of these classes are included the same pumps, used for painting and whitewashing purposes and applying disinfectants to buildings and animals according to the extent of the work required of them.

1. The atomizers are the cheapest and simplest of efficient pumps. They are made in brass or tin, throw a fine short-distance spray and meet a requirement for spraying low vines and bushes and applying disinfectants.

2. In this class are included bucket and knapsack pumps. The bucket pumps are constructed so as to be clamped to buckets or tubs, which can be carried about from place to place. Others are fitted with foot supports, by which they are held steady when being operated, and which permits them to be taken out of the bucket readily. Another style shows the pump mounted on a galvanized bucket. These pumps are suitable for applying any of the liquid spray with good pressure, having large air chambers and being operated by the straight handle or lever so that the work is all done on the down stroke. These pumps are especially adapted for small orchard work where the trees are not over ten to fifteen feet in height.

The knapsack pumps are made in galvanized iron and copper. These are carried on the back of the operator, who can thus pump and direct the spray at the same time. These pumps are especially adapted for small orchard and garden work where the trees or bushes are not over ten to fifteen feet in height.

3. In this class are included the various barrel pumps. They are made to attach to the barrel. These pumps are operated by hand and will supply adequate pressure for two leads of hose. Although primarily designed to be used with a barrel, they may be fitted to a tank or other receptacle. The hydraulic spray pump, used very extensively for applying paint and whitewash to buildings, is fitted with a large air chamber. The liquid is forced into the air chamber under pressure by means of check valves. It is discharged through the nozzles by the force produced by the cushion of compressed air, which may be maintained for several minutes after the pump stops. These barrel pumps are used in large orchards, being placed on a wagon or care or fastened to a sled or drag.

4. In this class are found the power sprayers operated by gasoline, engine or other power. They are double acting and capable of producing extra heavy pressure, so that two leads of hose with double and triple nozzles can

be used with them. They are adapted for spraying on a large scale in connection with tanks holding from 150 to 300 gallons. Half-round and rectangular tanks are made to replace the wagon bed on the trucks.

There are several accessories to spray pump outfits which are indispensable, or of great convenience. Extension rods are necessary to reach the higher parts and inner branches of trees. They are of two kinds—simply small iron pipe or bamboo canes with brass lining. The latter are light and more rigid. These should be fitted at the base with a quick-acting shutoff cock to shut off spray when going from one tree to another.

In conclusion we wish to add a few suggestions to follow in the selection, use and care of spraying outfits. First, remember that in spray pumps, as in everything else, the best is always the cheapest in the end. Do not expect to get a serviceable pump for a low price. Use good hose if it does cost more. The length for working on the ground is from twenty-five to fifty feet, sufficient to permit spraying a tree from all sides. The hose for tower work may, of course, be shorter, as ten to 12 feet. Saving in cost between high-grade and low-grade materials for mixtures is no economy, but simply wilful extravagance. Never put a spray pump away, even for the night, without washing it by first pumping clear water through it until it is clean, then a bucket of water to which has been added one pint of machine oil. Use common machine oil freely on all working parts. The nozzles should also be cleaned when through spraying to prevent caking. Use a pressure gauge and keep up a good spraying pressure. Keep all valves and connections tight so they will not leak. Keep mixing plant and materials as near to where the work is to be done as possible to avoid unnecessary delays. Always have before you the purpose of your work and success will result.

Seems So

"Isn't that girl stuck on herself?"
"One would think so to see how she sticks to the mirror."

Shorty's Shortcuts

(By Himself)



UNDERSTAND this number of your paper, Mr. Editor, is to be a preachment on the text, "Now Let Us Spray." Shakespeare once made himself famous by saying "to spray or not to spray, that is the question." There is no doubt but what Mr. Shakespeare was more or less filled with wisdom, for the spray question is with us yet.

Now, to my mind, every boy and man of us should have been taught all about this spray business in our school days. You see, there's a lot of us who never studied Shakespeare, but we all studied grammar. Yes, sir, Mr. Editor, grammar is the proper study for this spray business. When we get to the study of verbs, and come along to juggling them, or conjugating them, or whatever it is, you remember we say I work, you work, they work, he works, she should work, it ought to work, or something like that. Well, right in that chapter and verse is where the novelist who wrote the grammar ought to have put in the spray dope, like this:

Once upon a time there was a hayseed who owned an apple tree, which had a habit of bearing a few apples now and then. Some had warts and some had worm holes and some scales, and others that ought to have been there were absent, and we heard the voice of the farmer lifted in lamentations, mourning because they were not. Just then came a voice from the experiment station saying, "Let us spray." And the farmer said, "I may spray, I mout spray, I might spray. How many shekels will it cost?" But the farmer forgot it, and again came a voice, from the Farmers' Weekly Guider and Goad, saying "Now is accepted time to spray," and the farmer, the hayseed farmer, said: "I can spray, I ought to spray, I will spray, by gum!" But he did not. Like old Pharaoh of Egypt, he hardened his heart, case-hardened it, in fact, and would not let them go (meaning his shekels). In the fall his apple tree brought forth some fruit, but more of it was not brought forth, and what was brought came ring-streaked and striped, with carbuncles and bone spavins, which even Susan, the Poland China sow, discriminated against. The farmer complained loud and long with exceeding strong complaints, and very bitter, like Job, who got sore on his circumstances. Then the thrifty neighbors all sang praises, like this: "We sprayed, they sprayed, it should have sprayed," meaning the farmer by "it," which was a little "it" and not a big "IT" by any means. Then said the farmer: "By the time another crop comes around you will have sprayed, I will have sprayed, we all will have sprayed, and our trees shall know the scab and the scale no more. The worms shall be worms in the dust, not in the apple." And it was even so.

Now, my wife says I've got my lessons mixed, and declares I've mixed up the Bible and the fairy book with the grammar. Perhaps she's right about it. It's been so long since I've read any of them it's hard to remember just where these things are found. But in case she's right I think I've improved on all of them, for I've got the right WORDS and the right WORKS and the right IDEAS all in one chapter.

So let us spray.

When I bought this farm wife and I picked it out on several counts. One of them was that it had "orchard enough for home use." Counting the trees, it seemed so. Counting the apples, cherries, pears and plums we got, it seemed not quite so much so. We didn't get much fruit, and what we did get would disgrace any man's cellar. I didn't want to wait for a new orchard to grow, and I didn't have to. I got a pruning hook, a grafting book and a spray pump and went at it. Working

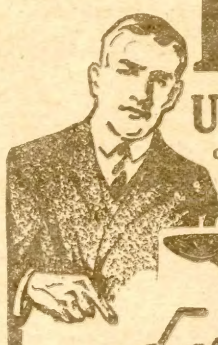
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over an old orchard is one thing we begin at both the top and the bottom. My wife got me into it and the experiment station helped me out, and as a result I had good fruit the first year, more good fruit the next, and since then every year the north pole didn't take a late poke at my trees I have had fruit in plenty to eat and some to sell. My hogs don't know the taste of an apple, for what few culls we have go into the vinegar barrel. There's many a "home orchard" that can be made to supply home needs and yield an income from sale of surplus fruit by the intelligent use of the pruning hook and the spray pump, in a year's time.

I use my spray pump to whitewash the henhouse and the cow stable, and the woodshed and the board fences. I use it to spray my hogs to keep away vermin, and the hoghouses and pens to keep out disease germs. And I want to say, when getting a spray pump, get a good one. Money invested in cheap spray pumps is soon gone glimmering.

Oh, yes, I spray my cows every fly time, once daily, with a good fly repellent.

Spray pumps? I'm for 'em, every time. **SHORTY.**

SOIL FERTILITY AN INFLUENCE IN SPRAYING

Recent years have seen great development in the practice of rejuvenating old orchards that have not been producing satisfactory crops of fruit for many years previous. Several experiment stations, and notably the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, have been experimenting along this line, in co-operation with owners of such orchards in different sections of the state. These experiments have been very satisfactory. There are today hundreds of old, decrepit orchards in different parts of the country that might be made to produce greater and more profitable crops of fruit than their owners even imagine is possible.

Spraying plays a very important part in the rejuvenation of orchards, yet spraying alone will not always give beneficial results unless other conditions are made favorable to the influence of the insecticides and fungicides used. The soil of an orchard may be in such a condition that the application of a spray otherwise very beneficial will be most injurious. For instance, on account of a very poor soil the trees of a certain orchard were weak from lack of nourishment and the usual prevalence of fungus diseases. An application of the Bordeaux mixture caused almost total destruction of the crop by russetting the newly set fruits and a loss of foliage ranging from 40 to 75 per cent. With a good, fertile soil, under proper fertilization, these trees would have had sufficient vitality to have made the use of the Bordeaux an improvement instead of a detriment. On the other hand, commercial lime-sulphur was used on certain trees under the same condition and with the use of this spray there was no injury to either fruit or foliage, and moreover this material clearly exerted a wholesome, invigorating effect. In the orchard of I. T. Lewis of Porterfield Station, O., a comparison of the Bordeaux mixture with lime-sulphur spraying was made in the season of 1911. The physical condition of this orchard was one far removed from one of health and vigor on account of low fertility of soil. The orchard embraced five rows of trees and each row originally contained fourteen trees. The orchard was divided into two parts and one sprayed with lime-sulphur and the other with Bordeaux. There was considerable dropping of fruit and injury to foliage on the section sprayed with Bordeaux, while there was no such injury on that part of the orchard sprayed with the lime-sulphur solution. The general result was striking and most remarkable. The two sections could be distinguished as far as the orchard could be well seen, the line between them being clearly defined. The trees of the lime-

sulphur application burst their buds and pushed out vigorous foliage within a very short time, from three to five days in advance of the trees in the Bordeaux part. The profusion of strong blossoms covering the trees uniformly was in sharp contrast to the bloom of the trees of the Bordeaux plot, which opened tardily, gradually, scattering and unevenly.

Soon after the petals dropped it was evident that both plots had set a generous crop of fruit, so much so that it was plain to be seen that thinning would be necessary if a good commercial article was to be made possible. In late June the thinning was undertaken, leaving fruits a distance not less than eight inches apart on a branch. When the work of thinning was undertaken it was found that nearly three times as many apples had set on the lime-sulphur plot than on the Bordeaux, making the work of thinning on the lime-sulphur plot much in excess of the same work on the Bordeaux plot. There was a difference, however. The lime-sulphur plot was very uniformly loaded with fruit, while the Bordeaux plot was heavily loaded in some portions and very thin in others. The conclusions to be gained from this would tend to the opinion that in order to obtain a uniform set, even at the expense of some extra work in thinning, the lime-sulphur solution is superior to the Bordeaux solution in early spraying of orchards planted on thin or impoverished soil.

An interesting experiment was made in regard to sooty fungus which developed on both the fruit and foliage of a row in this orchard that was not sprayed at all. Considerable sooty fungus developed on this row, while on both the Bordeaux and lime-sulphur sprayed plots no trace of this disease was to be seen, demonstrating in no uncertain way that lime-sulphur is equal to Bordeaux as a preventative against this disease.

It is clear from this experiment that in bringing back an old orchard to profitable productiveness it would be bad practice to use Bordeaux on such trees if the soil is in poor condition. It would be far better first to bring up the fertility of the soil, if for any reason the Bordeaux spray might be deemed necessary.

Pastoral Paragraphs

Give the harness a good oiling. Oil is cheaper than leather.

A rabbit hunt, now and then, is relished by the best of men.

We're off on a new journey 'round the sun. Trip No. 1914 A. D.

There's a lot in this issue you ought to know. Don't miss anything.

The co-operative dollars go farther than other kinds in buying supplies.

Sam Saxon says many a farm boy who flies to the city has to walk back.

Keeping things in shipshape is one way of keeping up with the best of them.

Use some of the warmer days now to put paint on the farm tools that need it.

Science is simply knowing how and why, and there's science in farming, after all.

Build aircastles if you like, and then get busy and put a good foundation under them.

It's a lot easier to jump into a hole than to climb out of it. Remember the fact before you take a dive into debt.

When figuring on the high cost of living, has any one counted in the \$860,000,000 paid for liquor each year?

Teach that 7-year-old boy of yours how to make several kinds of rabbit traps. The boy will remember the lesson as long as he lives.

A farmer we once knew couldn't

afford to fix up the henhouse, but spent \$2.60 at a shooting match to win an old tough rooster.

Girls, here's a hint: Any young man will run away from the finest music in the world for a plate of hot biscuits, butter and honey.

Outdistance all your neighbors this year, if you can; but, if you do, don't boast. Pride goeth before a fall, and they might laugh last and best.

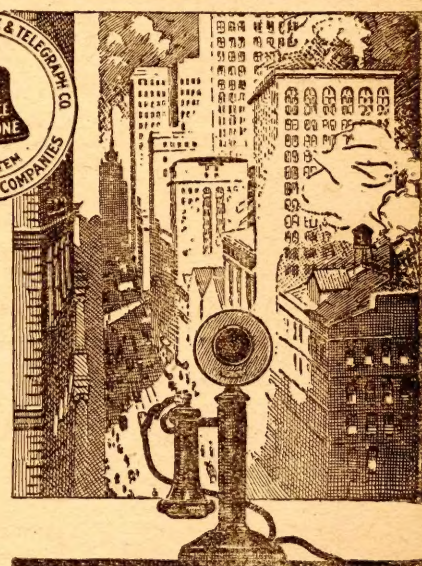
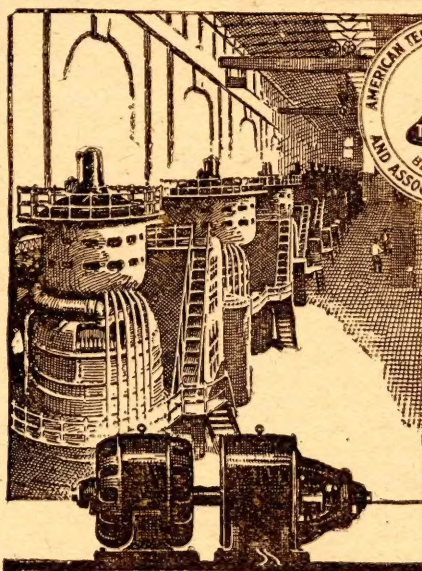
Knew Where He'd Be

"Pat, do you see that gallows standing yonder?" asked a lawyer, who was riding with an Irishman near where an execution had recently taken place.

"Sure Oi do," replied Pat.

"Where would you be if the gallows had its due?" the lawyer asked.

"Faith, an' Oi'd be ridin' along here by meself," said Pat, without a moment's hesitation.



The Energizer of Business

In a metropolitan power-house there must be generators large enough to furnish millions of lights and provide electrical current for thousands of cars and factories.

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This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their farming experiences, their most profitable crops, or their ideas on any subject of general interest to farmers. Every farmer is invited to contribute an account of his most profitable crop, telling what made it so, in figures and facts. For the three best letters received each issue the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell your story in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

MY MOST PROFITABLE CROP (First Prize)

For several seasons we had been having poor results from our sweet peas and had about decided to give up trying, but as we are very fond of them we finally decided to make a special effort to grow some nice ones.

With the best seed we could buy, and the soil very heavily fertilized and carefully prepared, we planted a single row fifty feet long. They started very nicely and when about a foot high I mulched them heavily with horse manure about two feet on each side of the row. It required a good-sized load of manure, which seemed extravagant, but how these peas did grow.

As this mulch was put on before the hot, dry weather set in, it kept the soil cool and moist better than any amount of cultivation would have done. It also kept the weeds down. The peas began blooming early and such a profusion of colors and richness I think I never saw.

We had given away several large bunches when one day a friend from town stopped at our place and went into ecstasies over them. He suggested that they could be sold easily in town. As I had my hands full with my berries and vegetables, I did not seriously consider the suggestion until our 11-year-old boy offered to sell them.

He and his mother cut and bunched them. Then as I went to town with my produce he would take his baskets of flowers and sell them along the best residence streets, then meet me down in the business section.

The first cutting was sold July 6 and he went in regularly every Tuesday and Saturday until August 31. He could have sold a few more, but his school began September 2.

We kept a careful record of each day's sales, as the boy and his mother were dividing the profits. The total income from that fifty-foot row was \$24.25.

I consider this at least one of my most profitable crops, not so much because it is the most money we ever received from so small a space, but because it taught us anew the value of thorough work and of the mulching system. Because it taught the boy, who had never undertaken anything of the kind before, the value of neatness, politeness and promptness in business, to take orders and then be careful not to disappoint his customers, to keep his record and handle money carefully and many things he could not get from books. And because, cutting the flowers as we did, regularly twice a week, allowing no seed to form, we had more flowers for our own pleasure than we ever had before.—B. V. E., Pennsylvania.

MY NEIGHBOR'S MOST PROFITABLE CROP (Second Prize)

Enthusiasm concerning turkey culture has seized me and I want to tell the UP-TO-DATE readers about my neighbor's "most profitable crop" of these fowls. Last Spring Mrs. S. purchased six bronze turkey hens and one tom of the same variety. They cost her \$15. She set most every egg those

six hens layed, which was 344 in all. The first eggs were hatched under chicken hens and she allowed her turkeys to set only once, in order to receive the more eggs from them. During the season she had 308 live turkeys hatched off and out of this number 282 have been raised to maturity. During the Thanksgiving market my neighbor disposed of all but fifty late turkeys at about \$2 each, and the remainder of her fowls she expects to put on the Christmas market at about the same figure. Doesn't \$500 for a crop of turkeys sound big? I would not believe it if I did not know it for a fact, but that is exactly what Mrs. S. is going to receive for the small amount of time and little care she has given her fowls, as they made their own way after the first two weeks. Until they left the coops their daily food consisted of stale wheat bread crumbs and clabber cheese, but after that they fed upon the grain in the fields, insects and whatever a bird may find to eat. Some of her friends attribute her success to the early diet of the young turkeys, others to the dry season, which is said to be the very best for raising these fowls, but I only know that I am going to try my luck in this profitable industry next year. If one woman can make a clear gain of \$500 in one season at an occupation that does not interfere with her other work, why can not others?—Mrs. H. H. S., Illinois.

TWO FIELDS OF CORN (Third Prize)

I was working for a farmer seven years ago, who had more land than we could handle to advantage. Ten acres were rented to a neighbor for corn. We thoroughly prepared our soil, as also did the renter. The renter planted his corn February 22 and we planted February 25. The weather being favorable, the corn grew fine. One afternoon by employer, the renter and myself went into the fields to take a look at the crop. The corn was then about three and one-half feet tall.

I made the remark that we ought to begin "laying by." The renter said I was crazy to have that small corn "laid by." Just the same, Monday morning we began to lay by our corn, and in a few days completed the job. Two days later a good rain came, and as soon as it got dry enough I went through again with a small steel harrow, making a dust mulch in the row middles. Talk about corn growing! It did GROW. Sixteen days after we began laying by ours the renter came to lay by his. I told him he was too late and would do more harm than good by laying by corn then.

He replied "No, no. My corn is big now and when I get through with it it will stay clean." It did stay clean, but that was all. A drought set in, dry and hot, day after day. Our corn kept on growing and stayed green. The renter's crop soon began to dry up and turn yellow. He had plowed his corn too late, tearing most of the main roots. Our crop produced twenty-eight and one-half bushels per acre and his only eleven bushels, nubbins at that. That was his most profitable crop, while yet it was not. It taught him a lesson. You can rest assured he has as good corn as the next one now. I hope

other farmers may take this as a lesson and make a profitable crop at the outset.—South Texan.

P. S.—UP-TO-DATE's work for the farmers' rights is grand.

MIXED CHICKENS AND MOLASSES COOKIES

I want to tell you how I buy clothes, school books, and help to feed my four children and myself.

I keep about seventy-five hens and sell eggs and chickens. At the present time my chickens are pretty well mixed. I tried thoroughbreds, but they did not lay as well as I thought they ought.

My best layers are the cross between the Rhode Island Red and the Plymouth Rock. It is a beautiful black, medium-sized hen, with a few brown marks on her neck and a bright red comb.

The pullets begin laying at seven months of age, and lay well all winter. They set early in the spring and make the best of mothers. They rest the shortest time after moulting of any kind I ever tried. The hens are laying well at the present time, and eggs are at a very high price.

I feed my little chickens corn bread until they are three weeks old. After that I like to feed wheat until they grow large enough to eat corn.

I have never kept an account of the eggs and chickens I sell, but I never have to ask for spending money. I live on a little farm and the chickens pick up a great deal of their living that would otherwise be lost.

I save all I can, by picking the wheat that gets spilled around the thresher that is too dirty for market, for my little chickens the following spring.

I also rake the wheat out in the field where the shocks were. In this way I get a great deal of good feed that would be plowed under.

As Christmas will soon be here and we want to do a great deal of baking, I hope it will not be out of place to send along my tested recipe for molasses cookies: One cup of sugar, two cups of molasses, a scant cup of butter or lard, two eggs, three teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon. Flour enough to make a dough that will roll nicely. Cut out and bake in a quick oven. Especially fine if iced.—Mrs. J. Y., Missouri.

CELERY A PROFITABLE CROP

My most profitable crop this year was celery. Many farmers' wives think it difficult to raise celery, not having made an attempt and hearing that it must be thoroughly bleached, a process which to the inexperienced portends much time and labor.

Early in March the seeds are planted in a box and placed in a warm place, where they can have plenty of sunlight and they require plenty of water every other day.

About the last of April I transplant to the garden, planting about six inches apart in a soil which has been well fertilized.

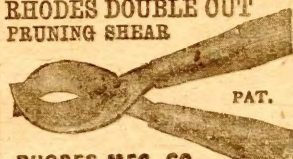
To have early celery, I start bleaching it when the plants are from eight to ten inches high. For bleaching I take two boards of about the same width as the plants are tall, eight or ten inches, placing the boards on each side of the row, driving in stakes to hold them closely together at the top, so it will bleach evenly. I do not remove the boards at all, but take the celery out by cutting off at the roots for our own use and taking from one end of the row for the bunches to be sold.

For the late celery, which I plan to have for the winter, I do not commence bleaching until October. By this time the plants, with good care (in extremely dry weather they require much water) should have grown well and have heavy stalks. It should bleach slowly

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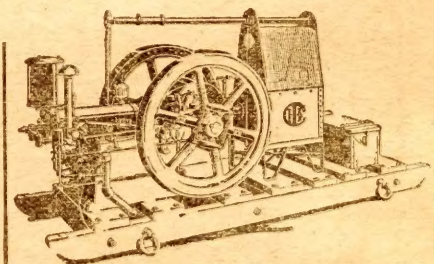
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and will be more tender than when hurried too much.

Before the killing frosts come I dig it up, taking the root with as much of the dirt as I can keep around them. In our vegetable cellar, which is cool and dark, I put sand and dirt mixed. Into this I put the celery, roots down. The roots, not the plants, should be thoroughly watered once a week. Celery will keep in this way all winter.

I had celery to sell during the months of September and October, realizing in all \$9.30. For the smaller bunches I received 5 cents and for the large ones 10 cents. I expect to sell a couple of dollars' worth at Christmas time and we have had celery for our own use since August.

Considering the little time and expense—which was very small—expended, I consider this to have been my most profitable crop this year.—Mrs. Maud Conley, Lawler, Ia.

MARKETING THE SMALLER PRODUCE

A farmer living about ten miles from a city, in looking over a paper, found that the city consumers were paying much more for produce than he received for it. He was an up-to-date farmer and a man of ideas as well, so he began to look around for a plan by which he could sell his butter, eggs and other products direct to the users. Such a plan must be both handy and cheap. Just then the parcel post came. This offered the chance to the farmer, who seized the opportunity. A small advertisement was put into the city papers advertising fresh butter and eggs. Several persons replied and he immediately made an agreement to supply eggs and butter every week by parcel post at an equitable price which they both agreed upon. The farmer went to the city once a

month to collect. The plan worked admirably. The farmer had a number of wooden boxes made, very light weight, each of which would hold two pounds of butter and a dozen eggs. The eggs were wrapped in paper and put into the box, then cotton was packed between them. The butter was wrapped in waxed paper, put into thin pasteboard boxes. The empty mailing boxes were collected by the farmer on his monthly trips to the city. This is a case where one or two small advertisements eventually found a good market for all of one farm's butter, eggs and vegetables.—R. H. Hughes, Ohio.

CABBAGE, TOMATOES AND COW PEAS ALL ON THE SAME GROUND

The 1st day of March we set out 800 cabbage plants in long rows across our garden. We then covered the ground with chicken droppings. We tried to keep the soil well stirred all the time, to keep down weeds, to retain the moisture and keep the land mellow. Some of the cultivation was done with a plow, but a great deal of it was done by hand, using a tool with four prongs, called a potato hoe. After we commenced cutting the cabbage, tomato plants were set between the cabbage rows. At the last working of the tomato plants we sowed cow peas between the rows, the cabbage having been all cut by that time. Chicken droppings were scattered over the land several times and a little fertilizer used. We sold \$16.59 worth of cabbage, gave away at least \$5 worth, besides having all we could use. The lower leaves and trimmings were fed to our fowls and pigs. We did not keep a strict account of the tomatoes sold, but they did as well as other patches where no early crop was raised. The peas made fine feed for our Jersey heifer. We think it is so much better to raise two and three crops on one piece of land than to raise some vegetable early and then a lot of weeds.—Mrs. D. S. Hankla, Virginia.

COW PEAS IN THE CORN

I planted seed of the "sugar" crowder variety of peas in an acre and a half of corn, putting the seed in the corn planter. The corn was cultivated regularly, but I kept out all the weeds and grass from the plot when the peas were growing with the hoe. By August the vines were fairly loaded down with fine large peas. I gave many to our neighbors and engaged the rest to a vegetable buyer at 50 cents a bushel, selling from one to four bushels daily up to the 20th of October. This was, of course, in the pod, not shelled. I picked them, putting them in sacks. The peas supplied our family of six with all of the groceries we used and there was a surplus which bought many other things. After the green peas were gone I saved a sugar barrel full of dried shelled peas for our own use, sold twenty pounds for \$1, and there are peas yet to be gathered. These peas also help the soil, so it can be seen that the crop was a very profitable one, counting the cost.—Sarah Brown, Tennessee.

PEAS FOLLOWING WINTER OATS

In the fall of 1912 I sowed eight acres of rather poor soil, without fertilizer, to winter oats, which were harvested the last of May and the land sowed to cow peas. The oats threshed out 228½ bushels, which I disposed of as seed oats at \$1 per bushel. I sold also \$5 worth of baled straw, receiving 25 cents a bale. Last fall I saved twenty-five bushels of cow peas worth \$2.50 per bushel, and the cow pea vines made one ton of hay to the acre, or eight tons, worth \$15 per ton, or \$120. (The peas were saved from the early ripening pods.) For the oats I received \$228.50. The peas are worth \$62.50. The straw (what I sold and used) was worth at least \$14, making

a total of \$425 from eight acres in one year. I consider this my most profitable yield this year, counting the costs.—J. A. Hobbrook, Adona, Ark.

A WHEAT AND COTTON COMBINATION

Where cotton and wheat grow in the same section a crop of wheat may very suitably follow a crop of cotton if the cotton is well worked right up to picking time. Wheat may be sown between the rows after one of the pickings, and covered with a walking cultivator. A one-horse drill does very good work. I find this a very profitable combination, as it furnishes an early pasture for horses and milk cows, calves and other stock if sown early. By this system one can get the work done early and this is the right way of keeping the ground clean, by thorough cultivation. The cotton stalk should be cut and removed after picking is finished. Where wheat is to follow corn the same treatment of land is recommended. At suitable intervals the land should be worked with cultivator between the rows right up to wheat-seeding time. This keeps the ground clean and is a great means of saving moisture. And now then, Mr. Editor and brother farmers, as proof of what I have written, I would be glad for you to see my green winter pasture of wheat and rye and how the stock enjoys it.—G. W. Miles, Texas.

POPCORN HELPS PAY THE MORTGAGE

Last winter we had company and I got out some popcorn and a popper. We sat around the fire popping the corn, when the guests remarked upon the whiteness and size of the kernels. They asked where I bought it and I told them I raised it myself. They all wanted to buy some, but I only had a small quantity, and decided to keep it for seed. Last year I planted an acre and harvested nineteen bushels. I sold it at 8 cents a pound and made quite a bit of money. This year my father allowed me three acres of land for the corn and I harvested forty-seven bushels and raised my price to 9 cents, and thus made enough money to pay off part of the mortgage on our farm.—William Grant, Illinois.

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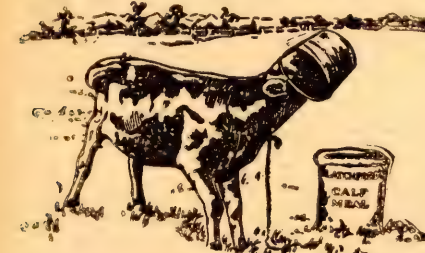
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Linseed meal, also known commercially as "oil meal" and "oil cake," is an excellent feed for all classes of live stock if fed in moderation. It is nearly equal to cottonseed meal. It has a tendency to make the butter soft when fed to dairy cattle to any great extent. There is practically no difference in the feeding value of the old and new process meals.

Gluten meal, a byproduct from the manufacture of starch from corn, has a 10 per cent greater feeding value than cottonseed, as a much larger percentage of its protein and fat is digestible. Gluten feed, a mixture of gluten meal, corn bran, corn germs and other corn "scraps," is a satisfactory and economical feed when used in conjunction with other concentrates. It is not always palatable when fed alone. The protein content is lower than that of cottonseed meal and it has more fiber than gluten meal.

Distillers' grains are the byproduct from the manufacture of distilled liquors from grains, and is rich in protein, fiber and fat. Its bulky nature enhances its feeding value and it is good for all kinds of stock. Malt sprouts are very satisfactory as a food for dairy cattle, and if fed in excess of two pounds daily per cow should be moistened with at least three times their weight in water.

Wheat byproducts consist principally of middlings, mixed feed and bran. Middlings are of two kinds, standard middlings and flour middlings, the former containing practically no flour, while the latter contains more or less flour, according to grade. Flour middlings has about 10 per cent greater feeding value than standard, but as a rule costs about 10 per cent more. Flour middlings are best for pigs and hogs. Mixed feed is supposed to be all the substance of wheat after the patent flour has been removed, but often it contains screenings, dirt and chaff as well. Sometimes a jobber or wholesaler will mix bran and low grade flour and sell it as mixed feed. Wheat bran can not be classed as a nutritious feed, but, being rich in mineral elements, has a very beneficial effect when fed to any kind of stock, excepting hogs. It has a large amount of crude fiber and is valuable to feed with concentrates.

FINE BUTTER MAKING A SCIENCE

Washing, Working and Salting

After churning has been completed the buttermilk should be drawn off immediately through a fine-meshed strainer to save all little butter particles. Then the butter should be washed with cold water, the temperature depending on the consistency of the butter. If soft, use water colder than the butter; if too firm, use water slightly warmer than the butter. Washing should remove all the buttermilk, firm and harden the article and improve the flavor and keeping quality. The method of washing depends primarily upon the kind of churn used. In a barrel churn use an amount of water equal to the amount of buttermilk previously drawn off and wash by revolving the churn eight to twelve revolutions. When washing is completed the butter should be still in granular form.

After drawing off the wash water take from one-half to one and one-half ounces of salt (according to the demands of the market) to each pound of butter. To be accurate, weigh both butter and salt. Sift the salt evenly over the granular butter with a fine-meshed sieve, preventing any salt lumps.

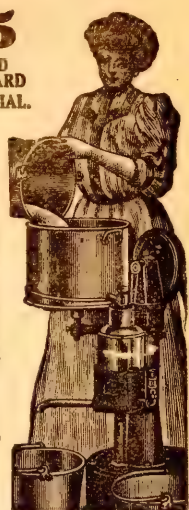
After the salt is sifted over the butter it is ready to be worked. Working butter accomplishes a three-fold object—distributes the salt, expels surplus moisture and traces of buttermilk and produces a fine-textured, compact body. The amount of working required depends on the size of the butter granules and whether firm or soft. Three points should be observed when determining whether or not the butter has been worked sufficiently: (1) It should present a firm, glossy appearance; (2) the texture should resemble the granular structure of the broken end of a steel rod; (3) there should be no grittiness from undissolved salt particles. Take a small piece of butter between the teeth and bite into it repeatedly. If grittiness exists it will be readily discovered. Insufficient working will show a mottled appearance on a cut surface; overworking produces a poor texture, without grain, "salvy" in appearance.

15⁹⁵
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Getting fast in the stall.
Fighting in the stable.
Fighting while hitched.
Crowding in the stall.
Fighting halter or bridle.
Tender bitting.
Falling on one rein.
Laying on the bit.
Lunging and plunging.
Refusing to stand.
Refusing to back.
Shying. Balking.
Afraid of automobiles.
Afraid of ropes.
Afraid of clothes on line.
Afraid of cars.
Afraid of sound of a gun.
Afraid of hand playing.
Afraid of steam engine.
Afraid of the touch of shafts or harness.
Rearing away.
Kicking.
Biting. Striking.
Hard to shoe.
Bad to groom.
Breaking straps.
Refusing to hold back while going down hill.
Bearing at hogs or dogs along the road.
Fall switchers.
Rolling the tongue.
Jumping fences.
Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon.

and will be more tender than when hurried too much.

Before the killing frosts come I dig it up, taking the root with as much of the dirt as I can keep around them. In our vegetable cellar, which is cool and dark, I put sand and dirt mixed. Into this I put the celery, roots down. The roots, not the plants, should be thoroughly watered once a week. Celery will keep in this way all winter.

I had celery to sell during the months of September and October, realizing in all \$9.30. For the smaller bunches I received 5 cents and for the large ones 10 cents. I expect to sell a couple of dollars' worth at Christmas time and we have had celery for our own use since August.

Considering the little time and expense—which was very small—expended, I consider this to have been my most profitable crop this year.—Mrs. Maud Conley, Lawler, Ia.

MARKETING THE SMALLER PRODUCE

A farmer living about ten miles from a city, in looking over a paper, found that the city consumers were paying much more for produce than he received for it. He was an up-to-date farmer and a man of ideas as well, so he began to look around for a plan by which he could sell his butter, eggs and other products direct to the users. Such a plan must be both handy and cheap. Just then the parcel post came. This offered the chance to the farmer, who seized the opportunity. A small advertisement was put into the city papers advertising fresh butter and eggs. Several persons replied and he immediately made an agreement to supply eggs and butter every week by parcel post at an equitable price which they both agreed upon. The farmer went to the city once a

month to collect. The plan worked admirably. The farmer had a number of wooden boxes made, very light weight, each of which would hold two pounds of butter and a dozen eggs. The eggs were wrapped in paper and put into the box, then cotton was packed between them. The butter was wrapped in waxed paper, put into thin pasteboard boxes. The empty mailing boxes were collected by the farmer on his monthly trips to the city. This is a case where one or two small advertisements eventually found a good market for all of one farm's butter, eggs and vegetables.—R. H. Hughes, Ohio.

CABBAGE, TOMATOES AND COW PEAS ALL ON THE SAME GROUND

The 1st day of March we set out 800 cabbage plants in long rows across our garden. We then covered the ground with chicken droppings. We tried to keep the soil well stirred all the time, to keep down weeds, to retain the moisture and keep the land mellow. Some of the cultivation was done with a plow, but a great deal of it was done by hand, using a tool with four prongs, called a potato hoe. After we commenced cutting the cabbage, tomato plants were set between the cabbage rows. At the last working of the tomato plants we sowed cow peas between the rows, the cabbage having been all cut by that time. Chicken droppings were scattered over the land several times and a little fertilizer used. We sold \$16.59 worth of cabbage, gave away at least \$5 worth, besides having all we could use. The lower leaves and trimmings were fed to our fowls and pigs. We did not keep a strict account of the tomatoes sold, but they did as well as other patches where no early crop was raised. The peas made fine feed for our Jersey heifer. We think it is so much better to raise two and three crops on one piece of land than to raise some vegetable early and then a lot of weeds.—Mrs. D. S. Hankla, Virginia.

COW PEAS IN THE CORN

I planted seed of the "sugar" crowder variety of peas in an acre and a half of corn, putting the seed in the corn planter. The corn was cultivated regularly, but I kept out all the weeds and grass from the plot when the peas were growing with the hoe. By August the vines were fairly loaded down with fine large peas. I gave many to our neighbors and engaged the rest to a vegetable buyer at 50 cents a bushel, selling from one to four bushels daily up to the 20th of October. This was, of course, in the pod, not shelled. I picked them, putting them in sacks. The peas supplied our family of six with all of the groceries we used and there was a surplus which bought many other things. After the green peas were gone I saved a sugar barrel full of dried shelled peas for our own use, sold twenty pounds for \$1, and there are peas yet to be gathered. These peas also help the soil, so it can be seen that the crop was a very profitable one, counting the cost.—Sarah Brown, Tennessee.

PEAS FOLLOWING WINTER OATS

In the fall of 1912 I sowed eight acres of rather poor soil, without fertilizer, to winter oats, which were harvested the last of May and the land sowed to cow peas. The oats threshed out 228½ bushels, which I disposed of as seed oats at \$1 per bushel. I sold also \$5 worth of baled straw, receiving 25 cents a bale. Last fall I saved twenty-five bushels of cow peas worth \$2.50 per bushel, and the cow pea vines made one ton of hay to the acre, or eight tons, worth \$15 per ton, or \$120. (The peas were saved from the early ripening pods.) For the oats I received \$228.50. The peas are worth \$62.50. The straw (what I sold and used) was worth at least \$14, making

a total of \$425 from eight acres in one year. I consider this my most profitable yield this year, counting the costs.—J. A. Hobbrook, Adona, Ark.

A WHEAT AND COTTON COMBINATION

Where cotton and wheat grow in the same section a crop of wheat may very suitably follow a crop of cotton if the cotton is well worked right up to picking time. Wheat may be sown between the rows after one of the pickings, and covered with a walking cultivator. A one-horse drill does very good work. I find this a very profitable combination, as it furnishes an early pasture for horses and milk cows, calves and other stock if sown early. By this system one can get the work done early and this is the right way of keeping the ground clean, by thorough cultivation. The cotton stalk should be cut and removed after picking is finished. Where wheat is to follow corn the same treatment of land is recommended. At suitable intervals the land should be worked with cultivator between the rows right up to wheat-seeding time. This keeps the ground clean and is a great means of saving moisture. And now then, Mr. Editor and brother farmers, as proof of what I have written, I would be glad for you to see my green winter pasture of wheat and rye and how the stock enjoys it.—G. W. Miles, Texas.

POPCORN HELPS PAY THE MORTGAGE

Last winter we had company and I got out some popcorn and a popper. We sat around the fire popping the corn, when the guests remarked upon the whiteness and size of the kernels. They asked where I bought it and I told them I raised it myself. They all wanted to buy some, but I only had a small quantity, and decided to keep it for seed. Last year I planted an acre and harvested nineteen bushels. I sold it at 8 cents a pound and made quite a bit of money. This year my father allowed me three acres of land for the corn and I harvested forty-seven bushels and raised my price to 9 cents, and thus made enough money to pay off part of the mortgage on our farm.—William Grant, Illinois.

GOATS' MILK

The goat is the poor man's cow. Goats' milk is richer in fats and solids than cows' milk, yet, strangely enough, is more easily digested, and is especially adapted to invalids and babies. The Angora goat is not a milk producer. The average milking doe will give from two to three quarts of milk daily.

The Danger of It

She—Has Jack's new auto got him into any trouble yet?
He—I understand he and the girl he has been taking out in it have become engaged.

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BARGAINS IN SEEDS Hundreds of special offers in surplus stock of seeds and plants at bargain prices. Don't buy until you have seen our beautiful new catalog and bargain list, mailed free if you mention this paper. IOWA SEED CO., Dept. 50 Des Moines, Iowa

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Send for Free Book on Cleaning and Grading Grain. Then ask for size machine you want, sending \$1.00, and I'll ship you a Model Chatham, freight prepaid, with special screens and riddles for all Grains, Grasses and Weed Seed where you live. Give it a month's hard test. If not satisfied, send it back and get your \$1.00. If satisfied, pay me any time before next October.

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It shows pictures of all our buzz, drag, circular log saws and portable wood sawing rigs, with or without Appleton Gasoline Engines. Tells you straight facts which we guarantee our saws to back up. Opens a way for you to make money this Winter sawing your own and your neighbors' wood. You want a saw to last—made strong—boxes that never heat—don't experiment with cheap saws then, buy an Appleton, 40 years the standard. Send for booklet to-day.

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Buying Eggs From Breeders

A FLOCK of fowls can be improved by one or both of the following methods: Breeding up the flock by selection of breeders according to utility, and by the addition of better stock from breeders who make a specialty of improved strains. Really the best and quickest way to improve the flock is by making use of both these methods.

When the owner of a flock sets out to purchase either eggs or fowls, or both, from a breeder, there are a number of things to be carefully watched, many possible disappointments to guard against. Complaints are quite often made that eggs purchased for hatching were a great disappointment, occasionally a total loss. Nevertheless the careful and discriminating buyer who takes proper precautions to investigate finds it a very profitable thing to buy eggs for hatching.

The great majority of poultry raisers who advertise eggs are honest, but not all of them may be equally capable. They will do as they agree, yet their stock may not be better than the birds of the customer. Therefore it seems necessary that one should know definitely something of the productiveness of the hens that lay the eggs he is proposing to buy. As a rule customers usually expect more than they should. They are more or less chagrined if every egg does not turn out a vigorous chick, said chicks to outstrip all other chicks in rapidity of development, begin to lay as soon as well feathered out, and keep right at it under any and all conditions. Did you ever stop to think that the producers of eggs that would turn out that degree of success would naturally be as valuable as diamonds, worth their weight in gold?

A successful poultryman has been buying eggs for hatching for the past sixteen years. He is a practical and successful poultry keeper, knows what he is doing, makes the business pay and has money in the bank his poultry put there. Do you imagine he would be placing an order this year for two sittings of single comb white Leghorns, at \$10 per sitting, if he had not found it profitable in the past? He has a fancy egg trade, and in order to keep up his flock to the highest point of efficiency he constantly buys from breeders whom he knows have better birds than his own. Now and then

he misses a year or two, because he is not convinced that he can buy, at a price he can afford, birds or eggs that will raise the standard of his own.

Every reasonable poultry advertiser will stand ready to make good any loss to their customers because of a poor hatch, but just how far they should go in making good poor results at maturity of stock hatched from such eggs is a far more complex problem, provided the eggs came from the pen or pens selected by the customer.

No breeder can but approximately estimate what may be expected of a certain mating, and it might well be adopted as a fundamental principle that where such a breeder sells a setting of eggs from a mating, he sells only a chance or probability to his customer, and more than this should not be expected by the customer.

Breeders of experience, even after years of painstaking effort to establish certain characteristics and enhance the value of their flock, have frequently been surprised at the outcome of certain matings.

No one can tell, we say, only approximately, what may be expected of any mating until the progeny therefrom is fully matured. The question is, are buyers of eggs for hatching warranted in paying a certain sum of money for an equal chance with the breeder? It occurs to us that they are, and we base our judgment upon our own experience and upon the experience of others with whom we have come in contact during our fifteen or sixteen years of active connection with the standard bred poultry business.

There are many things in favor of the novice starting with eggs for hatching; first, because it is the cheaper way; second, it gives them a better chance to study their birds as they are growing up; third, \$10 to \$25 invested in a setting of eggs, all things being equal, puts the novice breeder on a par or equal with the breeder of whom the eggs were purchased insofar as the chance of the latter is invested in the pen from which the eggs were purchased.

CHICKEN CHAT

By Dominic

If your poultry houses are crowded you will give your fowls more in feed than they will return in eggs.

Cull apples are fine for chickens. See that they get some every day if you have any.

Keep gloom out of the henhouse by giving plenty of light.

Begin with the new year to lay complete plans for the poultry work, and see how far you can excel your own plans.

If you don't take enough interest in your poultry to watch for the best layers for breeding, mating with a vigorous male of known parentage, keeping an account of production, you will have to put up with indifferent results. When really interested in the work any one of good common sense can make poultry pay.

For hatching purposes eggs are better if never allowed to get colder than 5 degrees. Gather the eggs several times daily in cold weather.

It is the comfortable, contented hen that lays the most eggs. Keep them busy, protected from cold winds, scratching for seeds, and they will be perfectly contented in winter as well as summer.

It is possible for a hen to lay eggs without green feed, but she will not lay very many. If you can not supply sprouted oats, give a good substitute.

That old hen you expect to kill for a chicken stew some fine Sunday should be fed on bread soaked in vinegar for six days before the festival. The flesh will then be as tender as a young chicken. She should be made very fat before beginning the bread and vinegar diet.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS

I find ducks to be a profitable investment. Beginning in 1911 with a setting of thirteen eggs, eighty-nine ducks were sold in 1912, bringing \$36.75. They were kept in a yard a week or ten days after hatching and then turned on the range. The first few days they were fed on bread and milk, and after that they were given a mash of corn chop, shorts and bran several times a day until they were partly feathered, grain being fed at the last. They were then permitted to go to a nearby pond and lived on what they got from the water and on grasshoppers.

The following year the same methods were used, only on a larger scale. As aforesaid, eighty-nine reached the market, six were kept for breeding, while twenty-five pounds of feathers were picked.

The White Pekin ducks were used. I found them hardy and heavy layers and would advise their use.—Victor Landreth, Kansas.

Poultry Pickings

Split peas and peanuts make an excellent feed for fattening squabs.

Keep the hens at their exercise. Now is the time to give the best of care.

Neglect your fowls for a day and they will neglect you for a week.

If you are building up a private egg trade keep all the small eggs at home.

A good farm poultryman can make plenty of money if he can contract his eggs at 25 cents the year round.

A little finely chopped raw onion is an excellent tonic. Feed sparingly, or the eggs may be flavored by them.

Proper feeding will keep fowls from acquiring the habit of egg eating. Only the ax can cure the habit if once formed.

Are you feeding any animal food? Hens need it in their business right now. It is the natural food for egg production.

Sprouted oats for winter feeding—hope you have plenty of them for your chickens. The cellar is a good place to sprout them.

Wood ashes should not be mixed with hen manure. Keep them separate. Both are excellent fertilizers, but should not be mixed together.

To clean drinking fountains put a handful of birdshot in the fountain with a small quantity of water and shake vigorously. Empty and rinse with clear water.

If you have any turkeys to fit for market try this plan: Feed meal, boiled potatoes and oats and mix fine charcoal with the feed, one pint to each ten turkeys, daily. They fatten faster and are of better flavor.

43 VARIETIES poultry, pigeons, ducks, geese, water fowl; incubators; feed and supplies. Catalogue 4 cents. MISSOURI SQUAB CO., Dept. A. L., Kirkwood, Mo.

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Land and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1914. Write HENRY PFILE, Box 615, Freeport, Ill.

130 Egg Mankato Incubator \$7.25

A high grade hatchery, direct from factory to user. Has red wood case, triple walls, asbestos lining, copper hot water tank, self regulator, nursery, high legs, safety lamp, etc. Safe, simple and sure. All set up ready for use. Money back guarantee. 15 years experience. Broilers for 120 chicks \$2.50. For 240 chicks \$4.00 and up. Write for big free catalogue.

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No freight to pay. Actual hen controls everything. No lamp, no costly mistakes. Best incubator in the world. Approved by Over 600,000 Buyers. Mr. J. M. Peyle, Braidwood, Ill., writes: "It is the best thing I ever saw for hatching chicks." Another: "I hatched 99 chicks from 102 eggs." Thousands of other similar testimonials. Agents wanted. Catalog Free, with Special Introductory Offer.

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are making money the Belle City way. They tell you how in my new Book of "Hatching Facts." Free to you. Illustrates in actual colors my 8-Times World's Champion Belle City.

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Side-lamp incubators are away out of date. Get a

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Costs no more and saves big money. Hatches on 1 gallon of oil—old kind uses 6. Hatches on one filling—others take 21. See hygrometer, thermometer and eggs through double glass top—no more stooping and peering with lighted matches. Top raises for airing and turning, cleaning and sunning. Flame regulator saves heat and oil, side-lamp affords throw heat and oil away.

Seven Years Fine Hatching Records among thousands of Rayo users. Hatching chart and \$1.50 hygrometer free to every purchaser. Send for free sample of world's only hatching chart, and free money-making book, "Turning Eggs Into Chickens Into Dollars." Book tells all about Rayo incubators and breeders. Both free—send today for sample chart and book No. 1.

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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

Vale, 1913!

As the old year goes out on the dark'ning tide, Give it a cheer and a ringing "Good-by!" Wave it farewell as we all stand aside; It might have been better, but now it must die.

Nineteen Thirteen! To some it has shown The sunshine of happiness, joy and success; To others it's meant a hard journey alone, And worry well mingled with bitter distress.

And yet, whether kind or cruel to you, There's this to be said—if we but understood, Like a child that is wayward, it never quite knew What to do next—and it tried to be good!

FIRESIDE SOCIAL CHATS

By Aunt Sophia

STARTING the new year right is a fine thing, and it isn't a bit hard to do. Keeping it going right is far more difficult. But we should never face any difficulty with doubt or dread, or lack of faith in ourselves and in Providence. We should be able to take what comes without complaining and be always ready and eager to make the best of things. So we are going to make the best of our New Year's opening. It has been our custom for many years to give a New Year's dinner and an oyster supper. We have made it a neighborhood affair. There are four families in our circle, all intimate friends, and we share the expense, work and responsibilities of the New Year's festivities, which may be a bit unusual. A committee of one member from each of the four families makes all arrangements and invites the other guests. We invite those whom we think in greatest need of a bit of encouragement and good cheer. This year we will have with us Mrs. Walton and her five children. Mr. Walton died in November of pneumonia. He was a renter, and poor Mrs. Walton is at a loss to know what she can do. Our men folks will talk over her affairs together, and then with her, and then lend a helping hand. We all know the painful truth of the saying, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," and it is everybody's business to help the unfortunate; so, as a matter of fact, the help is spasmodic and uncertain. By our little plan we make it definite. There's an understanding in the neighborhood of what is to be done and who will do it. Then there is another family who now live several miles away, but who are going to move on the farm where the Waltons live on the first of March. We're going to bring them in to get acquainted, so they will feel at home and a part of our neighborhood before they come into it. The men folks can give Mr. Denman some "pointers," and Mrs. Walton can tell Mrs. Denman all about the house and garden and chicken facilities. Just a bit of a helping hand reached out to the newcomers. We will have one or two others, but I haven't space to tell of them.

I am going to anticipate just a little and tell you of a plan we make use of to help along in school matters. We all know what happens to the "new boy" at school. As a girl my heart ached when a strange and forlorn little waif came to our school for the first time, the only stranger in the merry bunch of boys and girls. He feels an outcast, and my husband, who says he remembers the occasions when he was the new boy, declares that turning a boy loose in a strange school is nothing less than cruelty to animals. So our "committee" took the matter up and a new plan was the result. When a new family moves into the neighbor-

hood we give a children's party and a supper at one of our homes and invite the school teacher. This party is given as soon as the family is settled and the parents are urged to come. The children get acquainted, and the keen edge of strangeness soon disappears for all time. You see, we want to build up that community spirit they are printing so much about, and if I do say it myself, we have a very fine neighborhood and help each other to live happily.

While on the subject I will tell you of the way we add a lot of happiness to these children's parties. We make a lot of little cakes, which are baked in patty pans, one for each youngster. These cakes are frosted with white icing. After the icing has hardened we melt some chocolate and with a fine, new pointed paint brush, very small (such as artists use for water colors) we draw faces, some laughing, some crying, on each cake. A neighbor's girl is an adept at this and the results are fascinating. Then the initials of each child are placed on its cake and these cakes are served when the children can get together and compare cakes. Wait a moment while I give you my recipe for these cakes:

One cupful of butter, one-fourth cupful of granulated sugar, one-fourth cupful of powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of boiling water, two eggs, one-half cupful of cold water, one and three-fourths cupfuls of pastry flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a few grains of salt, one teaspoonful of vanilla.

Cream the butter; add the sugar and blend both together; add the powdered sugar and beat in the boiling water. After giving the mixture a thorough beating add the well-beaten eggs. Add the flour, baking powder, salt, vanilla and cold water alternately. Bake the cakes in little patty or muffin pans. As soon as done remove from the tins and cool on a flat surface. For chocolate cakes add three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate to the above recipe. For cocoanut cakes omit the chocolate and add three tablespoonfuls of grated cocoanut.

These are very tasty and grownups like them as well as the children.

I shall keep right on asking for chatty letters from our readers for this department. Don't you know, my dears, that the way to become a part of the life of our little world is to do a part of its work? Send in a thought, or a suggestion, or the account of an experience, or a story of some happening that was of benefit to some one. There are dozens of good letters just begging to be written. Can't you accommodate at least one of them? AUNT SOPHIA.

MRS. BUSYHAND'S DIARY

By a Farm Woman

(Continued From Last Issue)

FRIDAY

Mary did the sweeping, upstairs and down. I baked ten loaves of bread and five or six pies. In the evening we were invited by our neighbor across the way to attend their missionary meeting. Fourteen ladies were present and gave a good program. Leaflets were passed to each woman and each one in turn read from these, interspersed with prayers and singing. A paper was read about Rev. Adoniram Judson, the first missionary sent out by the United States, telling of the hardships and sufferings he endured. Afterward I told the ladies about what I knew of this great missionary. He was a great friend of my great-uncle,

Rev. Abram Gillette, who was also a Baptist. My uncle wrote the life of Judson, a small volume of which I have a copy in our library here at home. Rev. Judson first met his third wife at my uncle's home. The ladies seemed quite interested to hear all this. And, by the way, I myself wrote a brief review of this book and it was printed in our church papers a short time ago (although I did not tell the ladies this). After the business part was transacted the hostess served refreshments, consisting of a piece of lemon pie, cake, peaches and a cup of coffee, on each plate.

SATURDAY

Instead of having baking on hand as usual, I had other fall work that needed to be done. The children picked butter beans and George and the little girls took them in to the city and sold them to the groceries, getting a good price for them. We feared frost would come and freeze everything, so I thought I would try and dig the rest of the sweet potatoes. The Saturday before our big boy, who is attending the O. S. U., was home and dug over a bushel. Well, I dug the potatoes and little Ann and a neighbor girl picked them up and put them in baskets and crates. They were beauties. I love to see the big sweet potatoes roll out of the ground. Then when they were wiped off I rolled each large potato in newspapers and packed them away in a big box. I had papered the box and its lid all over with nice, clean wall paper, so when we set it in one of the halls upstairs it was an ornament as well as a useful piece

of furniture. These will keep till spring, as I have tried this method successfully before.

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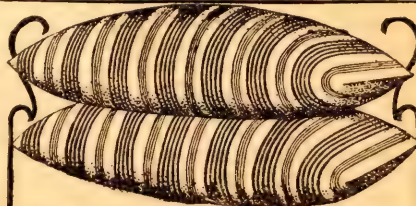
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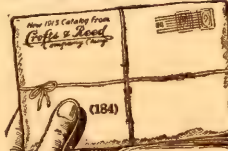
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CLOTH AND STYLES FOR EARLY SPRING

Although we are still in the midst of cold and sleet, and have yet many weeks of it to face, we are already seeing signs of spring in the city shops. The eye is first attracted by the new materials displayed and labeled "spring novelties." In the great majority of cases these materials are of more or less crepe-like texture. They are not crepe, in the regular sense of that word, but they have a rippling surface and are in general more or less crinkly. This is true of silks, woollens and cottons alike.

In silks we see soft, dull-surfaced weaves, but the satin face weaves are by no means banished. They are merely treated differently and are usually covered with some other tissue. To our surprise we find taffeta among the novelties and it is taking well. It is of the chiffon variety and is very soft and easy to handle. It drapes well and it is especially suited to the puffs and peplums that are used on everything.

Peplum is worn by every one and has an immense variety of forms. The pleated, the gathered, the shaped and draped varieties are all very popular. It is not uncommon to see the peplum of a material different from that of the rest of the frock and the box-pleated crepe de chine peplum is worn on most of the dresses of messaline and silk.

Some of the prettiest of the more serviceable frocks show a combination of plain and plaid silk. The new plaid silks are especially attractive. They are principally in dark colors, with very wide open plaids, generally picked out by a stripe of gold or of some bright color.

The woman who wishes to be in the very latest mode must have a collection of vests or waistcoats. These may be made in fichu form, or they may be plain, with a center front closing. Others again are gathered to form a soft girdle and have a bow or buckle of the material to hold them in front. The vest, which has a half belt in one with it, is quite fashionable and it is being shown in leather as well as in brocaded velvet, silk and metallic fabrics.

The neck finish is also very important at present. The low neck is the rule and the large collar the usual trimming. This can be much varied by making it in the many new shapes shown in the late designs. The use of the fichu is also popular and in many cases we see fichu ends coming from beneath the edges of the wide collars and crossing on the bosom of the wearer.

The draped vest is really more of a chemisette in appearance and this is of tissue of any sheer, soft kind, shadow lace being very popular.

A large number of separate bodices are being shown, mainly in white, and this looks like a preparation for warm weather in a sort of compromising manner. The white waist as it is worn today is generally of shadow lace or of net. It always has a lining and this is frequently trimmed half way up with some colored ribbon, which produces a girdle effect from the outside. These waists are all low in the neck and are often trimmed with tiny vines and flowers of chiffon in pink, blue and light green with leaves and tendrils of gold or silver.

Serious Question

"Where are you going?"

"To the Department of Agriculture," replied the city man who had bought a farm. "I want them to settle a dispute between my wife and me about the best way to milk a cow. I think it would be sufficient to tie the pillows around the cow's feet, but my wife insists that the only practical way is to give the cow chloroform."

It Would Have Been Different

Nibbs—Was that your wife I saw you talking to last evening?

Dibbs—No. If it had been my wife I would not have been talking. I would have been listening.

What is Now the Fashion



6452. CHILDREN'S NIGHT DRAWERS.—Flannel or longcloth can be used to make this garment, which can be made with or without the feet and with either the bishop or plain sleeves. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material and three-fourths yard of edging for the neck.

5995. LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.—Linen, madras or China silk can be used to make this shirtwaist. The waist can be made with or without the box plait at the front and with either the long or short sleeves. Either the round low or high collar can be used. Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

6460. CHILDREN'S APRON.—Every small child needs an apron and here is an excellent pattern for making such a garment. This apron covers the entire dress and can be made with either the bishop or plain sleeves. Linen, gingham or percale are used for aprons. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Age 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material and 2 3/4 yards of edging.

6445. GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S CAPE.—A cape is a handy garment to wear over a sweater or to cover a party dress. This model can be made in either of two lengths and is provided with a hood. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Age 8 requires for the long cape 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material, with five-eighths yard of 24-inch silk to line the hood.

5932. LADIES' DRESS.—What could be smarter for general wear than this stylish frock, carried out in any of the woolen materials. The dress has shoulder ticks and closes at the front. The skirt is cut in three pieces. Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/4 yards of 50-inch material, five-eighths yard of 22-inch all-over and three-eighths yard of 24-inch satin.

5903. LADIES' DRESS.—Serge, cheviot or broadcloth can be used to make this dress. The dress closes at the front and is made with a three-piece skirt. Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36

requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material or 4 yards of 44-inch material.

6103. MISSES' AND SMALL WOMEN'S DRESS.—Serge, cheviot or broadcloth can be used to make this dress. It is made with a three-gored skirt, which can be made with either the empire or regulation waistline. The long or short sleeves can be used. Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 years requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

6468. LADIES' APRON.—This is a plain and practical apron, the front panel fitted in to the figure, and forming a bib and tabs over the shoulder. The sides end at the waist and are gathered, while the large pockets are stitched into the side front seams. Cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

Stuffed Eggplant

Parboil an eggplant for ten minutes, then lay in ice-cold water for an hour. Prepare a "meat" of one-half cup minced boiled ham or tongue, teaspoon of minced parsley, a few drops of onion juice, salt and pepper to taste. Add a beaten egg. Drain and wipe dry the eggplant, cut lengthwise in half, make a good-sized cavity by scraping out seeds and pulp, which is added to the meat. Fill the cavities, bind the halves together with a strip of muslin, lay in a deep pan, pour over the vegetable a cupful of stock, cover and bake for half an hour. Lift into a hot dish, remove the strip and pour about the open halves the gravy. Sausage meat mixed with bread crumbs makes a very delicious filling also.

Andy's Beef Stew

A famous dish of a New Yorker, whose stew is still talked about by Gothamites. Here is Andy's own recipe: "Take a flat bone steak, three pounds in weight. Remove all bone, fat, skin and gristle. Cut the meat into half-inch squares, rinse in cold water. Fill a three-gallon agate kettle half full of water, set on the fire and let it warm. While warming, scrape two good-sized carrots and slice three onions and two green peppers. Put all in chopping bowl and chop medium fine. Now put both the meat and vegetables into the hot water, boil twenty minutes, add a quart of red tomatoes and boil slowly one hour. Then add one dozen medium-sized potatoes and boil twenty-five minutes longer. Add a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce and tarragon vinegar, half a spoon of celery salt and serve immediately." Remember that Andy was cooking for a small-sized banquet. A good-sized family, like my own, can make a full meal on half the quantity.

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days. Interprets dreams. A large
book by mail for TEN CENTS.
Earn money telling fortunes.
PIKE PUB CO., Dept. 8, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Easy to Earn
Your choice of 150 premiums for selling our Keystone GOLD
EYE NEEDLES at 5c a piece. With every ten packages
we give absolutely FREE a Silver Alarm Clock. Thimble.
WE TRUST YOU
and send, postpaid, 24 name tags and 12 thimbles
with LARGE PREMIUM BOOK. When sold
send us the \$1.20 and receive premium entitled to
select from premium list. Extra premium FREE if
ordered today. A post card will do. Address
Keystone Novelty Co.
Box 512 Greenville, Pa.

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE
Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange
thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a
CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a New subscriber for one year—50cents—
will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and em-
bossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

A NEW DEPARTURE

ANOTHER YEAR is gone! How
many of us have taken ad-
vantage of more opportunities
than we have neglected? That
is a question of importance to us all.
Let us answer it by determining in the
future we will avail ourselves of every
possible opportunity for good.

And as Cadets of Equity let us "turn
over a new leaf." Write letters just
as you have been doing. Speak of
your home and its surroundings as it
may occur to you to do, of your crops
and any unusual feature there, historic,
romantic and natural, and ask for cor-
respondence if you wish, but be sure
to tell in each letter some NEW
THING you have but recently learned,
something that will be new to others
as it was to you; something on the
farm, or in the house, or in the kitchen,
or among the stock, or any kind of use-
ful knowledge. What a school our
great little company can thus be! Let
each letter contain one thing that is
new.

We start this time from the great
state of New York:

DEAR CADETS—I am going to walk
into your happy circle if you will let me sit
between those jolly "cowpunchers," M. O.
Olsen and Charles Newcomb. I am a "sweet
sixteen" and an earnest reader of UP-TO-
DATE, that dear old paper which has been
making our home happy for three years.
When I am coming home from school I
hurry to the office and get UP-TO-DATE.
Yes, I know just what day it comes. Your
letters are all very interesting and helpful
to our family of ten that live on a 240-acre
farm—helpful because it tells us how to
raise good crops of corn, oats and lots of
potatoes. But our potatoes are seriously
affected with dry rot. Tell all the Cadets
to write and send photos to me, and I'll
answer all.—R. Frances Denman, Never-
sink, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I am 17 years old and
have lived on a farm nearly all my life,
but I like city life much better than country
life. I live with my parents and brother on
a farm of 100 acres. It is very hilly here
and we have great fun coasting and skating
in the winter. I love to be out of doors and
ride horseback. I certainly enjoy reading
the Cadet letters. I would like cards and
letters from every state in the Union. Will
answer all.—Lillian Y. Pickett, Belleville,
W. Va.

If we follow the Cadets we get over
the country very rapidly. We now
pass from West Virginia to Massa-
chusetts:

DEAR CADETS—I enjoy reading your
letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING very much,
and I wish to add one to the list. I am 15
years of age and have lived on a farm all
my life. I would be more than pleased to
hear from some of the Cadet boys and girls
near my age, and will answer all postals and
letters I receive.—Lena Wells, North Adams,
Mass.

And now we get away back south
into Mississippi:

DEAR CADETS—I have been taking UP-
TO-DATE for a long time and think it a
fine paper. I am a Mississippi girl and live
on a nice little farm of 40 acres. Our
principal crops are corn and cotton. I am
not attending school, and sometimes I get
very lonesome. I wish some of you Cadets
would make me a visit. I will try to show
you a pleasant time. I am a Baptist, and
have belonged to the church five years. I
do not think it is the denomination that
saves us, but rather the kind of lives we
live. Character is what counts in the world
and I think all young men and women
should aim to live right so that others may
safely follow in their footsteps. I want
every one who reads this to write to me.
I will answer all, and to the first I will
send a pretty post card.—Dovie Turner,
McCool, Miss.

We now get closer home:

DEAR CADETS—I recently became
greatly interested in the Cadet letters. I
am a 16-year-old Indiana boy and live in
a small town thirty-three miles from Indian-
apolis. I am in high school. We have a
new building, and to all the Cadets that
write I will send a picture of it. I will
answer all cards and letters I receive.—
Floyd Baker, Arcadia, Ind.

Raising alfalfa in Ohio:

DEAR CADETS—I am 16 years old and
live on a 191-acre farm in Ohio. My sister
has been taking UP-TO-DATE for about three
years and I like it very much. Our crops
are wheat, corn, oats and alfalfa. It has
been very dry this year and our crops were
poor. I would be glad to receive a letter
or card from all the Cadets. I have a
camera and will exchange photos. I will
answer all I receive.—Irene Fleming, Circle-
ville, O.

DEAR CADETS—I am 17 years old and
have lived in the country most of my life.
My father takes UP-TO-DATE and thinks it
is the best farm paper printed. I certainly
enjoy reading the Cadet page. I would be
glad to exchange letters, cards or photos
with the Cadet girls and boys. Will try
to answer all.—Myrtle Bradford, Atkins,
Ark.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a letter
from a western girl of 19 winters. I live
on a stock ranch in eastern Washington.
I love to ride horseback and to be out of
doors. I would be pleased to exchange
post cards or letters with all the Cadet girls
and boys.—Maude E. Osborne, Gloyd, Wash.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Iowa girl, 17
years of age, and have lived on a farm
all my life. I think the farm is a grand
old place. I am very much interested in
the Cadet letters and think UP-TO-DATE is
a very good paper. I am a sophomore in
our nearest town school and like to go
to school very much. Will the boys and
girls please write, and I will answer all
I receive.—Faye H. Filson, Birmingham, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—I am 15 years old, live
on a 215-acre farm and go to Malesus high
school. I enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE and
I also enjoy going fishing and chestnut
hunting. I would be pleased to hear from
all the Cadet girls and boys and will try
to answer all cards and letters I receive.—
Ova Love, Malesus, Tenn.

This wide-awake Nebraska boy wants
the Cadets' fathers to become organiz-
ers. And so do we. And the Cadets
themselves to become club raisers.
That will push the work along:

DEAR CADETS—I have been a reader
of UP-TO-DATE for two years. After reading
a few issues of the paper my papa decided
that the Equity System was the only thing
for the farmers, and he decided the only
way he could help it along was to become
an organizer. Since July he has organized
five locals. I am sure Mr. Everitt would
appreciate it very much if every Cadet's
father would also organize a local. That
would help greatly toward the goal UP-TO-
DATE is striving for, and it would also help
the farmers. I would like to hear from the
Cadets and also from their fathers who
undertake to organize, and will answer all
I hear from.—Glen F. Walton, Geneva, Neb.

Couldn't do without UP-TO-DATE in
Colorado:

DEAR CADETS—I am a Colorado boy
and live on a farm of 800 acres. I was
16 December 20. We have taken UP-TO-
DATE twelve months and think we couldn't
get along without it. I play the violin and
my brother seconds on the guitar. I would
like to receive cards and letters from all
the boys and girls, and will try to answer
all I receive.—Elvis R. McConnell, Strat-
ton, Col.

Yes, education is the thing:

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a brown-
eyed Alabama girl. My papa takes UP-TO-
DATE FARMING and I enjoy reading it very
much. I think it is the best farm paper
published. I am interested in education.
I think every boy and girl should have an
education, and I am striving for all the
common schools can give. I would be glad
to exchange postals with the Cadets.—Nel-
lie G. Selby, Larkinsville, Ala.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a farm be-
tween the small towns of Burke and Dibona.

THIS AIR RIFLE GIVEN

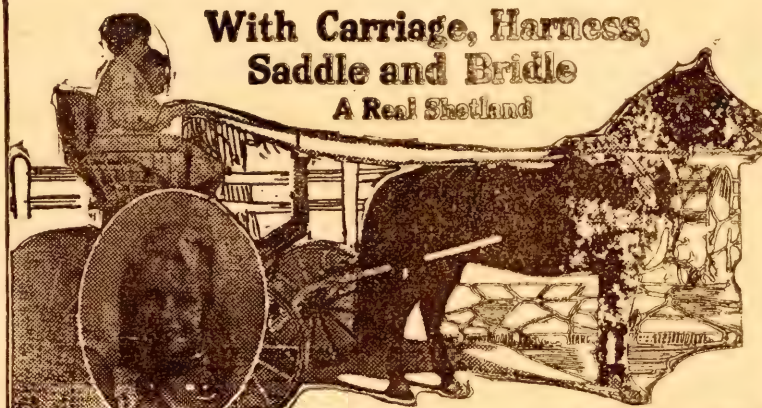
For selling 10 packages Blue at 10c each.
Blue first class in every way. When sold
return our \$1.50 and we send rifle. **BLUE**
MEFG. CO., 330 Mill St., Concord, Mass.

Bracelet 25c It's all the rage. Girls wear it to
school and all the others will envy
you. Handsome gold flash, heart shape design, set
with stone. Adjustable to any wrist. Not more than
two to one person at the introductory price of 25c.
S. E. FERRY, Irvinston, Ind.

This PONY Given Away

With Carriage, Harness,
Saddle and Bridle

A Real Shetland



Beautiful \$250 Outfit

All the work required to secure this elegant \$250.00
Shetland Pony outfit including Carriage, Harness,
Saddle and Bridle, can be performed by any bright boy
or girl in a few hours—in less than one day's time. Send us your
name and let us tell you all about it. Our plan is new—different
from all others. We want to advertise our business and we want
you to help us. Here is your chance! This is a real live

Genuine Shetland Pony

Just the kind you have always wanted about 42 in-
ches high, young, well broken to either wagon or
saddle—a real beauty. The harness is the very best
and has nickel-plated buckles and patent-leather trimmings.
The carriage is a beauty—has rubber tires and nickel-
side-lamps and the saddle and bridle are just as fine. Nothing too
good for our boys and girls. Just fill in the coupon below and
send it to me and I'll tell you all about it right away.

I Want the Shetland Pony

DAN ROGERS, Pony Man,
Department 24, Springfield, Ohio
Please tell me how I can get the beautiful \$250.00 Shetland
Pony outfit free. Below is my name and address written plainly.

NAME.....

P. O.

SELECT NO.....R. F. D. NO.....STATE.....

Send This Coupon Today

Don't fail to send me your name today and see how easy it will be to
get this elegant Shetland Pony outfit. I'll send you our new plan with
beautiful pictures of the pony in colors, showing exactly what he looks
like and a list of dozens of boys and girls to whom I have given ponies and
thousands of other beautiful gifts and presents free. I have a present
for every boy and girl who answers this advertisement and does as I say.
See what I will give you. Do as I say and answer now—today. You will be the most
prized person in the world when you see how I am giving ponies away.

Dan Rogers, Pony Man, Department 24, Springfield, Ohio

I like farm life much better than city life, and I have tried both. I go to school at Burke, where we have a real good school. I like to go to school and think every one should strive for an education. I would like to exchange letters and cards with Cadets who care to write, especially those from other states. I am 16.—Audie Lovette, Burk, Tex.

Here we go from Texas to Wisconsin:

DEAR CADETS—We are cousins and live on farms some distance from Wild Rose, a small town in the central part of the state. We have a high school, a few churches, a number of business places and residences, but no saloons. There is a beautiful fish hatchery located here, and there are a number of lakes where we young people enjoy ourselves immensely in summer. We would be very glad to exchange letters or cards with any reader of this paper.—Maud Murty and Beatrice Sage, Wild Rose, Wis.

Now go with us away over to Maine:

DEAR CADETS—Here is a girl from the good old Pine Tree state. I am 19 years old and live on a farm with my parents; have always lived on a farm. We have lots of cold weather and snow here, but still I enjoy nice sleigh rides, especially on moonlight nights. I wish to be a Cadet and I would like to have the Cadet boys and girls write to me.—Lillian B. Craig, Mars Hill, Maine.

DEAR CADETS—My age is about 19 years and I live among the West Virginia hills. The chief industry of our country is farming, although it is rough. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and I like it very much. I greatly enjoy cards and letters and will answer all.—Patrick J. Brady, Bradysville, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I live with my folks on a 320-acre farm and have lived in Iowa all my life, so I don't know much about other states, but I think I can stand it here awhile yet. I am very much interested in the Cadet page. I was 20 November 3. I love to live on the farm, for I think what would the town folks do if it wasn't for the farmers? We get our mail every day, so don't let it be long till I hear from some of the Cadets. I will answer all I receive, and would like to hear from every state.—Clara Stauffer, Blairtown, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—I am a school teacher, but I live on a farm and enjoy farm life. I am 21 years old and would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls.—Mollie Teal, Lincoln, Ala.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a farm of 360 acres and like living on a farm. I am 20 years old and would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls.—Mary Hollingsworth, Lincoln, Ala.

DEAR CADETS—We are two west Texas girls, 17 years old, and we enjoy reading your letters very much. We live on a farm and like farm life fine. We enjoy going to parties and having a good time. We are chums and live about 300 yards apart. We have lots of fun together. We love flowers and music. We would like to exchange letters and post cards with all the Cadet boys and girls. Will gladly and promptly answer all.—Theresa Jones and Nada Acuff, Gatan, Tex.

DEAR CADETS—I am 19 years of age and live in the country and am very fond of outdoor sports. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and I think it is a fine paper. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much. I go to high school and this is my last year. We are very busy now trying to decide on our class pins, but, of course, each of us wants a different pin. Will be pleased to hear from the Cadet girls and boys.—Lucile Colner, Fishersville, Va.

DEAR CADETS—Will you please make room for a jolly Michigan girl of 20 summers, one who likes to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and thinks it a fine farm paper? I am a country girl and enjoy living on the farm, but I like the city, too. I will be glad to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and would like to get scenery post cards and will answer all.—Weta Hawks, Nashville, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl, 15 years old, and I live on a 160-acre farm in the great wheat belt of Kansas. My parents have been taking UP-TO-DATE for nearly a year and we think it grand. I love music, books, flowers and pictures, and I enjoy many of the outdoor sports, mostly horseback riding, boating and fishing. I would be glad to receive a card or letter from every state in the Union, and I will answer all.—Opal Rawlings, Turon, Kas.

DEAR CADETS—My father has an 80-acre farm and I help him with the work and enjoy farm life very much. Oregon is a nice state. It is not very cold in winter, but we have a great deal of rain. All kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables and also many hops are raised here. It is also a great lumber state. We live twenty miles from the large city of Portland. Our nearest electric line runs a mile and a half from our home. I am 20 years old and would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls.—Jane Scotford, Hillsboro, Ore.

DEAR CADETS—I have been reading the paper for some time and think it interesting. I am 18 years old and live on a farm. I have a little brother named Clarence, who goes to school every day. He joins me in this letter, and we hope to hear from you boys and girls and will answer all cards or letters we receive.—Laura and Clarence Bradshaw, Ponthill, Ky.

We must close this department now, and there are so many letters yet un-

printed that it seems scarcely necessary to print the names and addresses of the writers. Please note at the head of the department the new leaf the Cadets are turning over at the beginning of the year. Young people who are capable of writing such letters as these learn something new every day, and we want in every letter some one thing the writer has recently learned that will most likely be new and useful to every reader. We do not prescribe the nature of that knowledge. All we ask is that it be new and useful. And it must be told in just a few words so as to leave room for the usual information given in the letters, the age and occupation, likes and dislikes, home surroundings, requests for correspondence, etc. I wish all a Happy New Year.

FOX TRAPPING

DEAR EDITOR—The fox is very sly and cunning and hard to trap. I will give here my method of trapping them. Go to the open woods near a cow trail. Now build a V-shaped pen of pears or thorny bush, put a No. 2 trap in entrance, covering it with pulverized horse manure. Now place bait, which should be a skinned cotton-tail rabbit, in the rear of pen. Before you come to the place where trap is to be set, cut out the entrails of the rabbit and smear all over soles of your shoes. Also wear gloves. The fox will not go to the bait the first night, but is usually caught the second night. Do not tie trap to anything solid. It should be tied to a small log.

I smoke my traps with green cedar twigs three times a week. This destroys the smell of iron. Never oil your traps with machine oil, as it causes the animals to be suspicious. Always use lard for oiling them. New traps should be buried in soft mud in order to dull their brightness.

I will now tell you what animals we have here. We have coon, skunk, fox, civet cat, wolf, bobcat, ringtail cat and also a few deer; also plenty of turkeys and ducks. Black skunks are very scarce; also very few wolves.

Well, I guess I'll close, as I believe Tim will have plenty of work anyway. Wishing my brother trappers all success.—Walter O. Lang, Harper, Tex.

Wanted: Wet

A Dane who owned a farm in Kansas applied for naturalization papers, says an exchange.

The judge asked him:

"Are you satisfied with the general conditions of the country?"

"Yes," drawled the Dane.

"Does the form of government suit you?" queried the judge.

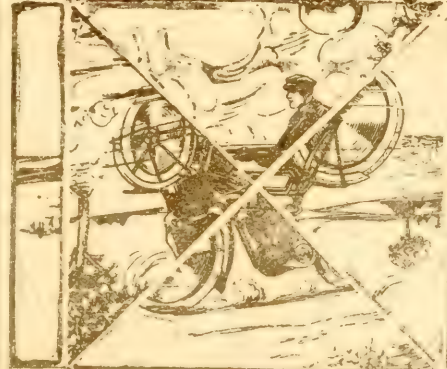
"Yes, yes; only I would like to see more rain," replied the farmer.



98 CENTS POST PAID

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our big catalogue of high grade American made watches we will send you this elegant watch postpaid for only 98 cents. Gent's size, high grade gold plate finish, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, accurate timekeeper, fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send 98 cents today and watch will be sent by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed, money refunded. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 134 Chicago, Ill.

\$285 Motorcycle Given Away



Here is your chance to get a \$285 Harley Davidson Motorcycle. Cut this picture into six pieces and paste or pin the pieces together so as to make a complete picture of a boy riding a motorcycle. Mail it to me with your name and address and I will tell you all about the great contest in which you can win the two cylinder eight-horsepower Harley Davidson Motorcycle—the best made.

1500 Votes Free

I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 votes toward the motorcycle. All you have to do to get this coupon is to send your name and address at once.

Sec'y Popular Company
412 Popular Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa

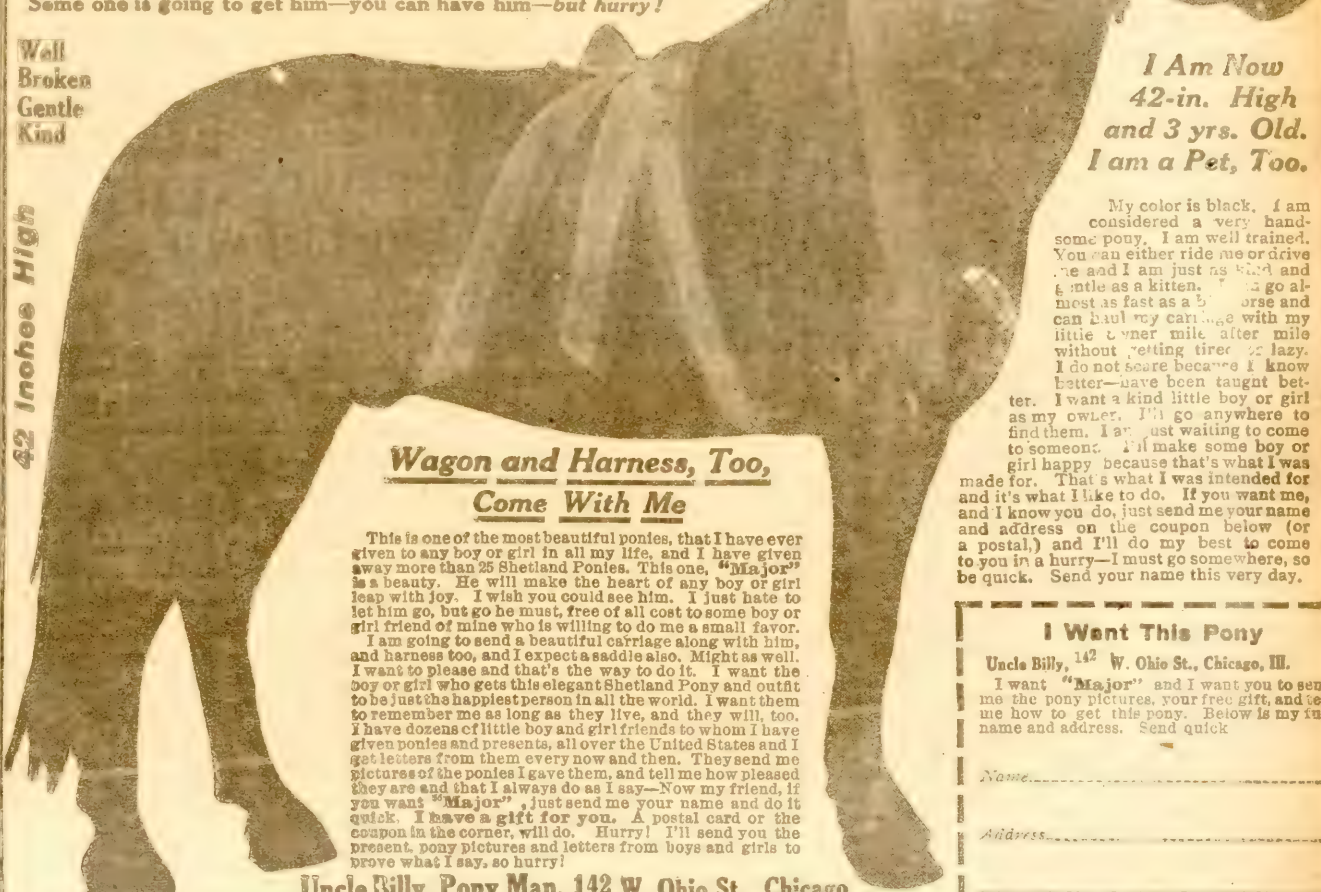
PONY GIVEN

Who Wants Me—Quick?

Boys and Girls! Do you want this beautiful Shetland Pony all for your own? Then send me your name and address today—quick. Some one is going to get him—you can have him—but hurry!

Well
Broken
Gentle
Kind

42 Inchee High



Wagon and Harness, Too, Come With Me

This is one of the most beautiful ponies, that I have ever given to any boy or girl in all my life, and I have given away more than 25 Shetland Ponies. This one, "Major" is a beauty. He will make the heart of any boy or girl leap with joy. I wish you could see him. I just hate to let him go, but go he must, free of all cost to some boy or girl friend of mine who is willing to do me a small favor. I am going to send a beautiful carriage along with him, and harness too, and I expect a saddle also. Might as well. I want to please and that's the way to do it. I want the boy or girl who gets this elegant Shetland Pony and outfit to be just the happiest person in all the world. I want them to remember me as long as they live, and they will, too. I have dozens of little boy and girl friends to whom I have given ponies and presents, all over the United States and I get letters from them every now and then. They send me pictures of the ponies I gave them, and tell me how pleased they are and that I always do as I say—Now my friend, if you want "Major", just send me your name and do it quick. I have a gift for you. A postal card or the coupon in the corner, will do. Hurry! I'll send you the present, pony pictures and letters from boys and girls to prove what I say, so hurry!

Uncle Billy, Pony Man, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago

My Name
is
"Major"

I Am Now
42-in. High
and 3 yrs. Old.
I am a Pet, Too.

My color is black. I am considered a very handsome pony. I am well trained. You can either ride me or drive me and I am just as kind and gentle as a kitten. I go almost as fast as a horse and can haul my carriage with my little tinner mile after mile without getting tired or lazy. I do not scare because I know better—have been taught better. I want a kind little boy or girl as my owner. I'll go anywhere to find them. I am just waiting to come to someone. I'll make some boy or girl happy because that's what I was made for. That's what I was intended for and it's what I like to do. If you want me, and I know you do, just send me your name and address on the coupon below (or a postal), and I'll do my best to come to you in a hurry—I must go somewhere, so be quick. Send your name this very day.

I Want This Pony

Uncle Billy, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

I want "Major" and I want you to send me the pony pictures, your free gift, and tell me how to get this pony. Below is my full name and address. Send quick

Name.....
Address.....

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

You will be surprised how easy it is to get this fancy, engraved watch and stone set ring given for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10 cents each. Write to-day for the jewelry Arden Watch Co., Dept. 239 Chicago

EARN WATCH, RING AND CHAIN
We give to anyone a highly engraved, stem wind 5-yr. guaranteed watch, proper ring, also 3-stone sparkling ring, set selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now, when sold send \$2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain.
DALE WATCH CO., Dept. 239 CHICAGO

New 1914 Thin Model 20 Watch \$375
Elegantly engraved, gold finished double hunting case, high grade American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 30 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents free.
\$3.75
20 Year Guarantee
Let us send it C. O. D. to your post office or for FREE EXAMINATION as your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any 16 Jewel \$50.00 watch, pay the express agent our SPECIAL Price \$3.75. Mention Ladies' or Gents' size and if by mail or express. HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 165 CHICAGO, ILL.

TIM'S TALK

W TRAP for two things—the sport of making a capture and the money we pull down for a fine, silky fur. This season is going to leave some sore spots. The catch is going with a rush, but prices are going down the slide. London, England, rules the fur market, you know, just as Liverpool has been ruling the wheat market of the world. October fur sales were the largest ever known for that month. New York dealers declare that prices had been forced too high, and there's too many unsold furs in dealers' hands. This is not a bright prospect for us, but it may be better when winter tightens up in earnest.

We are getting in some good stories now, as well as some original methods of trapping. We have about covered the ground of how to trap, and we should be able now to tell some mighty interesting experiences. We have a lot of good letters on hand for which we have no room.

Julius Schupp of Otterville, Mo., describes a novel coon set and wants to know the best method of catching mink. He has had poor success so far.

Herbert Williams, St. Mary's, Mo., has no trouble catching 'possum, and thinks UP-TO-DATE is all to the good.

J. A. Brown Jr., Graham, Tex., likes trapping so well he is almost tempted to play hookey from school to follow the trap line, but he does not, which proves him sensible enough to make a good trapper.

Merle Cobleigh, Brattleboro, Vt., and a partner went up in the Vermont woods with all kinds of guns and traps after fox and all other animals. They won some prizes, the "partner" getting a fine buck. Merle hoped to do the same before Christmas, when the season closed. Here's hopin'.

Gordon Craig, Gilman, Ia., has had good luck catching the civet cat and wants to know how to take the muskrat after the creek freezes up. Come again, boys. TIM.

RUNS DOWN A WOLF WITH HORSE AND BUGGY

DEAR TIM—I was reading some of the trappers' stories in UP-TO-DATE FARMING today and they reminded me of an interesting experience I had while spending the harvest season in Canada.

On Sundays I generally hunted prairie hens and other small game. On this particular Sunday I had not seen a prairie chicken and had turned my horse, which was hitched to a light spring wagon, toward home, when I noticed that my dog, after excitedly running around in a circle, started in a bee line across the plain. I looked ahead to see what he was after and was surprised to see a wolf loping through the high grass a considerable distance ahead. The dog quickly

Hunting and Trapping

For Pleasure and Profit

gained on the wolf until within fifty yards, when the wolf woke up and the dog was unable to gain any more. They remained in this position until lost from sight. I had given up seeing the wolf again and had driven one and one-half miles when I saw it cutting across the prairie in a line that would bring it across in front of me, so I whipped up the horse and changed the shell in my gun. I had a single-barrel gun and No. 2 shot. In three minutes' time I was within 100 yards of my game, but he did not seem to heed me. He was going at a slow lope, with his tongue lolled out as if fatigued. As soon as I got within sixty yards of him I raised my gun, and just as I went to pull the trigger the wagon struck a bump and I shot over it. I loaded up again, and this time hit him as he spurted up for a ways. My horse was beginning to grow tired and I knew if I did not down him at the next shot I would have to stop, so I whipped up to full speed and as soon as I got close again I fired, with the result that the wolf dropped with a broken back. Just as I got my horse stopped the shafts came loose, so I had got my quarry in the nick of time. I fired one more shot to put it out of misery, loaded it in my wagon and went happily home.—Harold Gregory, Lexington, Ill.

REMINISCENCES OF BOB SNOW

Bob and "Chief" Fish While Waiting for Winter Weather

It was a warm day in November several seasons ago that I was sitting by a campfire watching my partner, "Chief," cooking flapjacks and lamenting our hard luck. And things did look bad. November was well nigh gone and it hadn't been cold enough to scare a butterfly. Things were suddenly livened up, however, when "Chief" upset the flapjack into the coffee kettle. I was immediately possessed of the idea of chucking kettle and all over his head, but restrained myself when I remembered the dexter-

had fallen face down into the snow. Then I woke up. Sure enough, there was "Chief" standing in the doorway, through which was blowing snow. Outside the world was white and cold. I jumped out of bed and gave a couple of Indian yells, but was brought back to earth by Chief asking where that box of shells was at.

The shovel was also explained, it being right handy in clearing the snow off the wood pile. There could not have been found two fellows happier than we were that morning.—Bob Snow.

P. S.—In the next number I shall tell of our experiences on the trap line. (Continued Next Issue)

ANOTHER SKUNK SET

DEAR TIM—I have been reading the trapper letters in UP-TO-DATE for some time. So I will tell you how I trap skunk. Now some trappers say locate the den and set trap at entrance, but a den or hole is not easily found, especially if there is no snow, so I'll tell you my way, which I hope will be of some use to brother trappers. First get some bait. The best I have found is intestines or lungs of pigs; in fact, anything you throw away when you butcher. Go where the skunk is likely to frequent, generally in hilly, stony ground covered with sumachs. Make a tunnel of stone, or I use the hard shell of a hemlock stump turned to make a tunnel. Fill or cover one end and put bait inside, close to covered end, and set trap in open end. Turn spring over to side, when trigger pin is so the animal will not get frightened if he steps on it, but will step in trap first thing. Cover trap with dry leaves and fasten chain to a drag. An old dead sumach tree is just heavy enough to drag. I caught seven skunks, seven weasels or ermine in six sets last winter while trapping two months. I sold these and got \$16.35.—Carl Lofgren, Port Allegheny, Pa., R. F. D. 3, Box 88.

TRAPPING COYOTES IN CALIFORNIA

DEAR TIM—Having read others' experiences in trapping in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, I thought I would relate mine.

The fur-bearing animals of this country are the California lion, coyote, lynx, skunk, coon and fox. I use No. 4 Victor or Newhouse traps. For catching coyotes I find a favorable place. I then make a V-shaped runway of brush, putting the little end against a chaparral bush. I tie my bait—a dead chicken if I can get it—to the chaparral at the end of the runway. I put my traps about eighteen inches back from the bait. I dig a shallow hole and bury my traps with dirt, placing a piece of cloth over the pan to keep the dirt from getting

under it. Sometimes I fasten my trap to the bush, but prefer to fasten a weight to each spring with a chain.

Sometimes I get a lynx or a skunk instead of a coyote.—George Bacon, Cook, San Benito, Cal.

FROM A TENNESSEE BOY

DEAR TIM—I have just begun trapping and I have caught thirty-one opossums, two cats, six weasels, one fox and one coon. I do most of my trapping with deadfalls. I kill a rabbit and go along creeks and hollows and select a good spot. I set up a good-sized rock, heavy enough to kill what I trap. I never set over six or seven inches high. If set too high they will dodge it. I put the bait at the far end of the fall and leave things as natural as possible. This is an excellent trap for all animals. I also trap with steel traps. I make my set by a small tree. Place the bait about two feet high. Place the trap about fifteen inches from tree. Trap some around dens. I have been trapping one week. I go to school and don't have much time to trap only of mornings and evenings. I am a reader of this paper and think it can't be beat.—Lee Butman, Red Boiling Springs, Tenn.

Must Have Been Hard and Heavy

Wife—We have been married twelve years and I have never missed baking a cake for your birthday.

Hubby—That's a fact, dear, and I remember those cakes as milestones in my path of life.

1914 MODEL 22 Cal. HUNTING RIFLE GIVEN

A REAL GUN. Take-Down pattern, with latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 25 long or short cartridges. Handsome, durable. SEND NO MONEY only your name and address for my easy plan of securing this fine rifle. Absolutely free except shipping. Write today. D. W. BEACH, Box 56, Spencer, Ind.

For Your Hide's Sake

Have it tanned with the hair on for a coat robe or rug. Moth proof, no smell. Freight paid on 3 hides. You furnish hide, we do all the rest and make coat for \$10 up. Robes \$5.50 up. Write for price list. Agents wanted.

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to get your name on our regular mailing list. Write today for prices—a postal will do. Remember that we guarantee satisfaction or return furs and pay all express both ways. Yours for an honest assessment and a square deal.

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INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA



Bob's Dog, Gun and Game

ity with which he handled a skillet. After breakfast I went down to the river and started to fish for bass. By 1 o'clock or thereabout I had a nice string of fish. I then started toward evening a cool breeze started blowing and clouds gathered in the northwest. "Chief" was inclined to be optimistic and offered to bet me a box of shells that we would have some winter yet, which offer I gobbled, saying that our country had somehow become shifted out of the winter territory. Taking our guns, we went out to get a couple of rabbits for supper. It was dark when we returned and somehow the fire, which was still burning, felt quite good. About 7 o'clock we turned in, and I noticed that just before "Chief" got into his blanket he stood a shovel up against the door, but was too sleepy to make inquiries. I slept soundly until morning and dreamed that it was snowing and I

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State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—
C. B. Lozier, District Manager, Robertsdale, Ala.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing
By the President of the F. S. E.

Now for 1914!

The most successful convention the Farmers Society of Equity ever held was the fifth one, last month.

It was demonstrated by the good men from fifteen states that at last farmers are headed in the right direction to restore to the farmers their God-given rights and win their industrial freedom.

They met for a worthy and common cause. It was to further advance their plans and organization, and make felt their power to end the dictatorial rule of boards of trade and other speculators, manipulators and exploiters of their products, and to quickly secure to themselves the just and equitable rewards of their toil.

It was indeed a remarkable gathering of splendid people. Each delegate was a credit to the members at home who sent him, as he loyally upheld the principles of our organization and worked early and late to perfect plans for its rapid development.

The delegates from near and those who traveled near two thousand miles have returned to their homes. The convention's acts are now a part of the history of this movement for the emancipation, from galling business conditions, of the greatest class of our people—the farmers.

The members, and all the farmers not yet members, have now a great work before them. The convention furnished the plans for the year's work, but all of us must join hands and work shoulder to shoulder to carry them out.

Our society increased over 300 per cent in 1913 over 1912. How much will it increase in 1914?

If it increases another 300 per cent it will be truly a powerful organization. But we can easily do far better than this.

The writer, in his annual address to the convention, said:

I believe it is possible for this convention to produce conditions that will enlist a million or more farmers during the coming year, and thus complete our machine for marketing, when the producers of the crops

will have ALL to say about the prices, and terms of sale.

Let us see what foundation we have now for such belief.

First—Heretofore the F. S. E. was only an organizing society, like there are several other national organizations in the field. But the convention broadened its scope and in the future one of its chief activities shall be to federate independent associations for unity in marketing.

Second—In the past the terms on which organizers could be employed made their remuneration uncertain and often inadequate. The convention, mindful that the society must have organizers and that they must be paid, has provided that more money shall go to the organizing fund. With this provided for, a great many good organizers ought to be secured readily, and that is all that is needed to carry our business system to every agricultural community and have it accepted.

And third—In the past year there have developed strong organizations of the society in three sections of the country. They are the Gulf Coast section, the Inter Mountain section and the Oregon-Washington section. These sections are logical marketing units, whether operating each by itself or through the national clearing house, and there are other sections of the country that stand in the same position.

It was represented in the convention that these sections would like to enjoy a large degree of self-government and under such a condition they would soon become solid in the Farmers Society of Equity, even including the independent associations now in such sections. Recognizing these things, the convention authorized the formation of Section Clearing Houses or central business heads for a considerable section of country.

It is the intention to prosecute organizing and federating in these sections, where there are many successful organizers now, until the work is completed there and then the same organizers will be moved on other sections. In this way there will at-

ways be several conquering armies in the field.

The organizers will be led in 1914 by that intrepid soldier and conquering general, A. Y. Satterfield of Idaho. He has to his credit more results in organizing, federating and business done by his organizations than any other worker in the movement.

Organizers and others will please take particular notice of these things. Those organizers who hold a commission should now see to it that a local clearing house is established at each market town, either by organizing or federating. Full particulars and new terms will be sent to commissioned organizers promptly and to others on request.

So the appeal is to every commissioned organizer to make a new and increased effort at once. And we want some person in every community where this paper goes, and where an organizer is not working now, to send the blank appended for our new terms.

Never before could the F. S. E. go forward with the steam in its boilers as now. There are hundreds of loyal workers enlisted in the army of organizers now that are going to stand by the movement through thick and thin. In return they ask the hearty co-operation of every farmer, or at least his friendly hand grip.

Individually you can do much to spread the gospel of controlled marketing, and any individual can organize a local clearing house if he tries. But we must all work together, too. All over the country others are putting their shoulders to the wheel and they need YOUR help and co-operation. It is a case of all for one, if one is for all. Pull with us and we'll all pull together for you. When we help ourselves in the F. S. E. we help others and others help us. That is true co-operation and benefits are realized by everybody.

Everybody knows the farmers are the most useful class of people on earth—the only class that all the rest of the world can not do without. But the rest of the world is apt to forget this when they see the farmers ask what somebody else will give him for what he has to spare and in the next breath ask "What will you take for that?"

The reason manufactured articles and store goods are so steady for prices is because they are controlled and are held until the prices are paid. Contrary to this, the prices of farm products are always in a flutter, sometimes up and sometimes down, the changes coming every day or every hour. The reason for this is that the producers do not control them in marketing, but tumble over each other in their blind efforts to dump on the same market, the same day.

By the old system farmers have been only a small brick in the world's great business edifice. We want to place them firmly on the solid foundation they have inherited, for all time.

Don't blame anybody but yourselves. It is your own fault—the old conditions. And don't look to anybody but yourself for bettering them. God made a balanced creation, but there are a lot of people who are trying to unbalance it. God gave each man two legs to stand on, otherwise we would have been a queer family of "hoppers." A balanced farmers' business must have two legs to stand on—one of production and one of marketing. A lot of farmers' teachers, though, don't think so, and they have built agriculture on one leg—of production. And that is the reason farmers have been hopping through the world and have been pushed from pillar to post

at the will of others. The F. S. E. is putting an end to this one-sided business.

Send the blank and help.

THE BLANK

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvement in marketing. Send them full particulars of F. S. E. and send to me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

This list was sent by.....

P. O.

Co. State.....
These people market mainly at

Write Distinctly and Give Postoffice

1
2
3
4

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

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100 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1

Michigan grown, hardy and healthy. A most delicious fruit. Occupies but little space. Wonderfully profitable. 25 of each variety: August Luther, extra early; Baldwin's Pride of Michigan, medium early; Gibsons, medium late; Aroma, the best, extra late. You will have strawberries the season through. Sent postpaid. The best collection for the home garden. With every order for \$1.00 we include a subscription to the "GOOD POULTRY" magazine, devoted to special crops and intensive farming, with special attention to the care and handling of poultry. Tells how to make \$200 per acre per year on any farm from 5 to 100 acres. Good Poultry alone, 10c a copy; 25c a year. Poultry and fruit go well together. Order now, write tonight for bargain Fruit List, B. Also bargains in fall bearing strawberries.

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Don't blame anybody but yourselves. It is your own fault—the old conditions. And don't look to anybody but yourself for bettering them. God made a balanced creation, but there are a lot of people who are trying to unbalance it. God gave each man two legs to stand on, otherwise we would have been a queer family of "hoppers." A balanced farmers' business must have two legs to stand on—one of production and one of marketing. A lot of farmers' teachers, though, don't think so, and they have built agriculture on one leg—of production. And that is the reason farmers have been hopping through the world and have been pushed from pillar to post

ganizers, satisfactorily rewarded, it can be completed in a comparatively short time. I believe a plan can be evolved that will be self-supporting and under which practically an unlimited number of good organizers can be enlisted in the work.

If we hold to the proposition that our marketing problem can only be solved by having one organization for the whole country, for all the farmers and for all the crops, then the Farmers' Society of Equity is confronted with the fact that there are thousands of independent local and district marketing associations already in existence, and many more being organized each month, that can not be brought into ours, or any other national organization as body unions or units. If it is impossible to do this to a large extent, which I verily believe, then as long as they are on the outside, they will be competitors, with us, for the markets, and certainty of results can not be obtained. These organizations, collectively, include enough producers now, which, if they be federated for one object alone, that of securing unity in directing the marketing, our great problem would be solved. In union there is strength. Regardless of what peculiar, distinctive features any of these may possess and prize, I hold that there is not one of them that can not be prevailed upon to combine with a national movement for central direction of marketing, providing a successful plan is offered them, with satisfactory terms for becoming a unit of such national movement or federation.

Several such associations have federated with us in 1913, because they recognize our plan as the sound and practical one, and I have evidences from some others that they will look upon such a proposition favorably. A number of them have asked for a prompt report of what this convention does toward bringing about such unity of work.

In view of these things will it not be wise to broaden the scope of our society and make federating one of its activities along with organizing? The plan need not be changed, I believe, a particle. I am no person to fool the people. If it does not seem possible for the Farmers Society of Equity, or any other national organization, to equip American agriculture with a complete marketing machine in a short time, for the reasons as given, then I am ready to broaden our work to attract the independent associations, for marketing only. I recommend that a committee be appointed to consider this whole matter and report to this convention.

Probably the greatest problem, affecting all the people, that waits for a solution, is the high cost of living. I can see how the farmers, when organized in the Farmers' Society of Equity for marketing right, can relieve this trouble very much. But farming is a business by itself, and when made always profitable will be a business sufficient in itself. Make the farmers' business profitable as it should be, then the inclination of farmers to go into storekeeping will not be in evidence. Also, when farmers sell right they will not be grouchy about the prices they pay. Also, when they set the prices on their products and are in a position to compel them to be paid, they will naturally prefer to sell to the first person who will pay the price. So the farmers' crops may, even then, be bought up by the same people who now dominate the markets and exploit the consumers. And if this condition obtains, when farmers control their crops and get their prices, the responsibility will not be on the farmers. But, as we analyze the case we conclude that it is up to the consumers to solve their own problems of the high cost of living. In other words, when the farmers control their crops and the marketing is directed from a central point or from central heads in several districts, the farmers' organization would rather sell to a consumers' cen-

tral receiving house, or agent, in a market, than to the hundreds or thousands of houses that now handle the stuff. What I believe is desirable is for all the demand of a city, and the country surrounding it, to express itself at a central place where the farmers' organization can find it and supply it. This can be done if the consumers will get together in a simple organization. Then can come close co-operation between the producers and consumers. The plan I have in mind does not mean the elimination of middlemen, except as there may be too many of them.

Appreciating the great advantage it will be to farmers to have one known place in each market where the demand has expressed itself, so that it can be met there by the supply, I have extended an invitation to some of the consumers of the city to meet with us tonight at 8 o'clock to consider the matter.

Since our last convention Congress has passed a new tariff law. It opens up the markets of our country to free trade in farm products with the world. It is a fact that all labor and all commodities are on a higher level of price in the United States than in any other country in the world. Also our standard of living is higher and more expensive. These things have come to pass after many years of protection to our industries. Most industries outside of agriculture still are afforded a large degree of protection—in the main, I assume, adequate. But agriculture must now compete with the agriculture of the world, and our farmers must compete with the cheapest labor and the cheapest lands in the world—Canada, Russia, Argentina and India. Inasmuch as these countries can lay grain, potatoes, meat and many other products of the farm down in our populous eastern cities at less cost for transportation than our own farmers west of the Mississippi river can, it must follow, I believe, that the new tariff law, when fully in effect, will prove a staggering blow to our farming. Therefore I recommend that this matter be thoroughly discussed in this convention, and if deemed wise that a resolution protesting against it be passed and that, if it is decided that the new law will disarrange our crop plans and be an injury to the farmers of the United States, that we make it an additional incentive to increase our membership to a million or more, and then throw our united power against Congress in a demand for the repeal of the law as it relates to farmers and give protection to American agriculture, so we and our children may live as American citizens should and not be ever menaced by a fear of living as the peons of South America and the serfs of Russia. The resolution, if one is enacted, should emphasize the fact that the tariff act has so far fallen short of giving any relief to the consumers, and the very general opinion is that it always will.

Another thing that I believe should be the subject of a resolution is the proposition to establish an entirely new line of banks to supply the needs of farmers for money. We have so often referred to this in our official paper that I will not attempt any further explanation here other than to say that the Farmers' Society of Equity must always stand opposed to multiplying institutions, just as we stand for the proposition that there are too many middlemen handling farm produce. There are about 27,000 national and state banks and trust companies and about 20,000 postal savings banks now. Add to these say 25,000 rural credit banks and think of the enormous number of people and institutions for the people to support. But rather let us stand for the efficiency, safety and equity of present institutions. Farmers should not have any superior facilities for borrowing than any other business men, and they should not seek a lower rate of interest than is paid by others. But they should have the same rights

and advantages under our general banking laws enjoyed by other citizens. Again, I believe the first thing is for farmers to get in a position to sell right and then their needs for borrowing can be gauged. We invite all the people who are solicitous for farmers' welfare to join with us to first solve this fundamental problem—the one of marketing—then we will accept their good offices toward making borrowing easier, providing we need to borrow. I wonder, though, whether we would not have money to lend rather than be a borrowing class?

And still another question that should have some attention. It is the proposition to increase the crops without limit, without a single word of ad-

vice about marketing them. Millions of public money, raised by taxes, are being expended in this endeavor. The people back of it are the grain and produce exchanges and boards of trade, our old enemies with new faces, because they are operating through the agricultural colleges. We have the proofs to substantiate these statements, resolutions should be passed by this convention, warning our agricultural colleges that they were established for the best interests of the farmers and not as tools of the interests whose chief concern is to get farmers to work as hard as they can, to produce all they can, so the price will be cheap and there will be the maximum to handle, transport, store, ex-



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The telegraph operators in the darkened cities; the night herders on the silent plains; the night-watch on far-sailing ships; to each and all of them comes the longing for the cheerful companionship of these *fresh, hand-made cigarettes*, fashioned by their own skill, to their own liking, from ripe, mellow, world-famous

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plait and gamble in. If there is any evidence in all the statistics of the Department of Agriculture, or elsewhere, to prove that farmers' prosperity can come through greater crops while other people name the price, I advise you to indorse the county expert and the exclusive greater crop movement and extend a vote of confidence and thanks to the exclusive-greater-crops agricultural-college workers and teachers. If, however, you find that the big crops bring the producers less money than moderate ones, you can not condemn the institutions too strongly for their one-sided, unbalanced help. Let the resolution demand that every effort, at the expense of the public, to teach greater production be coupled with a like effort or help to complete a farmers' marketing system. I also call your attention to the fact that there are two or more bills before Congress now to make the greater crop movement, without any pretense at helping farmers to market better, a national movement.

We should have a committee on amendments to our constitution and by-laws. Various members have sent in recommendations, which I will present at the proper time. Also the matter of our degree work should be considered. The first and second degrees, or "Great Lessons" as we call them, have never been acted on in national convention. They were supplied to meet the demands of some locals, while other locals are opposed to their use, or rather, I should say, to the second one, which is a secret degree. In presenting the second degree to organized locals headquarters has always left it optional with the local whether it be used or not.

As you know, the Farmers' Society of Equity has a marketing system and issues a directory of market representatives, which is placed in the hands of all members at large and local and county unions. In the past it has been left with the local or district business agent whether shipments would be made to the selected representative or he select his own. Inasmuch as our whole plan is toward centralization and unity of marketing, I believe I can see the importance of selecting a good house for each class of produce, on each market, and that all the society's produce be sold through that house. In this way the volume of business should encourage the selected representatives to give the very best service.

I can not too strongly recommend that this convention again take up the practice of naming minimum prices on all leading crops. This can be made the great strength of the society. The delegates to our last convention thought that the agitation for reciprocity with Canada and later the tariff law agitation and its passage unsettled conditions so much that there was no known basis to work from. While most of our crops are now on a world's basis for prices, yet from the fact that the world has always needed all that was produced, we may conclude that if our members and many others fix a price in their minds and hold for it, that there will be such a large quantity held for the price that the world must have it, and the prices will be paid before the next harvest. Of course we must continue to organize and work for the time when enough crops will be held for definite prices, so that the price will be paid for the first bushel or other unit as well as for the last. The official paper of our society has a circulation of over 200,000 copies and probably half a million readers. The minimum prices published in each issue of the paper can not fail to exert a powerful influence toward getting them.

Other recommendations I will make as the convention progresses. I know also that there are people here with ideas for the good of our society and I urge them to not be backward about presenting them. What we want is a full, free, open discussion, when I trust the will of the majority will be wise.

My injunction is that you keep before you the true plan of our organization, which is proving successful wherever given a fair trial. Remember, farming may be a business as truly as any business in the country, and that our purpose is for the farmers to control it and do their own business instead of only the hard work. As long as we let others take our stuff and market it we will be laborers only, but as soon as we do our own marketing we will be business men.

I have purposely refrained from going into the details of the Farmers' Society of Equity plans to solve the marketing problem, because we have the printed plans. If there are some here who are not familiar with them, they can get them from the secretary. Ask for "Crop Rich, Money Poor Farmers" and my address before the United States Good Roads Association at St. Louis.

It may be proper to state here that this headquarters has put in as hard a year's work as any of you men who have worked in the field. Some of you feel disappointed over the meager results obtained, compared with the effort, in such a good cause. We at headquarters feel some of the same disappointment. Sometimes I feel like the man who wrote, many years ago, "Humanity—God's greatest mistake in all the work of creation." How farmers can so persistently neglect to embrace this movement, in view of the great immediate benefits and the ultimate blessings it will bring to them and their children for all time, is one of the annoying features of our work. But it will all come right in the end. Sometime, and at no distant time, the scales will fall from farmers' eyes and understanding will come to their minds, when there will be honor for those who championed their cause. As firmly as the rocks are established on the mountain's crest, I believe in the triumph of our cause, when Justice and Equity will rule the earth, and that the people on the farms will be the most important members of society. The clouds that now somewhat obscure the vision of what America is destined to be, when farmers are free, are gradually disappearing. Let us work for the full accomplishment of our purpose in the coming year, 1914.

You remember the song in which this occurs: "Earth has no ills that heaven can not heal." But who wants to wait until he goes to heaven to be freed from his troubles, when, with a little well-directed effort, we can have more of heaven on earth? Yes, through the triumph of this farmers' movement.

I believe we are entering the grandest and best age of the world. There are more promising movements in progress now for the reform of the world and the uplift of humanity, than ever before. The people are aroused, and they are determined to end all gambling, exploitation, plundering and graft, wherever it exists. In the near future the PEOPLE will rule. We will organize them for business. They will find it PROFITABLE to stick together, and then they will exert their combined power to rule the country in Equity. They must, because, being the rulers, if they permit inequity in business and government, they will practice it against themselves. I predict that when future generations read about how people lived and did business in these days they will marvel and wonder what manner of people we were, much as we wonder what kind of people the mound builders, cliff dwellers and the barbarians were to live their way and under their conditions. I am glad that I live now rather than at any other time.

Brethren, we've got to fight it out along the lines we've started. We've got to change the farmers' business system. Give us now, with the plans we are working under, the membership that the Grange or Farmers' Alliance once had, and the work will be done now and forever. Give farmers the benefits they are bound to re-

ceive through this society completed, or in a federation working on the same platform, and they will never abandon it, but it will be as permanent and enduring as agriculture itself.

We'll do it, won't we?

"There is no chance, no destiny, no fate Can circumvent, or hinder, or control The firm resolve of a determined soul. Gifts count for nothing—will alone is great;

All things give way before it soon or late.

What obstacles can stay the mighty force

Of the sea-seeking river in its course, Or cause the ascending orb of day to wait?

Each well-born soul must win what it deserves.

Let the fool prate of luck; the fortunate

Is he whose earnest purpose never swerves,

Whose slightest action, or inaction, Serves the one great aim. Why, even death itself

Stands still and waits an hour sometimes

For such a will."

This convention and the Farmers' Society of Equity are now in your hands.

How to Get an Education on Sound Organization and Successful Marketing

Many thousand new subscribers have been received recently and hundreds of new members to the Farmers Society of Equity are being enrolled every day. All of these people should know all about the F. S. E. plan of organizing and the Equity System of Marketing, and how they differ from farmers' organizations that they possibly were members of before. To such we recommend the following, which will be sent postpaid on receipt of price:

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The same in silk cloth binding	50
The same printed in German	50
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President's Address Before the Good Roads Conference, St. Louis	05

Send all orders to Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

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IN THE SWIGART TRACT of western Michigan are some of the best general farming lands; good opportunities in stock, poultry, truck, dairying and diversified farming; center of fruit belt; large profits in fruit growing; Lake Michigan harbors; four railroads; 8½ hours from Chicago; \$10 to \$35 per acre, and most of the land on 40 acres. Annual terms if preferred. If you should die the land will be bequeathed to your family free from further payments. Prices higher in spring. Ask about privilege of exchange, seed supplying arrangement, instructions to settlers by experts, power dams to be built. A thousand 40-acre pieces from which you can choose; 10 and 20-acre tracts near growing towns. Write for my 72-page booklet and plans now. George W. Swigart, owner, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

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FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

ELEVEN HUNDRED and forty acres land; price \$7 per acre; will make ideal stock farm; good improvements, good soil, lies level to rolling; none subject to overflow; plenty running water, good grazing; three hundred acres in cultivation. Address W. S. Cameron, Pine Hill, Ala.

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So-Archie valley farm, 2 sections, improved, \$1,600; \$600 down. Map free. Arthur, Mountain View, Mo.

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LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail; former experience unnecessary; all we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business; no soliciting or traveling; all or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-operative Realty Company, 1511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; \$80 to \$100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

PARCEL POST and income tax mean hundreds government jobs now available; "pull" unnecessary; \$85 to \$150 monthly; write immediately for free list of positions available. Franklin Institute, Dept. B26, Rochester, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "List of Novel Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

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MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my new book "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 453, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

HOLSTEIN CALVES—All of our calves are marked and from heavy milkers. 320 pounds weight. For shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, W. Va.

DUROCS—A choice lot of fall pigs by Orion (Chp. 35025, and Correct Finish, 46100. Albert Nye, New Washington, Ohio.

VIOLIN for sale. Best on town. Write Miss Bertha Mardis, Box 100, Lake, Ind.

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duce and sell Family and Veteri-
nary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay.
One man made \$90 one week. We mean business
and want a man in your County. Write us,
Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 20, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Dear Reader:—
Listen to Me!
YOU may believe every
word I say. If you will,
the time you spend in
reading this advertisement
will be the most profitable
period of your life. I can put
you in the soap business where
you can easily make \$150.00 per
month. Any bright man or
woman can make more money
working for me than in any other way. I
have hundreds of agents making \$2,000.00 a
year. I have always been in the agency
business, myself, and I know it from A to
Z. I will teach you how to make sales and
make you successful. I have made money in the
agency business, and many of the agents I have
taught have made their pile and retired.

I now have a much better proposition than ever
before—one that makes my agents more money,
and I like it better myself. The reason my agents
have been so successful is that I do not handle
junk, tinware or cheap John goods of any kind
that never lead to repeat orders. I do not pay my
agents with premiums, but they get hard cash and
soon have money in the bank. It is repeat orders
that make money in any business. Go into any
home on Monday morning and you will find them
washing; go to the neighbors and you will find
they are washing too. It is the same thing all
over the country. The demand for soap is unlim-
ited, and repeat orders never cease. Now, what
does this all mean? It means that someone is
getting the enormous profit from your territory
which should be yours.

There is big money in the soap business and I
give my agents the big end of the profit—a profit
so large that I hesitate to state in this public
manner what it is, but will be glad to advise you
confidentially when you write me. Suffice it to
say for the present that you will be satisfied. I
can give you a chance to make such a big profit
that you will be more than satisfied with your
income and willing to stay with me year after
year and be one of my loyal representatives. I
personally teach every agent how to make money
and make it fast. My plan has been a great suc-
cess, and I will give it to you FREE. Now, I want
to say to every man or woman who is anxious to
make money and better their condition, write me.
Don't lose a moment's time, but write me at once,
and address your letter to **JOHN B. HEXCOX**,
General Manager of the Wolverine Soap Company,
206 Water Street, Portland, Michigan.

Question Box

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it
to ask questions that may concern you. Others may
want a reply to the same question and an answer
through this column will serve a multitude of cases.
The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be
considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted,
enclose two stamps.

**QUESTION—Can the F. S. E. assist us in
obtaining farm help—hired men and renters?**
—Wm. Englehart, Secretary, Hebron, N. D.

ANSWER—This notice may help you. Out-
side of this the national headquarters can
not be of much help under existing con-
ditions. This is another problem that will
solve itself when farmers sell their crops
right and have enough income assured to
pay their help to equal and work the same
hours per day as other industries. There
are said to be 15,000 unemployed men in
Indianapolis and proportionately as many in
other cities. But as long as conditions in
the country are such that the people raised
there will not stay, those away will not be
attracted to farming as an employment or
business. Help yourself by completing our
organization all through your section.

**Q.—In reading November 15th (1913)
number I see you state: "In organizing
for business the element of religion must
be tabooed and the only question to be con-
sidered is, does he produce crops to sell?"
I wish to say that if we live for this world
only we can follow your instructions. But
we are immortal and must work out our
soul's salvation while on earth.**—H. J.
Leupp, Washlucua, Wash.

A.—Our discussion was of the claim made
by a writer that there are sections where
difference in religious belief would operate
against organizing the farmers and success-
ful co-operation. If each man's religion
must be brought into the business organiza-
tion, then the writer referred to is correct.
But we took the stand that religion must
be kept in the home and the church. There
is the place for each person's soul's sal-
vation according to each one's ideas. But
in the local clearing house of the F. S. E.
is the place for each and all to work out
their business salvation. There are many

different religious beliefs, but only one plan
that farmers can follow in business. So,
while all can not be as a unit in religion,
they can all be as a unit in their business
matters of controlling the crops and mar-
keting. Therefore, we say taboo every-
thing in the local clearing house that is
not business.

**Q.—I appreciate our paper very much,
but I would appreciate it more if you would
print the market prices of horses and ad-
vise us as to future prices.**—J. H. Frogge,
Corvallis, Mont.

A.—The prices in different parts of the
country vary so much that we could not
make such prices generally applicable. We
advise you to apply direct to dealers in the
large cities in the northwest, also in St.
Louis, Chicago and Buffalo, N. Y. Blair-
Baker Company, Union Stock Yards, In-
dianapolis, is a good firm handling horses.

**Q.—One of our members has a grievance
and he has been doing considerable talking
to the injury of the local. He has not made
any complaint in a meeting. What should
be done in such a case?**—Alabama.

A.—Impress upon your members the im-
portance of making their complaints in
closed meetings, where they should be han-
dled according to the rules laid down in
the by-laws. In your case we understand
that it is regarding the sale of some produce
through the higher clearing house. If
deemed wise, appoint a committee to in-
vestigate and report.

MEMBERS OF F. S. E.—NOTICE

In our subscription campaign some
letters intended for straight subscrib-
ers only, and not for subscribers in
connection with membership to the
Farmers Society of Equity, by mistake,
were sent to the latter class. This is
to say that no attention need be given
to them. In cases where a collection
of Christmas cards, etc., were sent
along, the member, if his subscription
is paid in advance, may keep the pack-
age with our compliments.

THE PUBLISHERS.

The Income is in the Selling

NO FARMER can live and sup-
port a family unless he has
an income, and he can not
have an income unless he re-
ceives for his products more than they
cost him. Otherwise he has only what
he had before. He has no reward for
his labor, and no accumulation to-
ward an independent living for him-
self and family. Each year he must
do the same thing over and over again
until time or disability compels him to
stop.

An income, then, the farmer's re-
ward for his work, must come in the
shape of profits, and profits are in
increased production without a thought
or a care for profitable selling. But
not all. Many now admit the truth
they but recently ridiculed. We quote
from a well-known stock paper:

It is not enough for one to merely raise
the cattle and be able even to produce big
records. One must be able to sell his stock.
This is where hundreds of men fall down.
It is perhaps the weakest point with all
of us farmers.

Very true. What use is it to have
a surplus unless it can be sold? And
there is nothing gained in the selling
unless it be sold at a profit. That is
the truth, isn't it? Let us quote from
a newspaper which only a few years
ago ridiculed and opposed this doc-
trine, and did nothing but urge the
production of more and more stuff:

It is not so much a matter of raising
bigger crops, but rather a question of get-
ting more money for what you produce.

True again. But that is not all.
There must be a market that can pay
the price—a demand that requires the
supply. And the demand and supply
must find each other. Again we
quote from that same paper:

Car load upon car load and even train
loads of apples rotted on the farms of the
United States this fall. At the same time
consumers in large cities were paying 40
to 50 cents a peck for apples.

And in many places, we may add,
they could not get them at all. What
is the trouble? It is certainly not that
the farmers fail to produce enough.
It is the fault of the marketing sys-
tem. Farmers must not only see to
it that they get a profitable price, but
they must have an equal care that
their stuff goes to the demand, else it
will not all be taken and the demand

will not all be supplied. It must not
only be brought in reach of those who
need it, but it must come to them at
a reasonable price, a price they can
afford to pay. This does not mean a
reduction of the price paid the farm-
ers. It means rather a cutting out of
the unnecessary expenses, waste, and
unearned and exorbitant profits that
are gathered in between the produc-
ers and consumers. What do you think
of consumers being charged \$1.50 a
bushel for potatoes that the farmers
received 50 cents a bushel for? That
is often the case in American mar-
kets, not only with potatoes, but with
other products. And to compel con-
sumers to pay such prices the prod-
ucts are gathered in centers and held
away from those who would gladly
have them at reasonable prices. Thus
is consumption reduced, and needed
commodities perish in the fields.

But it is different now, though many
still persist in their mad schemes for
a greater production, apparently
ignoring the fact that the farmers'
profits come in the price received and
not in the quantity sold. It depends
upon what he gets for his stuff, not on
the quantity he produces. This is an
old truth, but it is a comparatively
new realization. When we proclaimed
this fact only a few years ago the
"experts" in agriculture, the farm
press, the schools, the business men,
and especially the market chiefs, ridi-
culed it from start to finish, and went
ahead with their combined efforts for
increased production, and that alone,
as the road to agricultural achievement
or successful farming.

We are writing for thinking and
reasoning people. They must remedy
these conditions, and it must be done
by compelling a better marketing sys-
tem, a system that will not store the
goods to shorten consumption and
compel extortionate prices, but that
will pay just prices to the farmers
and then distribute the stuff so as to
supply every demand, in village, town
and city, at prices that carry only
just and reasonable profits. Give us
that kind of a marketing system and
demand and price will boost increased
production with far better results than
demonstration trains or pleas for "bet-
ter farming."

Complaints

Make them if you do not get prompt
service. If about supplies from headquar-
ters, or the official paper, complain to
headquarters. But at the same time send
a tracer to the state union, if one, or
organizer, as sometimes reports to head-
quarters are not sent promptly. Remem-
ber, we can't do our part until we get
the reports.

Headquarters is willing to shoulder its
responsibility, but always try to find where
the fault lies.

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stock and fair education to work in an office; \$80 a month
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liable. Branch offices of the association are being established
in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veteri-
nary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

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to do well as the sun is
to rise, if you follow our
advice. Our claim of having
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He is fully dressed and measures 9 inches high. He comes to you with a pretty blue suit, red tie and brown shoes.



SUSIE
She wears a white dress, red sash, blue stockings and brown shoes. She is 9 inches tall. All the girls love her.

Will You Accept These Three Big Dolls?

This family consists of Louise, over two feet tall; her brother Jimmie, a husky fellow, and sister Susie, each nine inches tall. If you get them you can name them to please yourself.

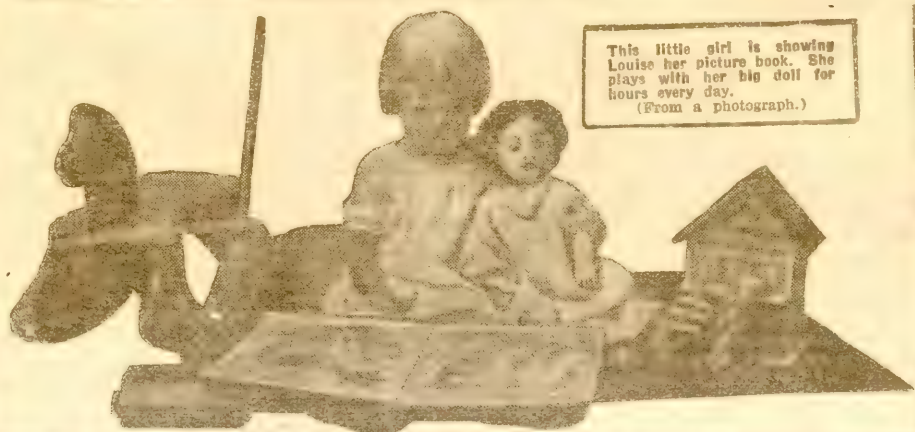
Louise is a big, plump baby, very like a real live youngster, and can wear baby's clothes. Her hair is brown. She has bright eyes and rosy lips. Her legs and arms bend and she will sit or stand, as you want her to. Every little girl will love to have three dolls like these to dress and undress, and play with. Brother and sister dolls are just too cute for anything.

Our Offer We will send this whole doll family—Louise, over two feet tall, and the two other dolls, nine inches each in height. All you need to do is to send us one six-months subscription to Up-to-Date Farming (new or renewal) for 25 cents, or let us extend your present subscription six months. Address

Doll Dept. 98A, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis



Louise is nearly as big as this little girl. She is as large as a real baby. (From a photograph.)



This little girl is showing Louise her picture book. She plays with her big doll for hours every day. (From a photograph.)

Coupon for Louise, Jimmie and Susie

Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dept. 98A

Enclosed find \$..... for Up-to-Date Farming for six months and the three dolls, Louise, Jimmie and Susie.

Name

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I'll Prove It or NO Pay—

IF YOU will fill out the coupon below—tell me how many head of stock you have, I'll ship you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. I'll do this entirely at my risk and without asking a single penny of pay in advance. All I want is the privilege of proving to you right in your own barnyard what I have proved to thousands of other farmers. I want to show you how to rid your stock of worms—how to make all your farm animals grow faster, thrive better, keep healthier, put on more flesh on no more feed—**make you more money.** You can't afford not to accept this remarkable offer.



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"The benefit which my horses, cattle and sheep derived from the use of 'Sal-Vet' is such as to make it almost indispensable."—A. L. Martin, Director of Institutes, Dept. of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Your 'Sal-Vet' has done all that you claim and perhaps more. Hog cholera has been all around me and I have not had one sick hog. I cannot praise 'Sal-Vet' too highly, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to all hog raisers."—A. O. Kellogg, Troy Grove, Ill.

I'll Feed Your Stock **Sixty Days Before You Pay**

Just as I have for hundreds of thousands of other farmers who sent me the coupon. Send no money. I don't ask you to risk one penny. Tear off the coupon below, mark down the number of hogs, sheep, horses, cattle and mules you own, give your name and address and shipping station and I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the moderate freight charge when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. Tell me what Sal-Vet has done for you and if it don't do what I claim—if it fails to rid your stock of the dangerous stomach and intestinal worms I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. It is no trouble to feed Sal-Vet. Being a salt animals like it and run to it freely.

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Sidney R. Feil, Pres., THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY,
Mfg. Chemists, Dept. UPF Cleveland, O.



Send No Money Just the Coupon

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL CO.
Dept. UPF Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....

P. O.....

Shipping Sta..... State.....

Number of Sheep.....

Cattle.....



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Mr. Feil is a Registered Pharmacist, a graduate of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy and of the National Institute of Pharmacy. He has been engaged in laboratory work for more than 25 years and was formerly assistant to Dr. Nathan Rosewater, former Chemist of the Ohio State Dairy and Food Commission, for many years has been engaged in compounding veterinary remedies.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

January Fifteenth, 1914

Number 2

Poultry Number



Does This Remind You---?

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for honest trade. GRAHAM BROS., Eldorado, Kansas.

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400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

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G. W. Aird,
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Face to Face With the Future

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters From the Editors to the Reader

Beginning the Race

WE ARE OFF on the first lap of the new year's race for the things we most desire to have and do. We made progress last year, all along the line. We should and will make greater progress before our spick-and-span new calendars are out of date and good for naught but to kindle the fire. Every forward-looking farmer, as our President would call the progressive man of the soil, is now maturing his plans for his work in the fields and amongst his stock—plans upon which his hopes are based. The wide-awake, observing farmer is learning more and more that business principles, the ones that govern the big business enterprises, as well as all the little ones that succeed, are the rules of action that bring greatest success to the farmer. Business men are talking more about efficiency than any other one thing. Efficiency cuts out waste time, waste labor, knows what it is doing, and why. It seeks constantly to do things in a better way. Efficiency is a good thing for us to study out on the farms. Efficiency does not mean to take an hour to save five minutes, but it does mean taking five minutes for study of some way to save an hour. It does not mean to spend a dollar to save a dime, but it does mean spending a few dimes to make dollars. We need efficiency, for it gives us the greatest results, and to get it we must read and study, think and plan, for both present and future. And the mission of this paper for the coming months will be to help the reader to find the newer and better way of doing things, so that greater profit will ensue.

Our Poultry Number

We have devoted as much space as circumstances would permit to a general survey of the farmers' opportunities in poultry keeping. The farm flock can be made to pay far better than it does on every farm, with scarcely any additional expense or labor. Here again it is a question of efficiency, of knowing how, in both production and marketing. The production of eggs should be better distributed—not so many all at once in the spring and early summer, and more in the winter. And it can be done. It is just a matter of proper breeding, rearing, feeding and housing, and the things necessary to accomplish the desired results are known by many and can be learned by all. The right way to begin is to keep a record of the flock.

What's What in Marketing

It would be amusing, really funny in fact, if it were not so serious a matter, to see how folks who get into print denounce the high cost of living and the present marketing system, and then say the producer and the consumer must get together and do something. But do what? That is the question. Not one of them seems to have an opinion on this important phase of the problem. Yet when one comes to analyze the things which alone can accomplish any result worth an effort, there is only one thing that can be done. There must be a system of reporting the supply and demand, so the supply may go as direct as possible to the nearest demand. To establish this system an organization must be effected amongst the producers, having shipping agents at all shipping points, and receiving agents in all markets. The only thing necessary is for the producers to know what to ship, how to ship, where to ship and how much to ship to each point. Only by a national organization can this information be obtained, and only through this information can the evils of the present marketing system be corrected. So why waste time? If all the farm papers, the several farm organizations and the Department of Agriculture will set themselves at the task of building the necessary organization for a new marketing system, the greatest and most needed reform of modern times will be an established fact in a short time.

Talk the remedy, gentlemen, not the disease, and the talk may accomplish something.

New Members of Up-to-Date's Family

During the past few weeks many thousand new homes have been placed upon our regular semi-monthly visiting list. Thousands of new readers will scan these pages to see what manner of teaching and encouraging the farm folks this paper is doing. We want to extend a hearty welcome to all these new friends, to say we are for you and with you in all good works, and to invite you to follow closely our line of reasoning and our plan of action on this greatest of all agricultural problems—the reform of the marketing system. We are giving a great deal of attention to it. Some of you may think too much, but so thoroughly have we investigated the matter that we know beyond all possibility of doubt that the greatest, most costly burden on the backs of our farmers today is our unwieldy, unfair, unscientific and terribly wasteful system of marketing and distributing the products of the farms. This paper was the first to discover the facts, and to advocate a simple but effective remedy for the evil. The entire country is now acknowledging that the evil exists, and demanding a remedy. The remedy awaits only the action of the farmers themselves. Applied, it will save the producers of any commodity thousands of dollars annually. A part of our task is to help apply the remedy to each community where UP-TO-DATE FARMING goes. So, friends, you who are taking your first yearly journey with us, we cordially invite you to study our plan and our work as it is set forth from time to time in these columns, and to give us your hand in helping to do for your community what we have done for so many others, and to finally establish the farmers in their rightful place and power in the business of the world. We are even going to congratulate you now on what great good is coming to you as soon as you unite with us in the real uplift of farm life and operation.

THE EDITORS.

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Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JANUARY 15, 1914

No. 2

Balanced Rations

The Equity Press!
It is easy to guess
The light that is flowing from it.
Then open the gate
Wide to UP-TO-DATE—
The million we're going to get.

Let's make this the best year we've ever had.

If farmers want a "pull," let them pull together.

Cold storage on the farm? Sure. Fill the ice house.

The man who pays as he goes can usually keep going.

Sam Saxon says it is no small job to wind up a run-down farm.

One egg in January is worth three in April, but the hens don't know it.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING makes a good alarm clock for a sleepy community.

If you want a good stand of alfalfa, sow on well-worked ground in July or August.

If you train up the boy in the way he should GO, how can you expect him to STAY?

The average farm owner makes more money raising the price of his farm than he does raising crops.

Now is the time to complete your poultry plans for the year. This issue is full of helpful suggestions.

"Mary had a little lamb," but as soon as the tariff bill passed Mary sold it. Was she wise, think you?

Keep that community club idea in your mind, for you are going to have one, sooner or later. You need it now.

When you begin telling the other fellow what to do, why not tell him what you have actually done? The proof of the pudding, etc.

Did the beginning of 1914 find your farm in better condition, for both pleasure and profit, than the beginning of 1913? If not, whose fault is it?

Instead of being the death of the express companies, the parcel post has put new life into them. Too much prosperity isn't healthy for any one.

Nearly all successful people in all walks of life were readers of good books in the days of their youth. How about a good library for the country school?

It's hard work and an uphill job to make farming go, unless you are willing to go downhill, but there's room at the top and ruin at the bottom, so let's go onward and upward.

The large meat packers make an average profit of one-fourth of a cent a pound on the meat they sell, states a good authority. Now just who IS to blame for the high price of fresh meats?

Laugh at scientific farming if you will, but remember that science has driven the cattle tick and Texas fever out of large sections of the south, where the farmers-by-experience-only were helpless.

The two big problems in farming are to make good yields and then get good prices. Some farmers spend all their time with the first, but none with the second. Rather lop-sided for a well-balanced business.



"Through Lack of Co-operation in Marketing the Farmer Opens the Gates of His Poultry Yard to the Speculator and Manipulator."

Eggs---Production, Storage and Price

EGGs, at from 4 to 5 cents each, are a luxury only a comparative few can afford. Eggs at from 2 to 3 cents each would be within the reach of the average man. But eggs will not be produced in large quantities unless the owners of the hens that lay the eggs receive a reasonable price, and 20 cents a dozen is generally considered a reasonable price for fresh eggs on the farm.

By far the greater portion of the eggs sold in the markets of city and town come from the farms where a flock of chickens are kept as a side line. The commercial egg plants supply the markets with a great number of eggs, it is true; yet as a rule such plants make a specialty of supplying a private trade and capture the best of the markets. The eggs the farmers sell, in spring and summer, when the farm fowls are laying (for farmers, as a rule, make no particular effort to secure winter eggs), go into cold storage, to be sold the next winter when eggs are scarce and high. The farmer receives from 15 to 18 cents per dozen, and a few months later consumers pay from 30 to 40 cents a dozen for them.

The consumer has a right to complain when he pays fresh egg prices for storage eggs. That is, he has just cause for complaint when he pays money for one article and then finds he has been duped. But he has no just grounds for demanding that the retailer sell his stock of eggs for less than he can obtain for them. As long as people will buy the eggs at 40, 50

or 60 cents a dozen, the merchant has the right to ask the price. Egg speculation is legitimate. Any man has a moral and legal right to buy eggs at the market price, store them and then sell at the market price.

The farmer has no right to complain that the speculators rob his henhouse of profit. Putting eggs in storage and holding for higher prices is a perfectly legitimate business. It is what the farmer himself should do. Through his lack of co-operation with his fellows he opens the gates to his poultry yards to the speculator. Then why lament if said speculator walks out with the profits?

There are three methods whereby the farmers of a community can make their poultry pay them larger profits, but co-operation is the one thing necessary in all these. First, the egg business of the community should be put on a systematic, business basis. Certain standards should be established. Eggs should be classified and graded according to standard before shipping. Second, instead of individually trading a couple of dozen unsorted eggs to the local merchant for groceries, the farmers should do their shipping co-operatively, in large lots, direct to the markets consuming the eggs, obtain the cash for them and then pay cash for supplies. Third, when eggs are plentiful and prices are low these co-operating community egg clubs should follow the lead of the egg speculator and put a part of the supply in storage and do their own holding for high prices when hens don't lay. That time comes each year with absolute certainty.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"The last thing any farmer should do is to give up."—Wallace's Farmer. If he gives up there's nothing he can do; giving up is the finish.

"And still some farmers go on feeding 70-cent corn to unprofitable cows," says the Prairie Farmer. It takes a rattling good cow to give its owner a profit from corn at that price.

"I had rather be just a farmer than be possessed of much riches; yea, even of silver and gold."—J. Ralph Pickell, Editor. It's a cinch you can't be both, Brother Pickell, not at one and the same time.

"It is stated that this nation spends \$150,000,000 annually for patent medicines and an equal amount at the soda fountains."—Thomas Forsythe Hunt. Why not swap your farm for a drug store, Mr. Farmer?

"Out about Winchester, Tenn., farmers are raising alfalfa on a business scale."—Southern Farm Journal. And only a few years ago we all believed alfalfa would grow nowhere but in a deep, fertile soil!

"I have known men who seemed to think they were not enjoying life unless they cooked their stomachs and muddled their brains with bad whiskey."—E. M. M. Would better whiskey improve matters much, think you?

"It will take some scrambling to beat the egg trust."—Farm, Stock and Home. Yea, verily, but can't we hatch out a scheme and then lay for it? If once we could crack its shell wouldn't that be a feather in our cap—something to crow about, in fact?

"The people who are most loudly crying 'back to the farm' live in cities, and none of them could be dragged out by a team of elephants to live on a farm."—Secretary of Agriculture David M. Houston. They turn their backs to the farm, so to speak.

"Politicians act as though the American farmer is an imperative subject for financial aid, and an applicant for charity, but a certain small group of farmers could buy and sell all the politicians in the United States."—New York Press. You must mean buy the cheap politicians, don't you.

"We ought to learn something from the Romans. Their empire is gone, their language is dead, but their roads still endure. They understood good roads and they built them."—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives. But, Mr. Speaker, what's the lesson? That good roads may bankrupt a country?

"It is an important part of a boy's training to let him earn money to buy his own clothing and for his personal expenses. He should be consulted also in the sale and purchase of farm products and supplies. This will lead him to consult the market page of the daily paper with as much zeal as the sporting page."—The Ohio Farmer. True, but the market page is sometimes pretty discouraging reading.

On What Farm Wages Depend

THE INCENTIVE to labor is the benefit derived from it or the wages received for it. Hence the laborer whose reward is uncertain is not in an enviable position, and he is very likely to seek another line of work. The wages or reward of the farmer in money depends upon the price he receives for his surplus products. And not only so, but if the farmer hires help he must do so at the risk of what the additional labor may be worth to him, and that, too, depends upon the price he may receive for his stuff. Of course, quantity figures in this matter as well as price, but quantity is a matter of natural doubt, and depends upon industry, judgment and nature, and with these elements we must leave it. Whether the quantity be great or small the income, the wage, depends upon the price.

Under the present marketing system there is nothing else in business so indefinite and uncertain as the price the farmer is to receive for his products. From a single paper of recent date, we make the following quotations from market headings in the public press: "Snowfall checks the advance in wheat." So the price of wheat depends upon whether it snows or not. "Needed protection to winter crop in west and southwest sends down prices." If snow covers the growing wheat in that part of the country every bushel of wheat the farmers of the whole country have for sale is worth less money than if it had not snowed in that perhaps distant region. "Bearish government report chief factor in grain—speculation very light." In market language "bearish" means something that pulls down the price. Therefore the government report pulled down the price and made every wheat owner poorer than he was before the report was issued. "Argentine weather

aids wheat bears—improved conditions for windup of harvest season in republic sends prices down." Thus it appears the price of wheat in this country depends upon the weather in a distant country of South America.

Near the close of the year the Department of Agriculture held a conference to determine whether existing rules should be changed so as to admit the shipment of potatoes from other countries into this country. Why was it desirable to bring them in in spite of the potato diseases they were likely to bring with them? "Members urged that it would be wise to permit the entry of foreign potatoes in the hope of reducing high prices of food"—of potatoes. Also that "the exclusion of foreign potatoes would go far toward raising prices in the United States." Hence the whole purpose was to lower the price of American potatoes, and every cent of such reduction lessened the reward the grower was to have for his labor. Like conditions, like doubt, applies in one way or another to every product of the farmers' soil or pastures.

Could there be a more doubtful business so far as profits are concerned? Is it any wonder that people drift from the farms to other forms of labor? Could any other business on earth continue if attended by such doubt as to financial reward? Would the merchants, manufacturers and mine operators submit to anything of the kind? Why do public men and official departments, even those ostensibly in the interest of agriculture, support such conditions and add to the doubts as to the financial rewards for farm labor when they do not pretend to do so as to any other kind of labor? Why do the millions of American farmers submit to it? Answer these questions and the world may realize that it is necessary to do something, and to do it now.

An Example of How It Works

EARLY in 1912 the courts ordered the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to dispose of its coal business under the commodities clause of the Hepburn rate law. This clause prohibits transportation companies from carrying their own commodities in competition with like commodities owned by others, on the ground that, if permitted to do so, the company could make discriminating rates that would prohibit the shipment of the competing commodities and give the owners and carriers of their own material a monopoly of the market at the other end of the line. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company owned and operated vast interests in the anthracite coal mines, and it was proven that in the shipment of coal that belonged to others they made such rates and thus prevented the shipment of coal to sell in competition with the railroad company. It was for that reason the court ordered the railroad to dispose of its coal interests. Of course, the railroad company obeyed the order, just as the trusts and combinations always do. The Lehigh Valley Sales Company was organized, with a capital stock of \$6,000,000, which, we are informed, was created by declaring a dividend on the stock of the railroad company and paying it in stock of the new company. Thus was the new company owned and controlled by the same people that owned the railroad. Hence the railroad company was as much interested in the shipment and sale of the coal as it was before the order of the court was made, or before the new company was organized, and it could make just as extortionate rates. The new company, of course, had to pay the rate, but it was only paying it to themselves, and the monopoly in the coal trade was unbroken.

To satisfy the public, however, an

army of expert accountants have been employed to compile figures showing every item of expense in the production and distribution of a load of anthracite coal from the time it is dug out of the pits until it is delivered in the bins of those who use it. Of course, these figures make it appear that prices are not exorbitant and that profits are small—almost insignificant.

Yet it appears, according to the authority from which we get our information, that the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, apparently merely a side name for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, has declared a special dividend of 25 per cent, applicable for payment at \$50 a share on the new stock, worth \$120 in the market, and it paid 12½ per cent in dividends last year. Quoting from a conceded authority, this new company carries on the same old business in the same old way, except that it goes through the form of buying the coal it sells from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Hence the stockholders of the latter company, being the same as the stockholders of the new company, receive these additional dividends and stock amounting to not less than \$10,000,000 in two years purely as profits arising from the marketing of coal, and all without having made a penny's outlay in real money.

Not many of our readers are interested in this special case, but we give it as an example. Congress and the courts seem unable to reach such cases. The high price of anthracite coal remains, and so does the high price of all other commodities that have gone into monopoly control, and it is no wonder there is high cost of living. Legal control of greed is impossible, because effective greed is always accompanied by shrewdness. These elements combined are always able to evade the laws and defy the courts,

no matter whether it is in the control of coal or of bread and meat. The remedy is in a change of the system of marketing and distribution. This must be brought about by the people acting unitedly, harmoniously, co-

operatively. They must market to supply need and not to make millions of monopolists. In this matter every reader—every producer and consumer—is interested, and each must aid in the work.

Effect of "Redeemable in Gold"

MONEY is a medium of exchange. It enables people to buy and sell without the tedious and unsatisfactory process of swapping commodities. Anything may be swapped for its value in money, and the money may then be swapped for some other desired commodity of equal value. The essential element of money is that it have a definite and unchangeable value—that a dollar, or anything legally used as a dollar, will always buy a dollar's worth of whatever is for sale.

To secure that kind of money, as its advocates claimed, gold was made the "standard of value" in this country, and that gives the metal gold a "special privilege," creates a use for it by law that it could not have without the law, and that undoubtedly increases its value. Nothing is money but gold, and nothing must be issued or used as money unless there is a promise that something somewhere will redeem it in gold—swap gold for it dollar for dollar. Hence, if this special privilege, this law-created demand or use for gold, adds anything to the commercial value of that metal, that much of a gold dollar is fiat money and every dollar so redeemable must carry for the gold owner that much profit whether it ever be redeemed or not. From an article by Mr. D. L. Braucher of Lincoln, Ill., a careful student of money, we quote as follows:

Prior to 1873, when we denied the monopolistic privilege of free coinage to silver, it stood 3 per cent above gold at our present ratio of 16 to 1. This relation was sustained during a period of forty years, or from the time we changed our ratio of 15 to 1 to 16 to 1. The price of silver began falling immediately after it was denied free coinage, and it stands now at 59 cents to 61 cents, an average of 60 cents an ounce, and it may fairly be assumed that gold would decline in like manner if it were treated in the same way.

The coinage value of silver is \$1.29 per ounce, and that of gold is \$20.67 per ounce. The price of gold then, without free coinage, would be \$9.39 per ounce. We are, therefore, by law, adding \$11.28 per ounce to the price or mercantile value of gold, and that proportion of every gold dollar is fiat money, without value other than that created by law. Hence, when we tie our currency to the "gold standard of value," 55 cents of every dollar of that currency is a profit or premium the law confers upon the owners of gold. How, then, shall we keep our new currency on a par with gold? Make it a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private. It will then be redeemable on demand and in any and every commodity produced in the United States, including both gold and silver bullion at their market value.

We give place to the above not for the purpose of provoking a discussion of the intricacies of the money question, but to elicit thought. There are many things to think about in these days of progressive thought and action, when the masses of the people are becoming restless as they note the special privileges conferred upon some, but denied to the many. Each day brings a more imperative demand for "Equity in all the business affairs of life."

An Ominous Showing

WE HAVE several times referred to the fact, and given proofs, that taking tariff protection from farm products would bring the products of other countries into our home markets in competition with home products, to the manifest injury of the farmers of the United States. We now have most startling figures to this effect from the National Department of Commerce and Labor. The number of cattle imported into this country from abroad during the month of October last was 130,639. The number so imported in October, 1912, was only 27,696. That year the importers had to pay a tariff duty on every animal brought across the line. Last October they came free. Note the difference. The number of sheep brought from abroad last October was 26,035, against 3,466 during the preceding October. The fresh beef brought across the line last October was 5,677,461 pounds, whereas during the entire three months of October, November and December, 1912, no more than 637,095 pounds were imported. If that tremendous importation would reduce the price of meat to consumers there would be at least that much excuse for it. But meat buyers realize that it does not, because the imported meats are as much under the control of the monopolistic packers as are the meats prepared in this country. This tremendous addition to their supply, however, will reduce the price to be paid for American meat stock.

Of corn, which now comes in free of duty, there was imported during last October 473,259 bushels. During October of 1912 there was imported only 226,471 bushels. The importers had to pay a tariff duty then. The new law did not put onions on the free list, but it reduced the duty one-half. This reduction brought into the United States during last October 120,487 bushels of onions, against only 86,361 bushels during October, 1912, when twice the present duty had to be paid.

The total importations of wheat in October, 1913, was 233,217 bushels,

more than four times what was imported—52,213 bushels—during the preceding October. Of potatoes, 472,052 bushels were imported, against 9,881 bushels during the same time the year before.

The figures given are of a single month's importations. What may be expected during the year? These figures show what the farmers of the United States are up against. Every American agricultural teacher urges the production of more stuff—of more cattle, sheep, corn, wheat, potatoes, onions and all other products. The price paid the farmers depends upon the quantity on the market; and, whether our farmers produce much or little, they know there is the equivalent of a bumper crop ready to meet theirs from over the line to glut their markets and cut down their prices. It is a discouraging feature. There is no denying that, and the only remedy we can see is a marketing system that will meet the demand direct, and independent of the central markets.

PRODUCTION CURTAILED BY LUMBERMEN

IN A TRIAL of the lumber trust in Missouri last month it was proven that in June, 1904, the trust ordered a curtailment of production for ninety days. This resulted in a great increase in the price of lumber, and by that means the trust increased its profits \$2,210,000.

Say what we may, all manufacturers control the production as well as the marketing of their products. But the masses of the farmers have only one idea presented to them, and that is to produce the greatest possible quantity of stuff, and hurl it upon the market as nearly as possible all at once. That is what the schools teach them and the authorities urge them to do. Hence farm profits are small, and the schemers wish to arrange for the farmers to borrow on their homes what they lack in profits—profits that are theirs for the taking.

Shrinkage of Cattle in Shipment

THE UNITED STATES Department of Agriculture very recently issued an elaborate statement on the "Shrinkage in weight of beef cattle in transit." We quote the introductory paragraph:

The shrinkage or loss in weight of beef cattle in the course of shipment from western farms and ranches to the markets has been made a subject of special study by the Department of Agriculture, and what is believed to be the first authentic information on this subject has been compiled. The investigation covered three years in various cattle-raising sections of the west. The cattle were weighed at the point of loading, on arrival at their destination and again after having rest, feed and water. The weight was also taken when the animals were sold. The records include the weighing of Texas and northwestern ranch cattle and calves, and of corn-fed, silage-fed and beet pulp-fed cattle. In all 265 shipments were weighed, comprising over 19,000 cattle. Many of these shipments were several days on the road and in such cases were weighed at the unloading points as well as at the first shipping point and at the market.

We make this quotation to give our readers an idea of the elaborateness of the work the Department has done to determine the loss in weight cattle may sustain from the time they are bought from the farmers and stockmen until the shipper sells them in the final market. Three years of investigation and study! Wonder how many Department "experts" were employed in this three years' work, and how much it cost the people of the United States? Whatever that cost was it must have added to it the cost of preparing and mailing out the statement from which we quote.

Every seller and buyer of cattle knows live stock shrink in weight in transit or during shipment, and buying prices are made accordingly. But who is most interested in that loss of weight, the farmers and stockmen who sell at home or the buyers and shippers? The buyers, of course, and this three years' work of the Department of Agriculture is almost solely for the benefit of the buyers and not for the farmers. It says to the buyers, "Be careful. The stock you are buying will shrink in weight before you get it to market, and if you are not careful you will pay too much for it." Not long ago the Department issued a report of a similar investigation of the shrinkage of corn, which was nothing less than a warning to the buyers to be careful or they would buy water when they bought corn.

The Department's work seems largely, almost entirely, in the interest of the buyers of farm products rather than in the interest of the producers and original sellers of them. We have looked in vain for a document telling the farmers how to sell in order to get the most money for their stuff, or how to distribute so as to best supply the demand and secure the largest possible use of their products. It is all a warning to the buyers, even including the speculators, to be careful not to pay the farmers too much.

It is well enough for these possible losses to be known, that even the farmers should know them, but the buyers are the ones most benefited by this Department work, and the government has a department more specially devoted to that interest, but it is not the Department of Agriculture.

"But," says a friend at our elbow, "will not the secretary cut you out if you persist in telling these truths concerning the work of the Department of Agriculture?" Perhaps so. But we have a duty to perform as well as he has. Our mission is to teach farmers how to make farming profitable; how to supply all demands and at all times receive equitable prices for their stuff, so as to make farming not only the most essential, but also an attractive business, and the Department of Agriculture should work to this end also. It was created for that purpose, rather than as a guard and protection for the buyers.

Company One Keeps

Realizing that the old adage, "One is known by the company one keeps," applies to advertisements as well as men, the publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING wish to call your attention to the character of the copy appearing in this issue. No medical advertising. No fake advertising. All advertisements reliable. See our guarantee of reliability below.

A. H. Ludwig

Advertising Department

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

The Mistake They all Make

SECRETARY of Agriculture Houston, in an excellent address before the boy and girl champions of the corn, potato, cotton, canning, gardening and poultry clubs of the United States, took occasion to say: "Think what it would mean for this nation if most of the farmers, or many of the farmers, could secure a yield of corn equal to that which your champion corn producer has given the country, 232 bushels of corn (per acre) at a cost per bushel of less than 20 cents."

Sure enough, what would it mean? We shall deal entirely with Mr. Houston's figures—at least with figures from the Department of Agriculture. Take first the great corn state of Illinois. The yield per acre in 1912 was forty bushels and the total yield was 426,320,000 bushels. The price December 1, 1912, was 41 cents, and at that price the crop was worth \$174,791,000. The yield per acre in 1913 was twenty-seven bushels, and the total yield was 282,150,000 bushels. The price December 1, 1913, was 63 cents, and at that price the crop was worth \$177,754,000. Here we have in the state of Illinois a crop 144,170,000 bushels less than the crop of a year before, but the smaller crop was worth to the farmers \$2,963,000 more than was the much larger crop of the preceding year. Thus a difference in yield of thirteen bushels per acre made a difference in price of 22 cents per bushel in favor of the smaller yield.

But this is only a state. How was it in the whole country? The total yield of corn in the United States in 1912 was 3,124,746,000 bushels. The price December 1, 1912, was 49 cents a bushel. At that price the crop of 1912 was worth in money \$1,520,454,000. The total yield of corn in the United States in 1913 was 2,446,988,000 bushels. The price December 1, 1913, was 69 cents per bushel. At that price the crop of 1913 was worth in money \$1,692,092,000, or \$171,638,000 more than the crop of 1912, though it was 677,758,000 bushels less than the preceding crop. The yield per acre in the United States in 1912 was 29.2 bushels, and in 1913 it was 23 bushels. Therefore a difference of 6.2 bushels per acre makes a difference of 20 cents per bushel in favor of the smaller crop. What, then, would it mean if "most of the farmers, or if many of them," could raise the yield to 232 bushels per acre? That is a little more than ten times the yield of 1913, when the price was 63 cents a bushel, and it is eight times the yield of 1912, when the price was 49 cents a bushel. If a raise from 23 bushels per acre to 29.2 bushels per acre reduces the price from 69 cents a bushel to 49 cents a bushel, what would be the price if the yield were raised to 232 bushels per acre? A few figures will make it clear: Each bushel of increase cost the farmer about 3 cents per bushel in price; for each additional bushel per acre of gain in yield he lost 3 cents in price on that, and all his other bushels. If the average yields are increased to,

say 60 bushels per acre, an increase of 30 bushels over the yield of 1912, and the price came down even 1 cent per bushel for each bushel per acre increase, it would cut the price from 49 cents to 19 cents. If the secretary's figures do not say this, what do they say?

And this is not the only crop that has passed through that same experience. It is an invariable fact that the greater the production the lower the price, and it is often the case, as above, that a bumper crop is worth to the farmers less money than a smaller crop that has preceded it. Is our argument, then, for small crops? Not at all. We wish the farmers to do their best. We want the fertility of the soil maintained and increased. We favor abundant production, but we want to know that there is a demand for all that is produced. We want a marketing system that will find the demand and satisfy it, so that the extra bushels grown will not reduce the price so as to make the whole crop worth less. This is what we are trying to get agricultural officials and teachers to understand and work for. Don't use the farmers as the monkey used the cat, as a thing with which to pull its chestnuts out of the fire, Mr. Secretary Houston.

What Country Schools Teach Farmers' Children

PRACTICALLY every American-born farmer in the United States today received a part of his education in the little one-room district schoolhouse. There he studied, among other things, a deal of matter he never found use for in his life work. Not half of this school education is practical education, except to those few who later go into certain professions. Over half of the time, then, that the average youngster on the farm spends in the average country school is time forever lost—worse than wasted. It is very valuable time, too. For years educators who are long-headed and far-sighted have seen the insufficiency of our old system of education and have warned us, but recently the rapidly growing need for knowledge and skill and trained workers in the everyday affairs of men has commanded our attention. Now a great wave of progressive ideas seems to be sweeping the country, and both in the city and in the rural schools a new idea in education is being brought into play. How to do things with one's hands and with materials is being taught. Along with the essential parts of their other studies the country boy is to be taught things about plants, soils and live stock which will give him a real insight into the principles of agriculture. So, in time, the country school will have, in addition to wall maps, globes, charts, blackboards and chalk, a poultry coop, a pig pen and, perchance, a stall for a cow, as part of its paraphernalia. Hoes and rakes will be as important as pencils and slates. The household side will not be overlooked, and the

mixing bowl, the rolling pin and the needle and thread will be utilized by the schoolgirls. Practical education is to become the order of the future.

One of the first steps taken in this direction has just been made by the Union Stock Yards of Portland, Ore., which will give a pig to every city or country school in the states of Washington and Oregon that wants one and will care for it. The only condition attaching to the gift pigs will be that each school accepting one keep an accurate record of the kind, quantity and the cost of the food that is given it. This will be for the purpose of determining the cost of feeding and preparing a pig for market.

It is expected that the pigs will be sold when they reach a marketable size. The stock yards will buy them back at the market price and the schools can use the money as they choose.

Stock yards officials expect the boys and girls of the various schools to compete for the distinction of making the most money out of their pork stock.

Smile Awhile

Changed the Process

Wife—I am sure you have ceased to love me.
Husband—No, dear, I have only quit making it.

Rightly Named

"So you have been on an outing?"
"Yes, I am out \$35."

Living Up to It

"I understand Bill Smith is a vegetarian."
"Yes, and he is so set in that idea that he married a grass widow."

Certain Danger

"Is Ben Jones out of danger yet?"
"No, I see the doctor still goes there."

Not So Far to Go

"I see Dr. Cook has gone into vaudeville acting."
"Well, that is not near so far as to the north pole."

It Is Sometimes So

"There were straight issues in the recent campaign, were there not?"
"Yes, straight whiskey!"

That's So

"What could be worse than a man without a country?" asked the aunt sentimentally.
"A country without a man," replied her niece with just as much sentiment.

The Main Attraction

"Do you believe women should take up farm work?"
"Of course. What is more attractive to them than husbandry?"

They Didn't Like It

Pastor—Providence has seen fit to afflict our choir with bad colds, so they can not sing today. So let the congregation unite in singing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

A Mortgage Lifter

"Father," boasted the farmer's son, home from college for over the holidays, "I'm the strongest man in our college this year."

"You don't mean to tell me!"
"Yes, they tested me with different kinds of strength-testing machines in the gymnasium and my record shows that I'm the strongest student enrolled there this year. The physical director says I'm a modern Hercules."

"My son, I'm glad to hear the good news. Instead of going back to college you can stay home here and help me lift the mortgage on the farm."

Perhaps It Needed Spraying

"What do you think of my family tree?" he asked, as he pointed to a long list of ancestors.

"The tree seems all right," was the reply, "but it don't appear to have borne very good fruit."

Risen in Their Estimation

"They used to throw flowers at that man, but now they throw eggs at him."
"And eggs at 50 cents a dozen! I tell you he must have become awful popular."

Different Diet

Mrs. Quizzical—Did you have prayers when the preacher came for dinner?
Little Girl—No, we had fried chicken.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops Markets and Trade

A GENERAL SUMMARY of the year 1913 is given by Bradstreet's as follows:

Liquidation begun in 1912 continued. Balkan war revealed over-borrowing abroad. Gold hoarded in central and eastern Europe. Military preparations. Foreign selling depressed American securities. We lose gold instead of importing it. Legislative disquietude at home. Domestic trade and inquiry active early, tapers off. Crop shortages and tariff changes. Record foreign trade.

"The most successful year of husbandry in the United States" is the label put on the record of 1913 by the Department of Agriculture.

This is from the financial viewpoint, and in face of an enormous decrease in the quantity produced, influenced by the most widespread and severest drought the country experienced in many years. The Department report says: "A new high record in estimated value is made by the total of all cereals, and separately by corn, cotton seed, tobacco and sugar beets. Only once has there been a higher estimated value of oats, rye, rice, potatoes, hay, hops and the total of beet and cane sugar. Only twice has the estimated value of wheat been exceeded.

The final figures for the important crops are shown in this table, together with some comparisons with the 1912 crops:

Crop	Value	1913	Production	Value	1912	Production
Corn	\$1,692,000,000		2,447,000,000 bush.	\$1,520,454,000		3,124,746,000 bush.
Cotton	798,000,000		13,667,000 lbs.	822,290,000		13,820,000 lbs.
Hay	797,000,000		64,000,000 tons	468,578,000		54,874,000 tons
Wheat	610,000,000		763,000,000 bush.	555,280,000		730,267,000 bush.
Oats	440,000,000		1,112,000,000 bush.	452,469,000		1,418,337,000 bush.
Potatoes	228,000,000		332,000,000 bush.	212,550,000		420,647,000 bush.
Tobacco	122,412,000		953,734,000 lbs.	104,063,000		962,855,000 lbs.
Barley	96,000,000		178,000,000 bush.	112,957,000		223,824,000 bush.
Sweet potatoes	43,000,000		59,000,000 bush.			
Sugar beets	34,000,000		5,834,000 tons			
Sugar cane	21,000,000		6,150,000 tons			
Dairy products	\$14,000,000					
Wool	51,000,000		314,000,000 lbs.			

Especially attention is called to the great difference in the yields of some of the crops and their values. We find that the first eight crops in the table were valued at \$4,248,641,000 in 1912, when they were very large, and at \$4,783,000,000 in 1913, when they were short because of drought. The difference is \$534,359,000, or 12.5 per cent of the value of 1912. The average net income per farmer in 1913, after deducting for crops retained on the farms, is estimated by the Department, in its report, as \$900.

The weather for wheat and grass continues generally favorable, with snow covering much of the northern area. The visible supply shows a large increase for the two-weeks period, while prices range just a little higher. Exports of wheat and flour at the present time are very heavy. For the twenty-six weeks ending January 1, 1914, they were 30,000,000 bushels more than in 1912. Wheat is on a world's basis for price and the future price will depend on the whole supply compared with the whole demand and future prospects for the 1914 crop. The conditions now are gener-



Separating the farmer from his profits.

ally against any immediate material improvement in values. Crop damage, or rumors of them, are the most likely factors now for an upturn.

The visible supply of corn scored a big increase since our last report and prices tumbled sensationally at Chicago, but are well maintained elsewhere. At St. Louis the price is 3 cents higher. Argentina, the principal competitor of the United States in corn, is reported to have a record-breaking crop in sight. As there is no duty on corn now the price must be on a world's basis and we may expect to find the highest prices in the mid-west states, where the crop was short, and comparatively low in the eastern markets, where influenced by the Argentine values. The price is lower now in New York than in St. Louis.

Oats visible remains about stationary and not much change in price.

Cotton prices are lower. Ginning reports are still such as to indicate that the crop may be larger than yet reported, which has a depressing effect on prices. In this issue we give some figures of movement of the crop and visible supply.

The potato situation is assuming a normal condition based on home supply and demand, since the Department of Agriculture has decided to not lift the embargo against powdery scab, effective against some countries, but has extended it to include other countries. The embargo now covers all Europe and Canada, unless any section or sections show our government agents that they are free from the disease, when the quarantine for that district or districts will be lifted. Since our last report the price of potatoes has advanced 15 to 20 cents a bushel. There are enough potatoes in this country to supply the home demand and the raisers now stand a good show to get a profitable price for them.

Sweet potatoes were a larger crop than last year. More than the usual quantity went to storage and prices have ruled low. With higher prices for Irish potatoes, sweets are also advancing, particularly for the southern products. Beans are lower. Hay is lower. Broom corn unchanged. Egg prices are up to the weather. Any warm spell will quickly be followed by an increased production and lower prices. Foreign eggs are arriving in both our eastern and western ports. Just what effect foreign eggs will have on prices can not be determined now. We hardly think they will make spring prices lower, but may prevent winter prices from going as high as in the past.

Advice

Wheat—We expect prices to be higher, but the future all depends on crop damage or lack of it. If a bumper crop is harvested in this country, and other countries in the northern hemisphere have good crops in 1914, we will very likely have the lowest prices since in the 1890's. **Corn**—Don't sell if your buyers have followed the Chicago market. Our readers in the western drought-stricken states want to buy corn direct from the growers. If such will report what they have to sell we will connect the two. It will not be profitable to consider less than car loads. **Oats**—We expect higher prices. **Cotton**—We do not advise selling at present prices. **Beans**—We believe they will bring more money. **Potatoes**—Market gradually. The National Clearing House of the Farmers Society of Equity is in daily touch with markets and will wire or mail definite marketing instructions on request.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on Dec. 27, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table. (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

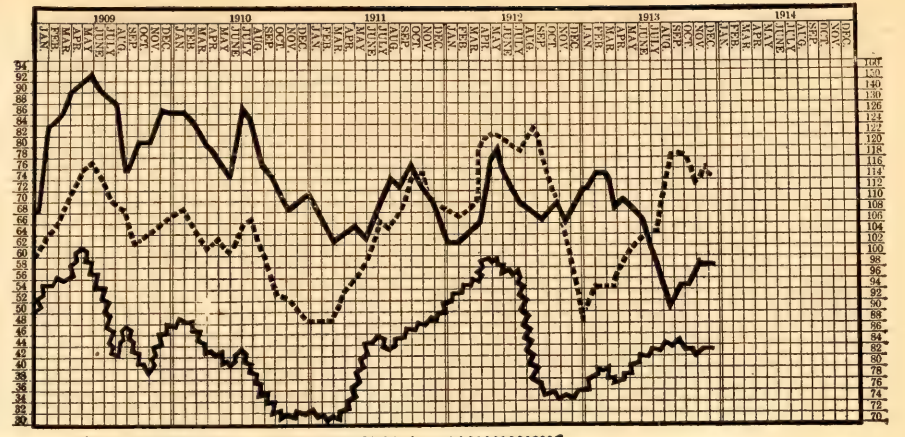
	Dec. 27, 1913	Change from two weeks before
WHEAT	71,086,000	X 2,395,000
CORN	9,953,000	X 5,446,000
OATS	32,413,000	— 225,000
BARLEY	8,462,000	— 177,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 55,635,000 bushels. This is 6,443,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 5,251,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 17,389,000 bushels on the same date, which is 7,465,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 9,240,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on Jan. 3, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
	Jan. 3	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago ...	96 @ 96½	95 @ 96	1.10 @ 1.10½
St. Louis ...	97 @ 97½	93 @ 96½	1.09½ @ 1.10
Kas. City ...	91 @ 92½	90 @ 91	1.03 @ 1.06½
Cincinnati ...	90½ @ 91	88 @ 89	1.12 @ 1.14
New York ...	90½ @ 91	1.00 @ 1.01	1.07 @ 1.08
Minneapolis—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, 88½ @ 89c			
No. 1 northern, 86½ @ 88½c. Two weeks before, 87½c and 83½ @ 85½c respectively. A year before, 84½c and 82½ @ 84½c respectively.			
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
	Jan. 3	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	62	70½ @ 70¾	46½ @ 47
St. Louis	72 @ 72½	69	49
Kansas City	68½ @ 69	70 @ 71	47 @ 48
Cincinnati	67½ @ 68½	66 @ 67	50 @ 51
New York	71½	74½	51½
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
	Jan. 3	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	38½ @ 39	38½ @ 38¾	34 @ 34½
St. Louis	40 @ 40½	42	35 @ 35½
Kansas City	40½	40½	34 @ 35
Cincinnati			36 @ 36½
New York			35½



Read Wheat Prices at Right, Corn and Oats at Left
This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago, for the period, 1909 to December, 1913, inclusive. The lowest figures in December, 1913, were: Wheat, 94½c, on December 2; Corn, 68c, on December 28, and Oats, 39c, on December 27.

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on January 3, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:

Wheat—May, 91½c; July, 87½c. Two weeks before, 91½c and 87½c respectively.	
Corn—May, 68c; July, 67½c. Two weeks before, 69½c and 68½c respectively.	
Oats—May, 40½c; July, 39½c. Two weeks before, 41½c and 41½c respectively.	

Cotton

New York, January 6.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 12.40c; middling gulf, 12.65c per pound. Two weeks before the price was 20c a cwt. higher. A year before the price was 90c a cwt. higher.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON—BALES

	Ending Jan. 2, 1914	Ending Dec. 26, 1913	Ending a Year Before
For the week	457,340	497,108	416,024
For the season	9,772,340	9,313,347	9,993,390

	4,605,527	4,497,658	5,190,236
American			
World's	5,942,527	5,805,658	6,221,236

Chicago Produce Market

January 3, 1913

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	25	40	42
Tuesday	25	20	43
Wednesday	20	25	57
Thursday	25	25	93
Friday	25	25	50
Saturday	50	30	63
Total 6 days	145	140	291
*Holiday.			

Market was active and buoyant at recently advanced prices. Buyers took hold freely and the market was in a healthy condition at the prices. Receipts were reported at 50 cars, which included several cars in late yesterday and held at outlying yards.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Bulk, Wisconsin—1 car poor at 67c, 6 cars at 70c, 6 cars at 72c. Sacked—2 cars at 70c, 2 cars at 71c, 1 car at 72c, 1 car at 73c. Bulk, Michigan—1 car at 70c. Per bushel—Wisconsin round white or Burbanks, bulk or sacked.....67@73c Minnesota.....65@70c Michigan.....68@73c Idaho Pearls.....85c Oregon Pearls.....85@90c

NEW POTATOES—Moderate sale. There is a fair supply and the market is weak. Barrels—Bermuda Reds, quoted at.....\$6.50@7.00 Hampers—Florida Reds, ordinary, dirty, held at.....2.00

The price of Wisconsin, Michigan and northern potatoes is 15c to 20c a bushel higher than two weeks before.

	Dec. 27, 1913	Change from two weeks before	Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
WHEAT	71,086,000	X 2,395,000	X 1,726,000	X 399,999	— 5,977,000
CORN	9,953,000	X 5,446,000	X 2,938,000	X 3,053,000	X 3,151,000
OATS	32,413,000	— 225,000	— 500,000	X 9,005,000	X 9,813,000
BARLEY	8,462,000	— 177,000	X 635,000	X 2,427,000	X 4,039,000

before. A year before the price for Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan potatoes ranged from 47c to 52c a bushel. New Bermudas the same as two weeks before. Louisiana hampers, quoted two weeks before at \$2, correspond with Florida hampers quoted now at that price.

SWEET POTATOES—Rule steady for choice sound. More or less soft are found among the offerings. They must be sold at shaded prices or else be repacked and made sound. Supply is ample. Damp weather is not favorable.

Marylands, in repacking, shrink heavily. Some show 50 per cent shrinkage on account of soft. Barrels, Illinois, depending on quality.....\$2.00@3.00 Hampers, Maryland, sound or made sound. 85 @ 90 Jersey, kin-dried, sound.....1.10 Illinois, common to good.....50 @ 75

In a small way a few best a shade over. Mississippi and Alabama hampers offered in western markets 90c to \$1.

The price of sweet potatoes is some improved over two weeks before.

BEANS—Quietness prevails. Present light state of demand will be apt to continue for a week or ten days. Dealers view this as probable, so they are not disturbed. No change reported.

Pea Beans—		
Hand-picked, choice	.....\$1.90	@ 1.95
Common	.....1.60	@ 1.75
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.		
Red Kidneys, choice	.....2.82½ @ 2.85	
Brown Swedish, long	.....1.75	@ 2.00
Round	.....2.00	@ 2.25
Imported	.....2.30	@ 2.35

The price of hand-picked choice pea beans is 25c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Red kidneys are a shade higher than two weeks before. Other kinds unchanged from two weeks before. A year before choice hand-picked pea beans were quoted at \$2.35@2.40.

HAY—Receipts, 1,572 tons. Choice timothy hay in light supply and firm. Inquiry good. Other descriptions in liberal supply and demand fair. Market steady.

Choice timothy hay	.....\$17.50 @ 18.00
No. 1 timothy	.....16.00 @ 17.00
No. 2 timothy	.....13.00 @ 14.00
Iowa and Nebraska prairie	.....14.00 @ 15.00
Illinois and Wisconsin prairie	.....7.50 @ 9.00

Choice timothy hay is \$1 to \$1.50 per ton lower than two weeks before. Iowa and Nebraska prairie hay is 50c a ton higher. Illinois and Wisconsin prairie unchanged from two weeks before. A year before choice timothy hay was priced at \$15 to \$18 a ton.

BROOM CORN—Market steady, but quiet. Per ton—Illinois corn.....\$150 @ 160 Oklahoma.....110 @ 160

There is no change to note in price from two weeks before. A year before Illinois corn was priced at \$120 to \$130 per ton. Oklahoma from \$80 to \$100 per ton.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$6.50@7, oat straw at \$6.50@7, wheat straw \$6.50@7.

Rye straw is \$1 per ton lower, oat straw 50c per ton lower, while wheat straw is 50c a ton higher than two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	3,347	4,610	2,801
Tuesday	3,306	3,670	4,713
Wednesday	2,888	2,785	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	3,352
Friday	3,735	3,235	3,218
Saturday	4,009	3,989	6,985
Totals	17,285	18,289	21,132

*New Year's Day. *Christmas. Receipts April 1, 1913, to Jan. 3, 1914, 2,957,507 cases. Receipts April 1, 1912, to Jan. 4, 1913, 2,822,574 cases. Receipts April 1, 1911, to Jan. 6, 1912, 2,450,507 cases. Receipts April 1, 1910, to Jan. 7, 1911, 2,786,973 cases.

The feeling is rather easy, with storage a shade lower, and steady for fresh.

General condition remains about the same in this market as lately noted. Trade is moderate; both fresh and storage eggs selling, but buyers are not taking any large quantities, but as a rule merely supplying their daily requirements. Production indicates but little increase, judging from receipts, and quality is irregular. Only a small percentage of receipts are new-laid eggs, and these do not come in lots, but are only found by closely candling the various lots received. To satisfy buyers wanting fresh eggs, receivers find it necessary to rehandle nearly every lot coming to market. The poor lots and stale eggs received are slow at irregular prices, depending on the loss in poor and stale contained in lot.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 30½@31c. Firsts are quotably 32½c. To bring quoted prices, eggs must run largely to new-laid eggs, with not over 24 eggs loss to the case.

Seconds—In good supply and in fair demand. Quotable, 20@22c per dozen for storage and about 24c for fresh.

Dirities—In good supply and in fair request. Quotable at 23@24c per dozen for storage and 25@28c for fresh.

Refrigerator eggs are quotably firm at yesterday's prices. Demand not so urgent, and the offerings moderate. April Firsts quotably 29@29½c. Extras quotably 30@30½c.

The price is 1c to 1½c a dozen higher than two weeks before.

Fruit

APPLES—Nothing of interest to note concerning this market. It is ruling quiet. In fact, business is rather slack. The weather is mild and damp. It is unseasonable and unfavorable. Former prices are being adhered to. Little fruit is coming in, and holders are taking goods from coolers only moderately, so there is no present pressure.

Some prices are as follows (barrels): Jonathan, \$4.50@5.50; Northern Spys, \$3.75@4.25; Ben Davis, \$3@3.50; Baldwins, \$4@4.25; Grimes Golden, \$3.50@4.50; Greenings, \$4@4.25.

Some prices of box apples from the west follow: Arkansas Black, \$2.25@2.50; Rome Beauty, \$1.75@2.25; Jonathans, \$1.75@2.25; Grimes Golden, \$2@2.50; Delicious, \$2.50@2.75; Spitzenburg, \$2@2.25.

He Was It

"My boy, I learn there is a fat hog for sale here. I'd like to see it."
"Dad, there's a man here that wants to see ye."

They're Far Away

"I thought you were a good boy, sure, but here you are smoking a cigarette. I wonder where all the good boys go to."
"They go to heaven, sir."

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN IN HISTORY

ALL attempts beyond certain points to trace back and the history of our most common fowls have been unsatisfactory. There is some difference among writers who have delved into the history of our present-day breeds, but they generally agree that they come from the jungle fowl. This bird was found in great quantities in the woods of western Ghauts, in Asia. In the valleys, more than 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in the belts of the woods on the sides of the mountains at 4,000 feet elevation. The eggs are exactly like those of our domestic fowl in form and color, but much smaller.

That the fowl was domesticated and extensively bred at a very remote period is evident, for when the Romans first invaded the shores of Britain they found both the fowl and the goose in a state of domestication, and it is probable that some sort of poultry shows were held at that time, for Caesar says "they deem it not lawful to eat the fowl, the hare and the goose. Nevertheless, they breed these animals for the sake of fancy and pleasure."

The breeds of today really owe their origin to the Shanghai or Cochin. This bird was a native of part of the Chinese empire called Shanghai, but the first importation into England came from Cochin-China, and so they were called that, and in after years the China was dropped altogether and they are now known and have been for years as Cochins. The first specimens of the breed were nothing like those of today.

The old breeds were very indifferent layers, producing about the quantity of eggs of the quail, grouse and prairie chicken of today, and the size was but little larger.

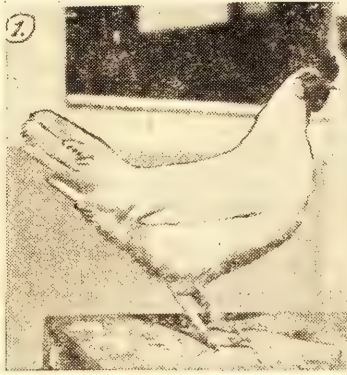
In strong contrast with those ancient forebears of the poultry industry come the accounts of the production of our highly developed birds of today. The following account of an international egg-laying contest shows what great progress has been made in this line since the breeding of improved poultry first began in the days before the Christian era.

A White Leghorn pullet in the second international egg-laying contest at Connecticut Agricultural College, "Baroness IV" by name, took the individual egg-laying title away from "Lady Showyou," last year's winner at the Missouri contest, by laying 282 eggs in the year just closed, as against "Lady Showyou's" 281. The title thus goes to England, for she is in the pen of Thomas Barron, Catforth, England, but the bird and her companions in the pen of five remain to be added to this country's breeding stock.

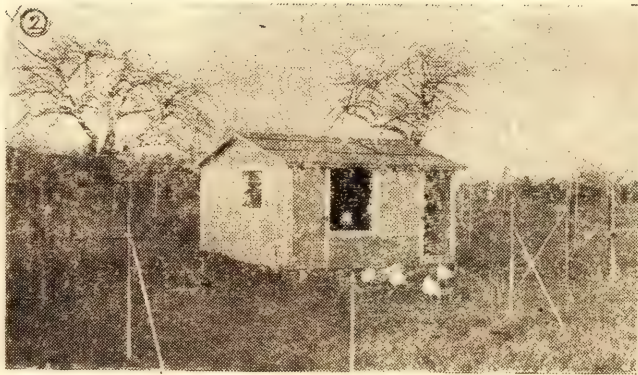
This pen of White Leghorns took first place in total production with a noteworthy record, 1,190 eggs in the year, or an average of 238 per individual. Each bird laid over 200 eggs. With her sister, which took third place for single layers with 262, "Baroness IV" forms the best pair in the pen with 544 eggs.

She laid two eggs the first week and never dropped below four per week but twice after that, laying but three in the seventh and two in the fiftieth. She laid ten eggs in the last fifteen days. Only nine times did she lay seven eggs a week and only twice for two weeks in succession.

The winning pen started in the lead



No. 1. White Leghorn Hen (American) With Record of 267 Eggs. No. 2. Model of Colony House Used With Great Satisfaction as a Colony House at Connecticut Experiment Station. No. 3. Baroness IV, an English White Leghorn, Which Won First Place With a Record of 282 Eggs.



with eleven eggs the first week and was never even threatened for the leadership. From the start to the forty-eighth week every bird in it laid each week except No. 3, which was idle from the eighth to twelfth weeks, inclusive. It was for this strain finished fourth in the first contest, and is winning the Missouri contest this year with a pen of ten birds.

Records by wholesale went in this second contest. A total of 77,916 eggs were laid, an average of 156 per layer for the 500. No such figure has been made outside of Australia, where laying contests started. Some birds died, but every pen finished with five birds. Sixty-seven individuals laid 200 eggs or better.

The best American bird is a White Leghorn in the pen of Burton E. Moore, Winsted, Conn., which took second place in the 500 with 267. Fourth place went to England again, one of Edward Cam's Houghton (England) White Leghorns finishing with 256, but fifth place comes back to the United States with a score of 253 for a White Leghorn in the pen of O. A. Foster, Santa Cruz, Cal.

The second best pair in the affair is the leading American pair, two Rhode Island Reds belonging to the quintette from Colonial Farm, Temple, N. H., which laid 245 and 248 eggs respectively, 493 together. The former laid an egg a day during August.

There is occasion for pride in the leading American pen, which finished third in the 500, the White Leghorns of W. L. Sleeper, York, Pa., which laid 1,029 eggs. Second place went to the Cam Leghorns, with 1,107. Remarkable layers, these Sleeper birds. Four months, April, May, July and August, they took first monthly honors and in July tied with Barron's pen for third. In May they broke all records for a pen of five with 141 eggs, and in the twenty-eighth week tied the Colonial Farm Reds for high weekly score for the affair with 33. This was equaled only by one other pen, the Foster Leghorns, in the thirty-third week.

No. 4 in the Sleeper pen laid 143 out of a possible 153 in these five months and for eight straight weeks in May and June laid one egg per day as regularly as the sun rose. This record was bettered, however, by a Barred Plymouth Rock in the pen of Woodside Farm, West Philadelphia, which laid sixty-one eggs in sixty-one successive days.

After the three leaders other leading pens follow in this order: Fourth, Edward Cam, White Wyandottes, 1,009; fifth, O. A. Foster, White Leghorns, 997; sixth, Colonial Farm, Rhode Island Reds, 968; seventh, Frank Toulmin, Burnley, England, White Leghorns, 954; eighth, W. P.

Canby, East Downingtown, Pa., White Leghorns, 952; ninth, Mrs. H. F. Haynes, Shoup, Idaho, White Wyandottes, 951; tenth, Burton E. Moore, White Leghorns, tied with Beulah Farm, Stoney Creek, Ontario, White Wyandottes, at 945; eleventh, Smith Brothers, Addingham, Pa., White Leghorns, 934; twelfth, F. A. Jones, Northumberland, Pa., White Leghorns, 928.

This makes four English, one Canadian and nine American pens, distributed from New Hampshire to California, in the first thirteen, and three White Wyandottes, one Rhode Island Red and the remainder White Leghorns.

The Beulah Farm pen did interesting work, though not laying as well as its predecessor, which came in second by but two eggs in 1912. Its five layers showed up finely in the last weeks of the affair and pulled up in the standing rapidly. All the White Wyandottes laid well in the final weeks, Cam's laying twenty-six eggs in the last eight days. Mrs. Haynes' was another noteworthy five of that variety. Selected from but sixteen pullets, and when



Barred Plymouth Rock Hen, With a Record of 61 Eggs in 61 Days

necticut College jointly, the newspaper connection which has existed having terminated. The new pens contain ten birds instead of five and three mongrel pens have been accepted for entry in order to compare their laying with that of the thoroughbreds. Also the college has entered ten pens of its own birds for interesting trials of different feeding formulas and methods.

Market Poultry

Those who depend upon dressing poultry for market will be interested in the following suggestions.

The best poultry markets call for chickens with yellow shanks and flesh, full, round breasts and plump, meaty bodies. The market qualities of any flock may be improved from year to year by careful selection of the breeding birds. The average chicken is usually at its best when around six months of age, having reached normal growth. Their market condition is often improved by caging birds two weeks before killing and feeding rations composed of cornmeal moistened with milk. No matter whether they are especially fattened or not, care must be taken as to the quality of their food. Tainted meat, fish or pungent flavored vegetables such as onions or garlic, injure the quality of market poultry.

In Biddy's Defense

By Peter Radford

THE QUEEN of the American barnyard has had more revolts among her subjects during the past few months than perhaps at any time during her rule on the western hemisphere, and lest the historian of the nation's poultry yard do her an injustice in recording the insurrection, I want to make a few observations in her behalf.

If patriotism and justice were the motives that actuated the investigations and resolutions which the hen has been subjected to on account of the high price of eggs, why is it the low price of eggs has never received the attention of these public-spirited citizens? Should not the farm housewife feel as deeply outraged when she is compelled to sell eggs at a low price as the city housewife when she is compelled to pay a high price? Is it not a question of whose ox is gored?

During all this furore the hen has stood upon her constitutional rights, producing wealth approximating more than a half billion dollars per annum. There are many causes which have contributed toward sending the cyclone of high prices raging through the market places, but in my opinion they are largely artificial and I am sure did not originate in the poultry yard.

The pure food law has forced large quantities of ancient stock, usually available in emergencies, to be dumped.

The hand of the speculator casts its shadow over the wreckage and our faulty system of distribution has snapped in its weak places. All these forces of trade have combined to bring about a riot in the market places, but the hen has been doing her duty. Perhaps she may have hesitated to perform the full service allotted her by civilization, as we all sometimes do, but no court can sentence her to lay more eggs, or fix a price for her products.

Our reckless system of distribution must stand the brunt of the blame for loss to the producer, but there are other causes wholly within the control of the producer. By proper housing and balancing the rations of the hen, the egg-producing season can be more evenly distributed throughout the entire year, and the importance of using cold storage plants minimized. The egg crop is one of the very few harvests that can be made to extend throughout the entire year.

It may be that some of the farmers living near the large cities who sold their eggs to the consumer direct profited by the high prices, but in the community where I farm the peddler who bought our eggs never paid us more than 20 cents per dozen and I believe 25 cents was the high water mark in average farm prices throughout the entire United States.

A Successful Egg Farm

By O. M. Stone, Manager



HOME OF O. M. STONE
WEST VIRGINIA

MR. STONE'S POULTRY
HOUSES AND FLOCK

THIS is the modest story of the experience of a crippled poultryman, covering a period of twenty-two years. I am now 58 years of age. For forty years I have worked on my knees and have never moved about without a crutch for forty-six years.

The summer of 1891 found me a bankrupted merchant. In September my mother gave me a pair of hens that, during the late summer, had exercised a hen's prerogatives and stolen away nests, coming forth later triumphant and exceedingly proud with each a follow of little chicks, twenty-three in all. I cared for them and the following spring hatched 160 chickens, raising the most of them and keeping all the pullets and yearlings, my flock then numbering (after selling the surplus) seventy-two fowls in all.

The following year, from my seventy-two hens (for I had what others called "good luck," and wintered every one safely) we sold 900 dozen eggs for \$117.50, and fowls to the amount of \$20. That year the price of eggs was about 13 cents per dozen. We then moved on a piece of very poor land of my wife's. Perhaps I should not mention it, but to show how deep in defeat we were, and how even one so unfortunate as to be a hopeless cripple can climb up from the depths, I will say that our struggle was a most bitter one. Many a time did we, day after day, sit down to meals consisting only of roasted potatoes, corn bread and water. How we managed to keep the wolf on the outside of the door I hardly know, yet we did. Our motto was "Stick to it," and stick we did with the tenacity of a bulldog. For seventeen long, almost endless years we kept the faith, and kept up the fight, without going in debt or signing a note. Kind friends who watched our struggle offered to indorse paper for us, to set our feet on higher ground, but we refused their offers, giving them our boundless gratitude for their confidence and sympathy.

At the end of the nineteenth year we built a fine new house for ourselves, finished throughout in solid oak, costing us about \$2,000. We are very proud of it. We have a handsome oak stairway, a concrete cellar, and our front door, and a mantle in one of the rooms cost me \$64. You see, we saved so severely for so long that we feel that we are now entitled to some of the "trimmings" that we've wanted, but done without for years.

In August, 1912, I built my last hen house, 120 feet in length by 14 feet

wide. This house accomodates nicely 450 pullets. I have two other houses, each 100 feet by 12 feet, housing 275 hens each.

The year 1913 was our banner year. The 450 pullets turned out a little over \$1,072 worth of eggs. The 550 hens (yearlings and two-year-olds), produced eggs which brought me \$944, a total of \$2,016.19 during the year. My monthly sales were as follows:

December, 1912..	513 doz. for	\$168.00
January, 1913..	713 doz. for	200.00
February, 1913..	730 doz. for	172.00
March, 1913.....	1,201 doz. for	258.75
April, 1913.....	1,165 doz. for	221.00
May, 1913.....	1,101 doz. for	186.00
June, 1913.....	957 doz. for	181.82
July, 1913.....	689 doz. for	166.62
August, 1913.....	521 doz. for	145.00
September, 1913..	412 doz. for	156.00
October, 1913....	253 doz. for	106.00
November, 1913..	109 doz. for	55.00

Total8,274 \$2,016.19
Chickens sold..... 190.00

Total income\$2,206.19

During the year 1913 I sold eggs for an average price of 24 1-3 cents a dozen.

In December I began shipping through the Equity System. The New York representatives have treated me as well as any one could ask, and better than I expected. I received top prices on all my own production. When hennery extras were selling at fifty-two cents I received that for mine, and fifty cents for some I shipped with mine. I grade my goods with utmost care, and ship none but strictly new-laid extra henneries, assorted as to color. My shipments from December 9 to January 5, inclusive, amounted to 570 dozen, shipping usually two cases at a time.

I may add that a brother of mine, operating the old home place, now valued at \$12,000, has not during the past few years sold products of as high value, gross or net, as I have from my poultry farm.

This is my story as it is, without frills. I trust it may carry encouragement to some one. And to you, Mr. Editor, I can heartily and truthfully say your excellent paper has done me more good in prices and profits than all the other five or more that we take. Care and co-operation worketh wonders.

(Editor's Note.—Our New York representatives advise us that Mr. Stone's eggs are strictly prime, put up in the most acceptable way, and that they had no difficulty in disposing of his supply at the top of the market. The Equity System will lend a true helping hand to every farmer who will conscientiously try to help himself.)

SOME FARMING HISTORY

By Henry G. Bell, Agronomist

A FARM that has a history is always interesting, particularly if that history shows that it has been managed carefully and ably for a number of years. A gradual development of the farm from a rough, uncultivated land to a remarkably productive soil is history that means something, that shows accomplishment.

The 264-acre farm of J. D. Yates, located about six miles west of Altamont, in Fayette County, Illinois, is a farm with a history. In 1852 Mr. Yates's father took possession of this farm. The country then was all new. Mr. Yates broke the first ground in that vicinity and was the first settler there.

When Mr. Yates inherited this farm, some thirty-five years ago, no one would have recognized the well-laid-out, beautiful farm as the rough country Mr. Yates's father had entered many years before. Now, at the end of thirty-five years, it would be equally hard to recognize the former farm and the present one, for Mr. Yates has applied modern methods and has made it the most successful farm of that vicinity.

The rotation that is practiced is timothy sod plowed under for corn two years, fallow one year, plow fallow up for wheat in the fall. The wheat is sowed about the last of September.

Mr. Yates is quick to adopt anything new that will make his farm more productive and more profitable. It is with this idea in mind that he first used fertilizers. He first experimented with one acre of wheat, using 250 pounds of fertilizer. The fertilizer was sowed with a wheat drill. Wheat was sowed at the rate of one and one-fourth bushels per acre. Timothy was sowed at the same time. The results of this experiment showed that the fertilized wheat was uniform in height and much riper at harvest time, and the heads were of a uniform length. The unfertilized wheat yielded about ten bushels per acre. Upon the fertilized field he got twenty bushels per acre.

Part of the history of this farm is seen in the cattle maintained thereon. The high-grade draft horses which Mr. Yates raises are a matter of great pride to him. They are all sired by the Clydesdale stallion, "Byron Prince," which is a very fine animal, weighing 1,700 pounds. This horse has won a great many premiums at stock shows and fairs and Mr. Yates is naturally very proud of it.

The history of the Yates farm will undoubtedly continue, as it has developed since 1852. Its crops and yields are increasing and it is improving upon a sounder and better basis every year under the wise direction of Mr. Yates.

**"Don't smoke yet!
Smoke after enjoying clean,
pure, healthful**

**WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT**

**You'll digest your meals and enjoy
smoking a great deal more if you
Chew it after
every meal**

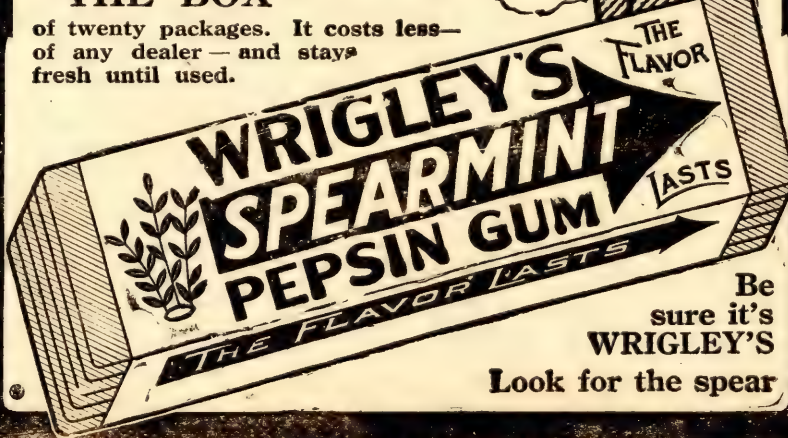
It makes you feel more like smoking because it cools and soothes your mouth and throat.

It also aids digestion—prevents or relieves heartburn. It brightens and preserves the teeth wonderfully—purifies the breath instantly. It's real "springy" chicle gum—flavored with real juice of real mint leaves—if it's

WRIGLEY'S"

**BUY IT BY
THE BOX**

of twenty packages. It costs less—of any dealer—and stays fresh until used.



A Year's Work and Profit With a Few Hens in Town

Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mineral Wells, Tex.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS I have been what my husband calls "A Chicken Crank," and in order to prove to him that for the amount of money invested, a few hens will yield a bigger rate of income than almost anything else in the live-stock line, I decided to keep books with the hens one year.

At the first of the year I had twenty-seven hens, six were Buff Plymouth Rocks, about the same number were Silver Wyandottes, and the remainder were just mixed stock with the Silver Wyandotte blood predominating.

Desiring to get a large flock of the Buff Rocks they were kept in a large pen for about ten weeks; they were given good care, fed and watered regularly; they were good layers of large brown eggs, but I did not succeed in raising a chick to frying size. The eggs that were incubated hatched fairly well, and the chicks, when first hatched, seemed thrifty and lively enough, but after a few days would begin to look weak and sick, refuse to eat, droop about and die. Other chicks were always ready to eat heartily and grew off rapidly. Nothing I did, and I tried several remedies, ever did the little Buff Rocks any good, and I decided the fault must in some way be with the stock. Few of their eggs were good oval shape, some were almost round, others rather long with both ends same size, and the hens continued laying the same shaped eggs after being released from the pen and treated same as the other hens. So the only income from the Buff Rocks was the eggs used for the table.

We are living just on the edge of town where poultry was permitted free range. My chickens had a very good range of a vacant lot to the east, another larger lot on the west, a very large lot north and back of the house, and also a mountainside to the north-east.

I ordered a 120-egg incubator, and by simply following instructions given with the machine made good hatches, and with all the chicks, except Buff Rocks, raised one chick for every two eggs incubated. Have very seldom any year fallen below this per cent of chickens raised from incubator hatches, and have some times done better.

The incubator was operated three times. The first hatch was brought off the latter part of January. A lady friend furnished eggs and oil and gave me as pay for my work one-half the chicks, which was between forty and forty-five pretty little Buff Orpingtons, and thirty or thirty-five of these were raised and sold as fryers. The second hatch was from eggs furnished by my own hens, came off a little after the middle of February, and was another good, even better, hatch. The third time I furnished only half of the eggs, another lady furnishing one-half the eggs and the oil. I received one-half the chicks.

The chickens were given to hens about twenty-five to each hen and put in good large coops. The chickens were given the infertile eggs hard boiled with corn bread and some milk for first feed. After they were three or four weeks old I began giving them corn chop with table scraps and some milk divided between them and the hens. They did not get the milk regularly, however, as I kept but one good cow and there was so often some one wishing to buy what milk I could spare.

I did not keep account of cost of feed, but the hens were fed one-half gallon corn chop a day. The penned hens were fed chop and table scraps. After being released from the pen they shared the one-half gallon chop, table scraps and milk with the other

hens. As fast as they were large enough the fries were disposed of and as hot weather came on, moulting hens and young stock were made to rustle for most of their feed. Regular feeding was not begun again till about the middle of September, when I left home for a two weeks' visit. No account was kept of eggs collected while I was gone and I did not begin again keeping an account of eggs collected and used until about November, when the hens began laying pretty well again.

I did not sell any eggs, as I used all not incubated for the table, as we all liked fresh eggs in any or all of the ways they can be used on the table. But I kept account of those used, marking the change in price at the date the change occurred to estimate as correctly as possible the worth of the eggs consumed. This was really too low, for it was always the price I could have easily sold them for, not what, most likely, we would have had to pay had we been buying, and considering too the usual loss from bad eggs, the worth or cost of those we used would have been much more.

Eggs used on the table amount-	ed to	\$15.00
Fries used on the table amount-	ed to	7.00
Fries and a few common hens	sold for	15.00
Buff Rocks were traded for	some work done	5.00

Total\$42.00

The early fries brought thirty cents each, the later ones twenty-five cents each. Those eaten at home were rated at twenty cents each, as I did not like to charge my own family quite as much as I would charge others. Hens sold at twenty-five cents and thirty cents each. All were sold to customers who came after them.

The work of caring for the hens and chicks and operating the incubator did not interfere with my regular housework for our family of five, which consisted of two grownups and three small children, and did not prevent my making half a day, or even a whole day visits occasionally.

The young chicks were kept free from lice; plenty of good clean drinking water was kept out for them all the time, and their crops cloen. Crude carboic acid in water was used every week or two to disinfect their coops, and a little sulphur given sometimes

in a wet mash feed when the weather was dry kept them always growing and healthy.

At the end of the year I had sixteen two-year-old hens and eighteen of the nicest and best pullets I had raised, to begin with another year.

HOW I SELL FRESH EGGS

By Mrs. Raymond Dawson

To the Poultry Editor: I shall make a report on my methods of poultry marketing, according to the request of the American Poultry Association, printed in your issue of December 1.

1. I have no difficulty in finding a market for my eggs and poultry.
 2. So far I have had no losses of any importance, and have been free from serious disappointment.
 3. I keep none but the pure bred, single comb white Leghorns, and their eggs are uniform in color and size.
 4. While accumulating eggs for shipment I keep them in the cellar, away from all kinds of vegetables, for I am positive eggs will absorb odor and taste. I store in the case, small end down.
 5. I market eggs once each week. Marketing should be done more frequently, but I am located ten miles from my market.
 6. I sell all my eggs direct to consumers. Do not sell to grocers. Having "quality," I easily obtain the same prices retailers ask their customers.
 7. I sort all eggs. Those undersized I keep at home. Patrons get full sizes from me always. I keep the nests perfectly clean and have plenty of them, so I have no dirty eggs. If I had them, would never think of sending them to market.
 8. My customers take my eggs as they come, for they have my guarantee to replace any not right. I never have to replace any, however, as I am careful to send out a product that is perfect.
 9. I do my own candling and grading.
 10. I separate the male birds from the flock immediately after the breeding season.
- Miami, Okla.
- (Editor's Note—Mrs. Dawson is to be both complimented and congratulated on her thorough and efficient management of poultry and eggs. She has won a well-deserved success, and yet has done nothing which many other farm women can not do. If the great majority of farm folks would follow such methods there would be less call for reformed methods of marketing poultry and eggs.)

WINTER GRAZING FOR HOGS

To produce pork with greatest profit, hogs should have continuous grazing in winter as well as summer. (Root crops, alfalfa or clover hay can be used as a substitute in northern climes, where grazing is out of the question much of the winter.) The cost of wintering hogs is expensive on nearly every farm. Feeding corn alone, without grazing or suitable substitute, is the most expensive way of producing pork, and, wherever practical, grazing is far cheaper and better than any substitute.

For grazing purposes crimson clover with either rape, rye, oats, wheat or barley is the most reliable. It is not now too late to plant these crops in most sections of the south, below the Mason and Dixon line. Good winter pasturage can not be had except on rich, well prepared and especial well drained land. The seeding should be very heavy, as plants grow very slowly in winter and do not "spread," so a heavy seeding is essential to good pasturage. On farms where pork production is a regular feature of the farm operations a lot should be set apart specially for winter grazing purposes.

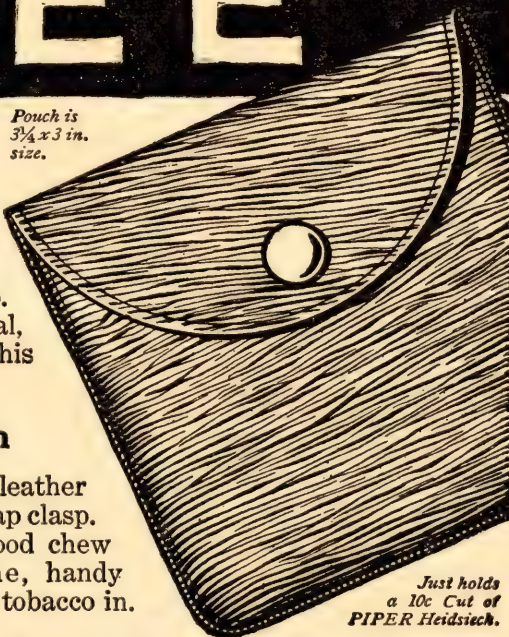
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Poultry Markets and Marketing

By Robin Gates



WILL GIVE a brief summary of some of the large markets, and then take up the ways and means of getting the poultry to the markets. Boston is probably the best poultry market in the United States for the best grades of dressed fowls. It is the brown egg market, a better price being paid at this place for brown eggs than for white eggs. Old Fanuel Hall of Revolutionary fame is the city poultry market. Fancy capons and large roasting fowls are in great demand and bring fancy prices.

New York city is the great duck market. The hotels, the Atlantic steamers and the large Jewish population takes most of them. They go on the steamers frozen so they will keep. This market wants large ducks. The price is from fifteen cents a pound up. But a great many restaurants and small families buy a small duck, so that there is quite a demand for Indian Runners. New York uses about 4,800, cars of live poultry a year and vast amounts of dressed poultry. Broilers run from twenty-two cents to fifty cents a pound. This is a good place to send 1 1/2-pound size. Capons run from seventeen to twenty-six cents a pound. New York uses about five million cases of eggs a year. There is a preference for large, white eggs. Sometimes consumers pay as high as seventy-five cents a dozen for fancy eggs, and sometimes seconds are sold for twelve cents. This is a strict market. Only clean, fresh eggs sell well in New York.

Philadelphia is a good market. Private families want small birds and hotels want large ones. Many Hebrews are here, too, and Hebrew holidays consume the poultry. On Jewish New Years, October 2; Atonement, October 11; Tabernacle, October 16; Purim, March 12; Passover, April 11 to 17; large amounts of all kinds of poultry will be used at these dates. Small capons not wanted; they ought to weigh seven pounds, at least.

Kansas City is a railroad center and large amounts of eggs collect here for cold storage and shipment in car lots. Chickens less than two pounds in weight not wanted. The packers (Swift & Co. and Armour & Co.) have large poultry stations here. (They also have branches all over the west and south.) Both companies have stations for finishing market birds by milk feeding. They use sour milk and meal with some shorts or low grade flour and a little meat scrap.

Another market worth mentioning is St. Louis. Other cities in the south are not nearly so good as markets as the northern cities, partly because the quality of poultry received is poorer, and partly because the demand for high-priced stuff is less.

One important thing in selling poultry is to have a crate of even size and age, and don't mix hens and roosters. Have them fat and finished. Farmers lose by not fattening fowls for market. These days of high-priced meat means high prices for poultry, and the best price goes to the one who has the best fowls.

Ducks and geese may be scalded; everything else should be dry picked, undrawn, with the head on. As a general thing I think farmers do well to sell live poultry. The extra early birds are the most profitable. Study your market and aim to have what the market wants at the time it is in the greatest demand. The extra price will more than pay for the extra expense.

Eggs simply must be clean and fresh. Look up a suburban trade and use the parcel post if possible. Some hotels are good customers but are sometimes slow pay.

Farmers should ship their own poultry and eggs whenever possible. It's easy to ship. Get quotations from

dealers in your nearest city, crate the chickens and ship them. Send a letter informing the dealer what and how many you have shipped. He will pay the transportation charge and remit the balance. I will give an illustration of how much this pays. A short time ago our local dealer was paying eight cents a pound and shipping to one of Swift & Company's branches, making a profit of one and a half cents a pound. I sent a crate to Oklahoma City, 150 miles away, and got fourteen cents net. I made six cents a pound more than I could have got from the dealer. I got a much better price than the local dealer got for his shipment because I was in touch with the market. It is not often that there is six cents a pound difference, but there is always the local dealer's profit to put in your own pocket. I shipped again recently. I had enough to fill one crate and half of another. By co-operating with a neighbor he delivered enough hens to me to fill the crate.

If one has not enough to make a shipment, let two or three neighbors ship together. The commission men are glad to deal direct with the farmer. I think it is best to ship eggs direct to a city grocery when possible, but the dealers can pay more than the home merchant. Get cartons holding one dozen eggs each, and have the name stamped on them. They may be placed in a thirty-dozen egg case and are much better than the cheap fillers used by stores. Paint the case and have the name on it. Now you are ready to supply private customers or groceries that want a good grade of eggs. Don't put white and brown eggs in same carton. Don't sell small or dirty eggs; use them at home. And last, always make the quality A No. 1, and guarantee every egg by stamping the name on the egg. Farmers who do this can build up a reputation that grows, and a trade that will be a pleasure.

SIX GEESE AND \$15 PROFIT

I moved from town on a farm the 4th day of last March, the same day the Democratic rooster moved into the White House yard and flew to the dome of the Capitol. If that rooster is as profitable to Uncle Sam in proportion to the profit I have made from six geese, we shall surely have prosperity in all the land throughout the reign of Mr. Wilson.

I did not buy these geese with much expectation of early profits. I paid \$2.50 for the six. By the last of April I had hatched thirty-four goslings. Thirty-one of them I succeeded in raising. They are now worth 50 cents each on the market and I have picked four and one-half pounds of feathers, worth \$2. These geese helped me materially in my cotton. Grass is the bane of a cotton patch and it is hard work to hoe. The geese had the run of the patch and kept the grass grazed closely. They made a good hand, as ten geese are equal to one man with a hoe. I would not be without geese in raising cotton by hand.

All I spent for feed was \$2.10 for one sack of corn.—W. R. Sheppard, Arkansas.

TURKEYS IN NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAINS

I live in western North Carolina, fourteen miles west of Asheville. I consider turkeys the most profitable crop we raise on our 100-acre farm. This year I raised fifty. Have sold thirty for \$62.14 and expect to sell the other twenty for Christmas at same price. Whole amount, \$102.14. The cost of feeding has not been more than \$20, as they had free range. I find in raising turkeys it requires experience, care and painstaking to make a success.—Mrs. Josephine Hayes, North Carolina.

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Poultry Pickings

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"Eggs," says Sam Saxon, "are a delicacy only in the freshness of their youth."

Eating apples and eating eggs are on an equal basis on some markets—5 cents apiece.

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Poultry Paper 44-121 page periodical, up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents. Poultry Advocate, Dept. 97, Syracuse, N. Y.

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PFILE'S 65 Varieties LAND and Water Fowls, Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1914. Write HENRY PFILE, Box 615, Freeport, Ill.

50 Varieties Pure bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Northern raised hardy and fine plumage. Prize winners at the world's largest shows. Lowest prices on stock and eggs, incubators, brooders and poultry supplies. Large Ills. Catalog for 4c. C. M. ATWOOD, Box 54 Dundee, Minn.

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Think of it! The old reliable Progressive 155-Egg Incubator for \$7.35. Money back with 8 per cent interest if not satisfied. Warranted to hatch 155 chicks with hundreds of dead air cells. Copper hot water boiler, double disc regulator, deep nursery, double doors, egg tester, safety lamp—every big feature—all for \$7.35 freight prepaid E. of Rockies. Incubator and Brooder ordered together, \$9.85. Send your money now, or, if you want more facts, write for our Big Free Book. PROGRESSIVE INCUBATOR CO. Box 146 Racine, Wis.

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What the RAYO Has Done for Others—It Will Do for You

Get one and beat your neighbors' hatches and make more money. The Rayo boosts profits, slashes expense, cuts out the drudgery, over-old-style, lamp-on-the-side machines. Requires only 1 filling to hatch. Runs on 1 gal. of oil; others use 5 gals. Runs with little attention; others need constant looking after. The Rayo does all its work automatically. Hundreds of experienced poultrymen will have no other machine. Beginners sure of success. Low, direct, freight prepaid prices to all.

All Three FREE
Money-Making Book and sample of first and only Patent Hatching Chart free to everybody on request. Complete chart and \$1.50 Hyo-meter free to all new Rayo purchasers. Ask for Book No. 14. It tells how to Turn Eggs Into Chickens Into Dollars.
Rayo Incubator Co., 1039 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

It takes a production of four dozen eggs a year to pay for the food the average hen eats.

Milk-fed chickens are kept on a milk diet for fourteen days before being sent to market.

Bone and eggshells are composed of phosphate of lime. Don't neglect the crushed oyster shells.

The poorest layer in the flock should produce at least ten dozen eggs a year. Cull out the low yielders.

Every poultryman would like to get \$10 for a single bird, but mighty few of them are willing to pay that much.

Always have your fowls in the pink of condition when you send them to market, but see that their legs are yellow.

The average farm flock produces an average of seventy-five eggs per hen per year. Every hen should lay twice that many.

No one will ever monopolize the poultry business so long as the price of a setting of eggs remains in the reach of the average man.

Keep a strict account with your flock. We've said this before, but the fact that many of you have failed to start your book shows the necessity for saying it again.

When making up a mash for the hens, make a mess of it if you want best results. Bran, ground oats, alfalfa meal, meat meal and corn meal make an excellent combination.

Fertile eggs, with strong vitality, are essential. Strongly fertile eggs are out of the question without the hens laying the eggs are fed the right combination of grain, green food and animal food.

NEXT WINTER'S EGG SUPPLY

A successful eastern poultryman writes in an exchange on raising pullets for winter eggs, giving it as his opinion, based upon his own experience, that pullets hatched in February are hatched too early for profitable winter layers.

He says:

"My experience has been that February pullets will lay well during July, August and September, and then too great a number will go into a molt to make them any more profitable for winter layers than are yearling hens. My April pullets develop into good hens by September without forcing and make my best winter layers. A pullet that is stunted and not healthy and full of vitality seldom if ever makes a profitable hen. The poultryman does not make all his profit on the winter eggs, and the price paid for the summer eggs is of the most vital importance to him. All egg producers should work untiringly to keep egg prices from going too low in the summer time, when the best of eggs are most easily produced. Cold storage well managed should solve this problem. The demand for 65-cent eggs (whole-sale) even in the winter is exceedingly rare. The eggs must be chalk white (in our market) and weigh not less than 26 ounces to the dozen. All others are classed as pullet eggs and are quoted at 10 to 20 cents less per dozen. Sixty-five cents per dozen looks good to a poultryman, and, living within thirty miles of New York city, I think I have received my share of the 'reward.' One pen of about 500 pullets realized something over \$2,000 for me this last year."

CHICKEN CHAT By Dominic

If grain is high priced, so are eggs. How many of our readers have been getting eggs in spite of the winter? Some of us have, and all of us should.

Fowls must be well fed if they are to bring forth eggs during the cold days, but an over-fat fowl is a non-producing consumer.

Don't feed long clover stems to poultry. Cut it fine. Long clover or alfalfa produces "crop-bound" fowls.

A draughty house can do more damage than all the poultry remedies can cure. The house need not be kept warm, but it must be kept free from draughts, and dry.

Green feed, meat meal, and ground cut bone are essential to a steady yield of winter eggs. Birds were by Nature made to lay eggs in summer, when they could eat grass and grass-hoppers. You can change Nature's laws, and Nature says green food and animal food are necessary for large egg production.

Resolve right now not to let another summer pass away without putting up some fine, bright clover or alfalfa hay to feed your biddies next year at just this time.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

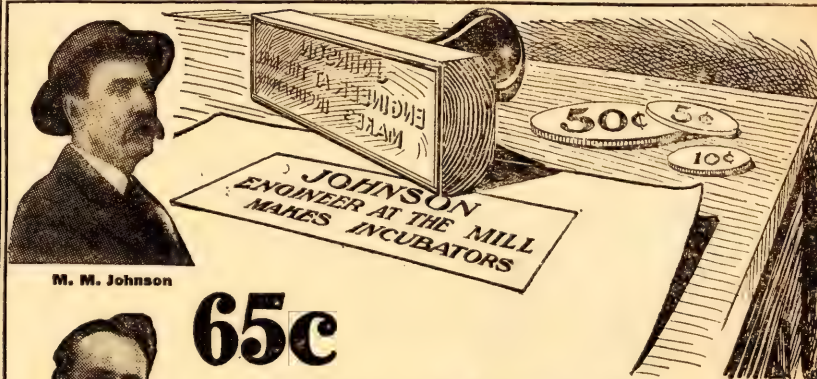
130 EGG Mankato Incubator \$7.25

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M. M. Johnson



H. H. Johnson

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IT'S a business that has sold half a million incubators—a business that has made half a million people successful with chickens and other poultry.

Johnson's capital, when he landed at Clay Center, was 65 cents. Now the Johnson factory is the largest incubator factory in the world, having already sold half a million Old Trusty machines, and is ready to supply 100,000 more to new customers in 1914.

How did the Johnsons do it? It isn't salesmanship because, as a matter of fact, these incubators are not sold—they are bought. Every one has been sent out on trial and every one is still guaranteed. The answer is that Johnson designed and built an incubator that makes profits for his customers. That's all there is to it.

Johnson was an engineer in his early life. Maybe that had something to do with it. But he tells his own story of his ups and downs in the Old Trusty catalog, so you can get it direct from the book. You will get a lot of ideas from this book. You will realize that no matter where you live, if you have a little ground for poultry to run on, you can make a big extra income and it needn't interfere with anything else you now do.

Johnson's customers keep all the mystery and the trimmings and experiments out of their poultry business. They stick close to the simple ways and make much and spend little on their outfits.

Old Trusty INCUBATOR Still Less than \$10 Freight Prepaid

Everywhere East of Rockies—A Trifle More Delivered Free to Far Western Points.

And that's for the finest incubator that can be built—a hatcher that's pleased three or four times as many people as any other hatcher—a hatcher that half a million people are making millions of dollars of profits from—a hatcher that would cost you anywhere from \$5.00 to \$8.00 more according to size, if made in the ordinary small factory or by a big dividend paying corporation, or if sold in the ordinary way.

Write for this rock-bottom factory price, based on selling 100,000 incubators. In such a business you can see how the Johnsons can take a small profit. You get the benefit. Think of getting a full fledged start on the road to big poultry profits with such a trifling sum.

90 Days' Trial 20 Year Guarantee

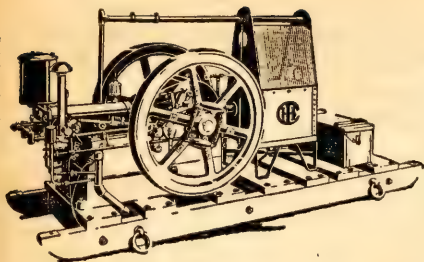
That tells the story of Old Trusty quality. It backs up every promise the Johnsons make for it or you trade back. It keeps on doing the work right year after year or it's up to the Johnsons to make it right.

Key to Poultry Profits FREE

The Old Trusty Book is the real A-B-C of making poultry profits. It has helped hundreds of thousands of others to make a double living, showing them how poultry can be added to their other work. Little extra expense and a great income. Half a million are the reward of having read this book. The Johnsons want you to have a copy of the 1914 edition—120 pages of the most helpful poultry talk published. Write for this and get the Johnson prices. You will find the book helpful whether you want an Old Trusty now or not. Write at once. Address H. H. Johnson, The M. M. Johnson Company Clay Center, Neb.



Still Less Than \$10 \$5.00 less than any other factory would have to ask.



International Harvester Oil and Gas Engines

Here is an engine that you can use on your farm.

International Harvester engines are the best your money can buy. Once bought, they begin to save money for their owners because of the good materials they are built of, their expert design and construction and their exceedingly long life.

International Harvester engines are simple, powerful, easy to run, and seldom need repairs. Their popularity is based on many strong points like the following: Accurately ground piston and rings, offset cylinder head, split-hub fly wheel, detachable valve guides, etc. The line includes all types and styles, using both low and high grade fuels and ranging in size from one to sixty horse power.

Write us for interesting catalogues. When we send them we will tell you where you can see International Harvester engines.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Incorporated)

Chicago

U. S. A.

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:

First Prize \$3.00 Second Prize \$2.00 Third Prize \$1.00

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their farming experiences, their most profitable crops, or their ideas on any subject of general interest to farmers. Every farmer is invited to contribute an account of his most profitable crop, telling what made it so, in figures and facts. For the three best letters received each issue the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell your story in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

SECURING THE BEST INCUBATOR RESULTS

(First Prize)

It is best never to start the incubator until one has brooder facilities for taking care of the chicks. The incubator will hatch the chicks but it can not raise them. Too many people trust to raising chickens in make-shift ways after they come off. Two brooders should be bought with every incubator if early chicks are desired. If brooders or setting hens are ready to take the chicks at hatching time the incubator may be started with profit on the average farm any time after February 10 where early pullets and fryers to catch the best prices are desired. If there are no facilities for brooding the chicks after hatching, more than one hatch should not be made until such facilities are procured. The best place in which to operate the incubator is an incubator cellar which, if properly constructed, is partially under ground with non-conducting walls, an air space between the roof and ceiling, darkened windows, and a ventilating system for

keeping the air pure. This, however, is usually beyond the means of the person with one or two incubators whose nearest approach to this is an airy house cellar. The air must be pure to secure the best results, and the temperature kept as even as possible. The directions which accompany the incubator must be closely followed, as the maker knows his machine like a book and can tell better than any one else just how it must be operated. One person only should have the entire care of the machine. I have successfully operated an incubator for seven years and have found that one must never "fuss" with the machine. After setting it up and making sure that it stands perfectly level, light the lamp and without any eggs ascertain positively that it is working properly. Using the best oil obtainable is quite essential. If the temperature drops many degrees when a lot of fresh eggs are put in the regulator should not be changed as it will become normal in a few hours. After two days the eggs must be turned twice daily, cooling them for a few minutes during the lat-

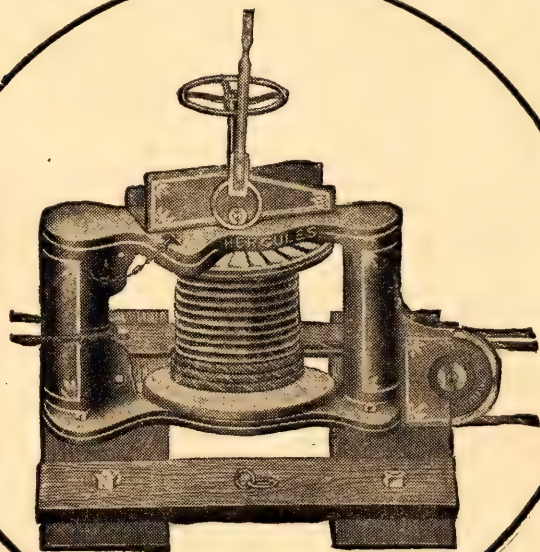
ter part of the hatch. If light shelled the eggs must be tested for fertility after being five days in the machine; if dark shelled, after eight days. The best time to do this is when they are turned and aired. Infertile eggs are perfectly clear, but in others the chicks can be seen developing. Egg testers are furnished with some machines, but a small one suitable for all purposes may be purchased. In no case is it well to place duck and hen eggs together, better results being obtained by placing eggs of only one breed in the incubator. At the end of the nineteenth day the eggs are turned for the last time and the machine closed until the hatch is completed. If the proper temperature has been maintained the eggs will begin to pip at the end of the twentieth day and the chicks should all be out within twenty-four hours. Ducks will be a little slower in coming out on account of the toughness of the shell. I have said nothing about the proper temperature because so much depends upon the position of the thermometer. About 103 degrees is usually right and although some machines require the use of moisture during the hatch, directions to this effect will accompany the incubator. In conclusion let me say that if there are any readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who have not yet purchased their machines, no time should be lost in writing to all the incubator firms advertising in this paper asking for their catalogs, as by having a number of different machines to select from, one can more easily and certainly obtain the incubator and brooders he likes best.—Mrs. Mary E. Underwood, Illinois.

MY EXPERIENCE RAISING POULTRY

(Second Prize)

I think each one has a talent and I think mine is for a farmer's wife.

If You Have Stumps GET THIS GREAT



HERCULES All Steel, Triple Power Stump Puller

30 Days' Free Trial—3 Year Guarantee

STUMP land is failure land —loafer land! You pay taxes on it—and get no return. You lose the money you could make if the stumps were out. You've been losing that money for years. Land is too high-priced now to waste it. You can pull up every stump in a hurry. You can make \$1281.00 profit the very first year after the stumps are out—and \$750.00 every year after, on every 40 acres. The estimate is low. Let me prove it.

Don't Have Loafer Land

It's easy to pull out the stumps—with the Hercules. Even if you have a few stumps



in your field pull them in one around equals them with shall Wh successful County, I the time plowing, a crop of the field more than takes to p

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You can not make an opera singer out of a person that had rather hear hens sing than to sing themselves. I like farming and am glad I'm a farmer's wife.

Three years ago I became owner of four Plymouth Rock hens and a Plymouth Rock rooster, and in a short time I was getting two or three eggs a day. In August I set one hen on (the unlucky) thirteen eggs, and she hatched out eight chicks, which I raised. Five of them were roosters and the three pullets turned out black. How I got black pullets I do not know, for they were hatched from Plymouth Rock eggs.

However, I wanted to see what I would get the next year, so I kept them and got a Brown Leghorn rooster. My black hens certainly were good layers. They began laying early in the spring and laid every day until they wanted to set. Each hen was set, and hatched out three batches of chicks each, the last being hatched in September. That fall I kept twelve of the largest and best and sold the rest, and last spring I again got a Leghorn rooster, as I wanted hens that would lay. From the twelve hens I hatched out over 100 chicks, but the hawks were thick, so I haven't more than half of them left. But I will have about thirty nice pullets for next year's breeding.

You may be curious to know the color of my new kind of chickens. The breast is black, back and neck a golden brown and black mixed, wings brown on the upper part, tips white and between the brown and white is a black stripe. The pullets have small double combs.

I am going to save only the best every year. These birds are larger than the Leghorns, but are just as good for laying. Below I will give a

few hints for keeping poultry free from lice:

Tie two or three moth balls in a cloth sack and hang on roosts and the lice will leave. Also place them in the nests. Be sure to put them in a sack so the hens will not get at them.

When setting a hen place moth balls in the bottom of the nest and you will have no trouble with hens leaving the nests.—Mrs. E. L. Pratte, Michigan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

I consider Mammoth Bronze turkeys my best paying crop, the way I raise them. I see to it that I have large, heavy-boned birds for breeding. I mate eight or nine females to one male. When the hens begin to lay I gather the eggs every day and store them in a cool place, turning them two or three times a week. Then, when the hens are ready to set, I give each twenty eggs, allowing her to set where she has been laying, if her nest is where she is not disturbed. I frequently set a turkey in a large dry goods box and shut her in and give her food and water, and after a few days or a week I open the box and let her off, but see to it that she goes on her nest again in about half an hour. If she does not I drive her on, and after a few times she goes on her nest without attention. When the little ones are two days old I give them a little dry bread crumbs, and water in a shallow pan, so they can not get their bodies wet. I let them roam about with the old hen, but bring them home early to roost. When they are ten days or two weeks old I give them rolled oats and water every evening when they come home. (They generally come home regularly by that time.) I feed thus until they are two months old. In the fall, when bugs and grasshoppers become scarce, I be-

gin to feed them a little whole oats every evening before going to roost. When about six months old I begin selling the best of the flock as breeders, the hens selling at \$3 each and the toms at \$4.50 to \$5 each. The balance I sell on the market at 12 cents to 14 cents per pound, live weight. Turkeys are very profitable on the farm, as they destroy so many grasshoppers, bugs, worms and weeds which injure the crops, and in the fall they live largely on grass heads and weed seeds. And, besides, I get great pleasure in caring for them, so I consider Mammoth Bronze turkey raising a profitable business.—Mrs. E. Yust, South Dakota.

PROFIT IN CHICKS

In the fall of 1912 our chicken crop was a little short, so we decided to buy a few more pullets. I watched the local store and every time I happened to be there when the merchant had a few nice pullets I would buy them.

I purchased eighteen, costing me \$3.60. They commenced laying soon after I bought them, and though we kept no records I am sure they more than paid their way in eggs. In April, 1913, we sold part of them. They then averaged 69½ cents each. I consider they made us a clear profit of \$8.91. We bought them for 10 cents and 11 cents and in April sold for 14 cents per pound. I don't think a person could have invested in anything that would have brought better returns.—A. C. H., Tennessee.

Some Good in All

Dips—No use to hire that fellow. He hasn't sense enough to go in when it rains. Flips—But he's all right in a dry season, isn't he?

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Government positions pay big money. Rural carrier, railway mail, postoffice and other examinations everywhere soon. Get prepared by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Real courses—the result of government experience. Write now for booklet #3, with valuable information. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.



The Flail Was Good

The grain must be beaten out when it is threshed. This is the only sure way to get all of the grain. Incompetent threshers are letting too much grain go to the stack.

Hire a Red River Special

And Save Your Thresh Bill

J. H. Hallford and nine other farmers of Clinton, Missouri, say: "The Red River Special put our grain in the sacks and not in the stacks. It really does save the farmer's thresh bill." You spent time and worked hard to grow and harvest your grain. Don't let an incompetent thresher make you divide your profits with the straw pile. The Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun" and the Beating Shakers let nothing but straw and chaff go to the stack.

Write today for "Thresher Facts."

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Builders of Threshers, Wind Stackers,

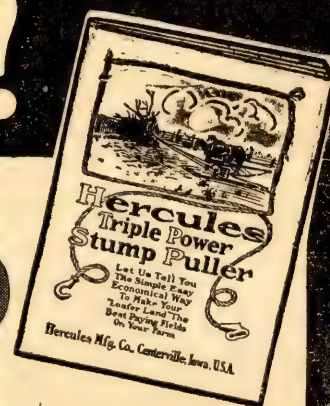
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Battle Creek, Michigan

On Your Land FREE BOOK!

Mail Coupon NOW!



Rush Coupon For Book and Low Prices!



HERCULES MFG. CO., 760 22nd St., Centerville, Iowa

Gentlemen: Please send me free book about the All-Steel, Triple-Power Stump Puller. Also your 30-day free trial and low-price-to-first-buyers proposition.

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quick. Send me your name now on the coupon—or just use a postal—but send it today. My new book will surprise and please you. See the real pictures, from 25 different states, of big stumps the Hercules has pulled out like you would pull weeds. Read the many interesting letters from farmers, lumbermen and land promoters.

I'll send the book and special price offer by return mail. I'll tell you the best crops to raise on virgin land where stumps were before. I want you to get my free book and special price proposition at once. Mail me the coupon or postal right now, before you forget, or take down the name and address and write me soon. Address me personally.

B. A. FULLER, Pres.,
Hercules Mfg. Co.,
760 22nd St. Centerville, Iowa



The Wonderful Hercules

The Hercules is the only genuine All Steel Stump Puller made. It is 60% lighter and 400% stronger than any iron puller made or any "semi-steel" puller. The Hercules has ample strength to pull out any stump or green tree or hedge. Its triple-power principle gives it a powerful pull—yet easier on the team than any other puller ever made. Either self-anchored or stump-anchored. Built low to the ground. It can be furnished with 200 feet of cable—enough to pull 3 acres of stumps without moving the machine.

It is sold on 30 days' free trial, backed by a 3 year guarantee that insures the free replacement of any castings that may break from any cause, flaw or no flaw, at any time within 3 years from date of purchase.

My New Low Prices

This year I have set aside a limited number of Hercules Stump Pullers for the first buyers, at a price that will clean them out

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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

FIRESIDE SOCIAL CHATS

By Aunt Sophia

FOR ONCE I am going to be a "silent partner" in our department; or, at least, as silent as a woman can be. I am delighted to give way to several other members of our Fireside Social Circle. First, there is Sister Barthold, who is in trouble and wants some good, helpful advice. My own idea would be for her to take the baby to a competent, experienced physician and then follow his directions without fail. No doubt, however, many of our mothers can tell us all some splendid things along this line.

But there, I wasn't to talk, and I will not, only to say let us hear from more of you.

AUNT SOPHIA.

MRS. BUSYHAND'S DIARY

By a Farm Woman
(Concluded)
SABBATH

We all go to church and Sabbath school. And reading between the lines, many busy mothers know what "flying around" this means, when getting four or five children ready for church. But if their clothes are arranged and placed in each one's room, and preparation made on Saturday, the task is not so hard.

At our church preaching services come first, then Sabbath school afterward. That is the secret of our large Sabbath attendance. All the parents, children and babies stay for Sabbath school. This has been the custom of this village church for almost 100 years. It might not succeed thus in other churches, though.

We have our dinner almost all prepared, and table set, before we go to church, and when we come home it does not take long to finish getting the dinner. After dinner, and the dishes are washed, we all read our Sabbath

school papers and the Bible. The young folks study their subjects for the young people's meeting. Often we take a stroll down through the orchard, across the meadow to the stream that runs along and through our pasture field. The children pluck the wild flowers, watch birds and butterflies and learn to love God for the beautiful world he has created.

On Friday, "speaking day" at school, Ann spoke a verse on Sabbath that describes the day very nicely. Seven little girls spoke a verse on each day of the week, then a little girl sang a song about the week's work to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Ann's verse was as follows:

"Ho! Ho! Make way for Sabbath,
The day we love the best;
All work and play
We put away
For this, the day of rest.
Now father dear is with us,
And after church is through
He reads a book
In a quiet, shady nook.
I like Sabbath best, don't you?"

THE MARCH OF FASHION

WINTER STYLES are nearing their end, but, none the less, new models are being brought forward daily, and they are certainly of bewildering variety. The individual is free to choose the lines and garments that suit her best, for some are plain, some are full, some draped, and so on through the list.

Dresses for home wear are kept to almost primitive plainness. The waists are in many cases merely shirtwaists, some of them made with the pretty new yokes that are a feature of the present fashions. This yoke may be square or it may be pointed. In some of the models the opening of the neck cuts right through the yoke and meets the fuller portion of the bodice.

The sleeves of all the plain waists are likewise plain. The great majority of them follow the outline of the arm. They are inserted with little or no fullness at the shoulder and with quite a bit at the wrist. Here a band cuff and frill make the usual finish, although sometimes a deep shaped cuff extends quite far up the arm.

Other waists are made with the kimono shoulder and this is far and away the favorite for all but shirt-waists. When a change is desired the very low shoulder gives much the same effect and the making of the sleeve is then somewhat more simple. Besides, this style does not require material of quite so great a width.

Large armholes are shaped to fit the upper edge of the sleeve, and they are found in the more simple styles.

Skirts to match these plainer bodices are as plain as possible, with some effect of drapery. They are in most cases gathered at the top, at least across the back, and there is generally a festoon, or some pleats or other suggestion of drapery at the knee or at one of the side seams.

Owing to the width of most suit materials nearly all skirts are made with only two or three gores, as these cut without waste.

WANTED—A CURE FOR BABY'S INDIGESTION

Will some one of the kind readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING please send a remedy for indigestion? My baby is 3 months old and has had indigestion all his life. I would like to hear from some one who knows a remedy. And a remedy or relief for asthma and catarrh. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it a good paper. I will be glad to hear from some one who knows these remedies.—Mrs. C. H. Barthold, Krum, Tex., R. 1, Box 82.

Write for Free Katalog of the World's Best

5 & 10¢ Bargains

Kresge's Katalog reduces the high cost of living for you, actually doubles the buying power of your nickels and dimes—makes your dollars go farther. You need it in your home because you can get the world's best 5 and 10 cent bargains from it by mail. It is a modern 5 and 10 cent store in your home.

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10¢ SPLENDID QUALITY PERCALE APRON

No. AX50. This serviceable apron is well made of splendid quality percale in bib style, nicely bound all around with white tape. Comes in choice patterns, popular checks, neat figures or stripes in dainty durable colors. It is indeed a remarkable value in a lady's apron for 10 cents and really shows you what good merchandise you can get for a small amount of money from Kresge's New Parcel Post 5 and 10 cent Store.

Send 3c in stamps for postage, 12c in all. Postage for 5 only 10c. We guarantee to please you or return your money.

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contains thousands of 5 and 10 cent bargains—over a dozen styles in women's aprons at 10 cents each; extra special bargains in dainty laces, beautiful embroideries, dependable dry goods, stylish millinery. Soaps, ribbons, jewelry, notions, pictures and frames, table cutlery, kitchen utensils, tinware, enamelware, glassware, crockery, hardware, and hundreds of other useful and dependable articles for men, women and children.

We ship all orders promptly.

Write for free Copy of Kresge's Katalog of Wonderful 5 and 10c Bargains. It will be ready to mail about Jan. 10th.

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Money Made Spare Beads

Big demand; bead work all the rage; fascinating; easy to learn how to make and sell purses, jabots and chains; enough beads for rose chain and one package of bead needles—only 25 cents. **HOOSIER NOVELTY CO., 518 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.**



Embroidery Set Given

This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, with Rose design—1 large Centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen 1/2 yd. long. This free to all who send only 10c. for trial 3-months sub. to our big fancy work and family magazine. Address Household E. S. Co., Dept. 13, Topeka, Kan.

10c Our big Cook Book, containing hundreds of useful recipes and other information of interest to every housekeeper. The retail price of this splendid Cook Book is 25 cents, but every person who sends this advertisement and 10 cents is entitled to our regular 25-cent Cook Book and every-day companion for housekeepers. Money refunded if dissatisfied. McMullen Printery, 3951 Laclede avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING



Given to Ladies

35 Embroidery Designs WITHOUT COST

Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large up-to-date family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphabets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times. This set cannot be bought in stores, but we give it free for a new trial subscriber.

How to Get the Designs

For a limited time we will give this complete 35-piece Embroidery Transfer Outfit for a NEW three-month trial subscriber at 10 CENTS. This offer may not appear again.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Indianapolis, Ind.

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To gain a wider distribution for our strictly pure, high-grade groceries and family supplies, we now offer ABSOLUTELY FREE this handsome, full size, artistically embossed and magnificently **FLORAL DECORATED 112-PIECE DINNER SET** to every lady who distributes only a few pounds of Belle Baking Powder. With each pound Baking Powder, you may give Six Full Size Crystal White Glass Goblets, as per plan 663 (the goblets alone are worth as much as the price of the entire plan). Our Plans sell at sight. Many other Tea, Coffee and Grocery offers equally as cheap in price. If preferred, you can have choice of hundreds of other useful premiums, such as Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Linen Sets, Graniteware, Lamps, Rugs, Clocks, in fact anything you need, or we WILL PAY YOU A LARGE CASH COMMISSION. Best of all,

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The Greatest Offer Ever Made. on everything to your nearest Railroad Station, allowing plenty of time to examine, deliver and collect before paying us. Write at once for our **FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT** and other things. If after receiving them, you decide not to get up an order, you may keep everything we send you **FREE** of charge for the trouble in answering this advertisement. **WE ALSO GIVE ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR APPOINTING ONE OR MORE AGENTS TO WORK FOR US. NO LICENSE NEEDED.** You advance no money. You have nothing to risk. Remember, the Special Premium and Sample Outfit are both absolutely free. **WRITE TODAY.** **THE PURE FOOD CO., 479 W. PEARL ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO.**



Special FREE Present

We give a 26-Pc. Silverline Knife, Fork and Spoon Set, or 7-Pc. High-Grade Granite Kitchen Set or Elegant 10-Pc. Decorated Toilet Set, FREE of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name & address and ask for this **FREE PRESENT**

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MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

WE PAY \$36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES
to men with rigs to introduce our
IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 87, Parsons, Kans.

WE PAY \$80 A MONTH SALARY
and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our
guaranteed poultry and swine. Address
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Lockstitch Sewing Machine. Sew shoes, harness, rugs, canvas, etc.,
with lockstitch like sewing machine. 60c each, 2 for \$1.00.
Waxed Thread free. Stamps taken. Snap for agents.
W. A. MacKenzie, 214 Lloyd Building, St. Louis, Mo.



Beacon GIVEN Burner

FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.
100 Candle Power Incandescent
pure white light from (kerosene) coal
oil. Beats either gas or electricity.
COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS
We want one person in each locality to
whom we can refer new customers.
Take advantage of our Special Offer to
secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write
today. AGENTS WANTED.

HOME SUPPLY CO., 112 Home Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



10-DAYS FREE

Best Vacuum Cleaner on the market.
Double Suction, double power. Guaranteed
5-years. Sent to you Express Prepaid,
10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.
Best bargain ever offered in a first-class
Vacuum Cleaner. Don't send us one cent.
Write for Free Trial Offer. Agents wanted.

WARNER VACUUM CLEANER CO.
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Agents Wanted!

Either sex, to sell our
silver handle Embroidery
Needles. You are sure
to do well as the sun is
to rise, if you follow our
advice. Our claim of having
the best article for agents is
backed by \$5,000 reward for
anything better. Write for
terms. Address

WHALE ART COMPANY
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Make \$30 to \$60 Weekly

Selling our new unequalled gasoline
table and hanging lamp for light-
ing city and rural homes, stores,
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WE LOAN YOU SAMPLE

More brilliant and many times
cheaper than gas or electricity. Guar-
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Write today.

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Wanted Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to intro-
duce and sell Family and Veteri-
nary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay.
One man made \$90 one week. We mean business
and want a man in your County. Write us.
Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 20, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

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to everyone who takes our Correspondence Course
and qualifies for agency. 10 lessons teach you to be
chauffeur, expert repair man, auto salesman. Answer
the questions and get a diploma. Diploma fits you
for \$100 to \$200 monthly job. Write and get full in-
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A portable post card gallery—makes finished photo post cards
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taking outfit gives you a complete,
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What is Now the Fashion



8248-T. APRON WORK BAG.—The sim-
ple embroidery design is transferred to one
end of a pair of lawn 18x36 inches, then em-
brodered in flat satin stitch, and outline in
any soft, dainty color.

11-9-14. EMBROIDERED FOUR-IN-
HAND TIE.—Ramilie linen is most suitable
for this embroidered four-in-hand tie. The
figures should be slightly padded and then
worked in satin stitch with silk of a darker
shade of the same color as the linen, or
one contrasting.

6418. LADIES' SKIRT.—Serge or che-
viot can be used to make this skirt. It is a
two-gored model and it is gathered across
the back in the new manner. The closing
is at the left side. Cut in sizes 22 to 30
inches waist measure. Medium size re-
quires 2½ yards of 54-inch material.

6335. BOYS' DRESS.—Linen, gingham or
percale make this dress, with the collar,
cuffs and belt of contrasting material. The
dress has three box plaits in front and
back, high neck, with wide collar and bishop
sleeves. Cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years.
Age 2 years requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch
material and three-eighths yard of 27-inch
contrasting goods.

6332. MISSES' AND SMALL WOMEN'S
DRESS.—Linen, serge or cheviot can be
used, with the collar and cuffs of con-
trasting material. The dress is quite plain,
with the drop shoulder and a puff sleeve
joined to a two-gored skirt. Cut in sizes
14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 years requires
3¼ yards of 44-inch material and one-half
yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

4595. BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT.—For the
little people we have a pretty Russian suit.
This suit is plain and is provided with small
trousers. The pattern provides for a re-
movable shield. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6
years. Age 4 years requires 2¼ yards of
36-inch material.

6309. LADIES' SKIRT.—Two gores,
gathered at the top in the back. It has a
drapery suggestion at the side front seam
that gives it dressiness. Cut in sizes 22 to
30 inches waist measure. Medium size
requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material.

6381. LADIES' DRESS.—Simple enough
for home wear, yet effective for the street.
This has the new arrangement of yoke pro-
duced by extending the back over the shoul-
der. Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust
measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards
of 36-inch material.

6437. LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.—This
dressy shirtwaist has a seamless shoulder
yoke and a very full lower portion and

sleeves. Will make up beautifully in ac-
cordion plaited material. Cut in sizes 34 to
42 inches bust measure. Medium size re-
quires 1½ yards of 44-inch material.

6417. LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.—Linen,
madras or China silk can be used to make
this shirtwaist. The waist is made with
a removable turn-down collar. The long
sleeves and high neck are used. Cut in
sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium
size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

5630. LADIES' APRON OR HOUSE
DRESS.—This garment may be made to
serve as an apron or dress, or both. It is
of princess design, fastening at the left
side of the front. Gingham, linen or cham-
bray can be used. Cut in sizes 32 to 42
inches bust measure. Medium size requires
4 yards of 44-inch material and three-
fourths yard of insertion.

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We have just completed our hog killing
and I am very proud of my great store of
scrapple, which we all enjoy unusually well.
I sell all we care to let go at good prices.
To make it I take the heads, hearts, livers,
kidneys and lean bits of meat. Remove
the teeth, gristly ears, snout and as much
of the jaw bone as possible. Throw all
the meat into a big kettle, cover with water
and cook until all meat is separated from
the bone. Strain the liquid into another
pot and keep warm on the back of the
stove. Be very careful to remove all traces
of bone. Add the meat to the strained
liquor and place over the fire. Season with
salt, black pepper and sage; then, when
boiling, stir in cornmeal and buckwheat
flour mixed in proportions of two parts
meal to one of flour until all is of the con-
sistency of mush. Pour into deep pans
and put in the cellar.

Not Made Much of

"Yes, Mabel is always in a pet."
"I suppose that is why no one makes one
of her."

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

THE RANGE THAT BAKES

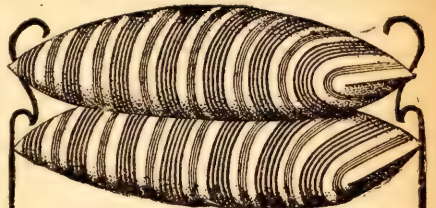


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DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Garden and Orchard

BIG FRUIT GROWING ON ONE-SIXTH OF AN ACRE

"I have a city lot 100x180 feet, and on this lot I have 97 fruit trees and 7 Norway maple, 100 blackberry, 20 grape, 60 currant, 5 gooseberry and at least 3,000 strawberries, besides the garden truck I raise after office hours each day," writes a Pennsylvania man in Green's Fruit Grower. "It is a diversion I love and a healthful change from office work. Through 50 years of age, I can easily outwork any help I ever employed, for they can't stick. This morning at 4 o'clock, while it was yet dark, I took out some 300 tomatoes by the light of the city arc light, put the stock on the muck pile, harrowed the land good and deep and sowed 15 pounds of crimson clover, which I do every fall to get the nitrogen and humus next May when I spade it under. I must spade it all, for we have trees (the neighbors laugh and make fun of me) 12 feet apart. But you should see their faces when I take them in the pantry and show them some 300 jars of all sorts of fruits done up for winter (and you know who puts it up). My five children know what is a good, square meal all through the long winter.

"I just want to tell you something of what a man who is in earnest can do on one-sixth of an acre of ground. The experience I have had from this lot in the past ten years has taught me what I could have done had I had a chance on a farm, or at least on a thirty-acre place of fruit. I have practiced budding and grafting on all varieties of trees and love to watch the young shoots respond. My boy of 17 years has learned enough from actual practice to take hold of a fruit farm. My son planted a private hedge around my lot from cuttings we collected when a man cut his fence. From our hedge last fall I set out 3,000 cuttings in a sand bed and sold 750 to one man

for \$24.50 and 500 to another for \$12.50. One of our neighbors says \$200 could not buy the private hedge my boy set out for him this spring. We use the same care and precision in the field that I do in my technical work in the office, and it works out just as sure."

THE LIFE OF GRAPEVINES

By C. A. Green

I do not know of any certain age when it can be said that grapevines have a tendency to bear the largest crops. The crop of grapes will vary in different years for various reasons. Grapevines live to a great age, a hundred years or more, if nothing interferes with their health or vitality. At present the vineyards of Chautauqua County, near Brocton, N. Y., are said to be attacked with root worms, which consume the roots much as potato bugs consume the foliage of potatoes, thus these vineyards are yielding less each year, so I am informed. I saw the vineyards recently and they did not look thrifty as in former years. But you can rest assured that if a vineyard is vigorous and productive, showing no indications of disease or insect attacks, yielding large quantities of fine fruit, the canes are not too old to be valuable. Bear in mind that some varieties of grapes are longer lived than others. The Concord, Worden, Moore's Early, Campbell's Early and Niagara are all long lived grapes. I would not expect Delaware, Brighton, Agawam, Lindley or others of that class to be so long lived as those I have named, but even these will live long enough to pay for themselves a hundred times over in furnishing the food supply for a family. It is in the family garden and climbing over the farmers' houses and other buildings where the grape is most profitable. I estimate the grape vine trailing over the arbor of the house worth \$10 each year where it fruits abundantly, where the wife, sons or daughters can pick clusters daily as they see them dangling before their eyes.

From a Gardener's Notebook

There's no spot too rich for the garden.

The damp corner of the garden, if properly drained, is ideal for celery.

Keep in your mind the fact that the Garden special number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is due February 15.

Good seed, good preparation, good cultivation and good care will make a good garden in any good soil.

Good blood tells in strawberry plants as well as in chickens or cows. Get good plants when making a new bed.

Did you ever grow any Golden Bantam corn for early roasting ears? Do it this year, sure. They are super-excellent.

Well-rotted barnyard manure is the one ideal fertilizer for the garden. Put a little acid phosphate with it and then watch things grow.

Every person with pride in garden stuff should have the best seed catalogs at hand, and now is the time to put in your orders for seeds.

Have you plenty of material for trellises? Are your bean poles, tomato stakes and pea brush ready? Now is a good time to look after such things.

Plant a short row of peanuts for the youngsters, right alongside the popcorn, and then let the children have their time next winter with home-made crackerjack.

Don't let disease get in your potato seed. And use formalin before planting and Bordeaux and arsenate of lead on the vines. A spray pump is a necessity in good gardening.

Have you planned your garden out, so you know when the early, medium

and late vegetables are to be planted in order to save the most time, space and labor? Do it this evening.

So many people fail to have carrots, parsnips and salsify for winter use. It's a great mistake. They're easily grown, easily kept and they go far toward helping the housewife with her dinners in the winter when green vegetables are scarce.

SPRAYING SUGGESTIONS

All chemicals used in spraying should be kept correctly labeled and out of reach of children.

Never spray when the trees are in bloom. This will kill the bees, which are necessary for fertilizing the flowers. Spray just before the buds open or just after the bloom has fallen.

Never put the lime-sulphur wash in a copper sprayer. The action of the chemical is very rapid upon the copper and will shortly destroy a copper sprayer. For spraying this wash use galvanized iron or a wooden receptacle.

In spraying, great pains should be taken to cover all parts of the tree, shrub or plant. If a heavy rain immediately follows your application of the spray the process should be repeated. Do not spray when the foliage is wet.

It is difficult to keep quicklime if the atmosphere is at all moist. Under these conditions the lime should be slaked with water while it is yet fresh. When slaked it may be kept for months if a little water is kept over it. In this form use $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds to each pound called for in the formulas.

Bordeaux mixture should be applied several times, once before the buds break, once after the bloom falls, then after a lapse of ten days or two weeks. A fourth application can be made a week later. With some fungus diseases the Bordeaux can be profitably used every ten days to two weeks. If the lime-sulphur wash has been used the first application of the Bordeaux may be omitted.

Information about insects and insect pests and fungus diseases will be glad-

ly furnished if specimens of insects and their work be sent to your agricultural experiment station. Place specimens in a box, wrap neatly and put your name and address somewhere upon the package.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING



Trees—Plants—Vines

In small or large lots at wholesale prices. Catalog and Green's Fruit Book—FREE. Green's Nursery Co. 64 Wall St., Rochester, N. Y.

Peach and Apple Trees 2c and Up

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BOX 11

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A BOOK WORTH DOLLARS to the man interested in practical Landscape Gardening and Fruit Growing. Written so ANYONE can successfully grow, trim, care for and plant, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs and Plants of all kinds. Illustrated by photographs and drawings. Price 10c postpaid. Send for copy TODAY.

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CLOVER New Crop Iowa Grown Recleaned TESTED and inspected Red Clover. Also Mammoth, Alsike, Alfalfa and Sweet Clover of choicest quality. **TIMOTHY** Blue Grass, etc., at low prices. Now is the time to buy. Ask for samples and copy of our Special Clover Seed Circular. Large illustrated catalog of seed free. IOWA SEED COMPANY, Dept. 50 DES MOINES, IOWA

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CLOVER \$5.00 Per Bu. AND TIMOTHY INVESTIGATE—Best and Cheapest Seeding Known. Alsike Clover and Timothy mixed. Fully 1-3 alsike, a big bargain. Greatest hay and pasture combination grown. Write for Free Sample and 76-page catalog and circulars describing this wonderful grass mixture. Beats anything you can sow and ridiculously cheap. We handle only best tested re-cleaned seed guaranteed. Write before advance. A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 564, Clarinda, Iowa

COLLINS' Garden & Orchard Guide

ARTHUR J. COLLINS

Tells of practical, proved varieties of fruit trees, small fruits, vegetable roots and decorative plants—over 150,000 peach, pear and apple trees alone. Explains unique Sales Plan, which saves big money to those who think and act at once. Write today to **Get today our new Sales Plan** MOORESTOWN, N. J. BOX 47

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My 1914 Garden Book is now ready. It is full of instructions and information you need. It will help you in planning your Vegetable Garden and Orchard for next season. Full assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Seed Corn, Oats, Barley, Millet and Sorghum, Alfalfa, Clovers of all kinds, Grass Seeds, and Minnesota grown Seed Potatoes. Can supply anything you need on your farm or in garden. All my seeds comply strictly with the laws of our state in regard to purity and germination. We also grow a general assortment of Fruit and Forest trees, Grape Vines, Berries, Shrubs, and Roses. Low prices. Best quality only. Write today for my Garden Book. **GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE** (Carl Sonderegger) 941 German Bldg. BEATRICE, NEB.



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Being made on them by others. Our 63rd semi-annual Free catalogue gives their name and address. Get it and write them. You can do likewise. Tells also What, When, and How To Plant (the secret of success) in all fruits, ornamentals, etc. Saves half if you wish to buy Trees or Plants.

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(Trade Mark) is fully described—its glorious record of twenty years in the American orchard is accurately given. No one with room for a single tree can afford to be without this marvelous fruit. Of exquisite flavor—large, brilliant, waxy red. The book is free. Write for it.

Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co., Box 162, Louisiana, Mo.

expectations. If I couldn't get another I wouldn't take \$5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.

Worth \$10 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards.—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Butte 25 miles away. Tiger looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away.—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Every boy and man on farm needs one.—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles away. Count windows in houses which cannot be seen with the eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

Can see children playing at school 6 miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Tex.

Can tell time on clock 2 miles away.—J. Beers, Columbus, Ind.

vided you send 2 names of friends you think will be interested in it. Send 10c extra for ordinary postage, or 20c for insured delivery, and we guarantee safe arrival. If not a bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded. Full instructions free with each telescope.

PEOPLE'S WHOLESALE STORE,
Dept. 1,
Indianapolis, Ind.

spring. So we will be very lonesome, but we have an organ and my sister plays the violin, so we can thus pass some of our time. I would love to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls; will try to answer all I receive.—Grace Scott, Hastings, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy, 20 years of age, and have lived on the farm all my life. I like to read UP-TO-DATE. We have had it in our home about two years. I live on an 80-acre farm and we raise all kinds of small grain, but the country is pretty rough and heavy to work. I would like to receive cards and letters from the Cadet boys and girls. I will try to answer all.—Henry G. Langlie, Ashby, Minn.

It would be a pretty big trip were we to make it, but in our Cadet letters is but a step from Minnesota to South Carolina:

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl 15 years old and live on a farm two and one-half miles from town. Our principal crops are cotton, corn and wheat. My father runs the city filter plant. I wish to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Eva Spencer, Gafney, S. C.

Another southern girl becomes a Cadet. All sections are in perfect harmony in the UP-TO-DATE family:

DEAR CADETS—I am 18 years old and live in a small village in the western part of Louisiana. We have a nice school here and I go every day. We have a basketball team at school and I am captain of the first team. The Baptist Church is almost in sight of my home, and we have preaching twice a month. I am very fond of music, and can play some on an organ. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys and also to exchange photos. I will answer all.—Annie L. Pacundas, Walker, Louisiana.

Now we get back into Nebraska, where the farmers are getting ready to irrigate their crops:

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl, 16 years old, and live on a 300-acre farm nine miles from the Tri-State irrigation ditch, which was completed this year, but the water was so late in reaching the farmers that it was not much benefit to them. Our principal crops are alfalfa and grain. I have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING for more than a year and think it a fine paper. I would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Lesta Henderson, Angora, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy, 19 years of age, and live on a 320-acre farm near Ceresco, Neb., with my brothers and sisters and mother. My two brothers and I have done all the work on our farm for the last five years. We have 19 horses and mules, 21 head of cattle and 28 hogs. We had last year 145 acres of corn, 20 acres of oats and 40 acres of wheat. The oats and wheat were good, but the corn only made about 20 bushels per acre. We also had about 30 tons of hay. This is my first letter, but I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two years, and it is one of the best farm papers I ever read. I would like to hear from the other Cadets.—George W. Boydston, Ceresco, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—I am a city girl, 16 years of age. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much. I think they are as interesting as any good story book. I would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadet boys and girls.—Blanche Plummer, Oshkosh, Neb.

Hunting and Trapping

For Pleasure and Profit

REMINISCENCES OF BOB SNOW

(Concluded)

We did not go out that day, as it was snowing and blowing "great guns." We overhauled our traps, cleaned our guns and were busy until late in the afternoon. Chief decided to do a little experimenting in the way of cooking and hunted up the cook book. I knew that I would have to get supper myself or eat raw bacon and bread, for when Chief tries to hash up a new dish he always tries to improve on the recipe, usually achieving startling results, so I fixed up a nice rabbit stew, and when it was done Chief announced that his biscuits were ready to eat. But they were not eaten. I slipped one into my pocket to test my ax on it later. About 8 o'clock we turned in. The next morning we were up before daylight, and after eating a hasty breakfast we packed up and went out to establish our trap lines. We each took fifty traps and Chief's line ran south from our camp and mine north. We had been over the route before and knew where the best sets were, but it takes a good while to set fifty traps, and by the time I had set two-thirds of them it was getting late. Looking at my wrist watch, I saw that it was 2 o'clock. I stopped a bit and ate the lunch I had brought with me. Then, turning toward camp, I started back, describing a half circle, and setting the rest of my traps. It was about 6 o'clock when I got to camp, and found Chief had arrived a little while before. We were both tired, and ate supper. I rolled into my bunk as soon as we had the dishes washed up, and Chief, after a few attempts to get noisy on a harmonica, did the same.

The next morning we were on the trap lines early. My only catch was a rabbit, and Chief had three rabbits and a skunk. I would never have suspected Chief of having the skunk had he not been carrying it. You can usually smell a man who has caught a skunk before you see him, but not so with Chief. He is one "heap big" skunk hunter. He can skin a skunk so slick he never gets a bit of scent on him. He says the trick all lies in carefulness, and after taking a few lessons from him I found that it was. Be careful not to cut deep and you

are safe. Rub a little clay on your hands first, and after you are through skinning wash them. What scent is on your hands will come off with the clay.

HARD LUCK YIELDS TO PLUCK

Dear Tim—I would like to sit on the log by your campfire, if it isn't on the smoky side, to chat awhile. My mind runs back a few years to when I was in Garvin County, Oklahoma, farming. Cash rent and a crop failure broke me up. The three horses I had died. So you can imagine me and a younger brother up against a hard proposition in the dead of winter to make a living for mother and five small children. We asked all the neighbors for employment, but there was nothing to do. The last of our provisions were fast going and no chance to get more. So I said: "Bob, it is up to us and the old hound, 'Drum,' to catch opossum hides to buy a sack of flour." Mother gave us the game sack, wished us good luck and a safe return and we started. Drum had gone about half a mile when he treed a small opossum. Away again, we soon heard him bark "tree," and we took a medium-sized opossum. Next he "treed" a short-striped skunk, a dandy. "Hurrah!" said Rob, "he's good for 100 pounds of flour. A hundred yards farther he located another short-striped one and was off again. He treed a small opossum on the creek and started up the Washita river bottom. We hadn't gone far until we had another. Went on up the bend, crossed back over the creek and found the biggest opossum I ever saw roosting on a low limb. We reached up, took him by the tail, sacked him and we started for home, happy and telling each other of how we would do some trapping and make a little money. All of a sudden we heard old faithful Drum again. He only had a small civet cat, which ended the sport. We had five opossums and two skunks. We sold the furs of the night's catch for \$7.75. We bought a supply of grub and a dozen No. 1 1/2 Victor traps and put them down the river. We caught mink, skunk, opossum, coon, civet cats and two bobcats. We occasionally bought a few more traps till we had fifty-six traps. I would get up early every morning, walk the line and come back around the river, making a distance of seventeen miles a day, but in ten days caught \$49.80 worth of furs. We hunted three nights out of the week and ran the traps every morning. You may say that was some walking. Yes, it was, but it takes work to accomplish anything. We began hunting and trapping December 10 and by March 20 we had made a good living all the time, bought some clothes, bought a milk cow and had \$235 in the bank, which paid for a team and left some money to live on while making a crop. So you see where there's a will there's a way.

Well, the wind must be changing, for the fire is beginning to smoke. Good-by, Tim, and good-night, boys, I must be going. Say, Tim, tell the boys that trapping for profit is no lazy boy's job.—Lon Wilson, Lohoma, Oklahoma, R. R. 2.

We will close our department with the February 15th issue, when the prizes will be announced and the rewards sent to the various Nimrods who have contributed to the department. Letters to be published in the last issue (February 15th) should reach me not later than February 1st.

TIM.

Different Parts of the Face

Jim—Sue, you spend both time and money making your cheeks red.
Sue—And you spend time and money making your nose red.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

THIS AIR RIFLE GIVEN
for selling 12 packages Blaine at 10cts. each. Rifle first class in every way. When sold return our \$1.20 and we send rifle. **BLUINE MFG. CO., 320 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

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Games, 310 Jokes and Riddles, 73 Trivia, 15 Card Tricks, 4 Comic Recitations, 3 Monologues, Checkers, Chess, Dominoes, For and Geese, 9 Men Morris. All 10 CENTS POST PAID. J. C. Dorn, 709 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 79, Chicago, Ill.

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Ladies' and gent's size, hunting and other styles. Free to anyone selling our jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 jewelry articles now. When sold send \$2.00 & we'll send you a handsome, simulated gold finish, richly engraved, new thin model, guaranteed watch latest design, fancy bezel, choice size. Other styles described with goods. Also, stone ring and chain. (Ladies' or gent's style). **HOWER JEWEL CO., Dept. 48 CHICAGO, Ill.**

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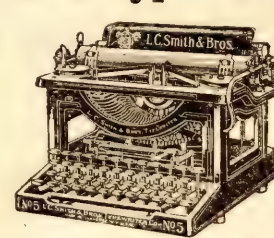
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Send today for a free sample copy of THE BOYS' MAGAZINE, the finest boys' publication in the world. **THE SCOTT F. REDFIELD CO., 571 Main St. Smethport, Pa.**

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(NEW BOOK) Tells how to Get Acquainted; How to Begin Courtship; How to Court a Bashful Girl; to Woo a Widow; to win an Heiress; how to catch a Rich Bachelor; how to manage your beau to make him propose; how to make your fellow or girl love you; what to do before and after the wedding. Tells other things necessary for Lovers to know. Sample copy by mail 10 cents. **J. H. PIKE PUB. CO., Desk C, South Norwalk, Conn.**

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SEPTEMBER MORNING
In Apple Blossom Time; Be a Good Little Girl; Alabama Dreams; Down By the Old Garden Gate; How Could I Know that You Loved Me; I'd Be Satisfied with Kisses from You; If I Were in Love with You; I Know that You Remember, but I Wonder if You Care; I'll Change the Shadows to Sunshine; I'll Do Most Anything for You; International Rag; Let Me Take My Place at Home Again; Melody Man; On Old Fall River Line; Selling Down the River; The Day After Tomorrow; and almost 200 others (words and music). All These Big Hits only—the whole unequalled collection sent absolutely free, postage prepaid to all who send only 10 cents to pay for a 3-months' trial subscription to our big home and story magazine. Address at once, **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 66-E, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

The Business Farmer Uses a Typewriter



THE NEW MODEL FIVE
L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER
is the only writing machine that is ball bearing at all important points and made to do all kinds of work without attachments. It will pay you to send for the book.
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We will supply you with one full set of yearly Pen, Egg and Hatching Records, complete for 12 full months, if you will send us the **NAMES OF TEN POULTRY RAISERS AND 25 CENTS TO PAY FOR MAILING THE RECORDS**

These records are the result of the combined experience of several prominent poultry breeders. They are the simplest and most complete blanks for poultry ever devised. They are brand new, just published and copyrighted. Every poultryman should use our blanks.

POULTRY SUCCESS, ROOM 43, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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We bought 20,000 squares of this Corrugated Iron Roofing which we offer at this remarkably low price. It is new, perfect and first-class, but light weight. The sheets are 22x24x1/4 in. corrugated. Our price of \$1.25 per square is f. o. b. cars Chicago.

When ordering this item, specify Lot CH-700. This is not galvanized, but black steel roofing. Write today for our special

Freight Prepaid Prices on new, galvanized roofing. We are offering prices lower than ever before offered in the roofing business. Galvanized roofing at \$2.75 per sq. and up. Ask for free samples.

\$1.25 per 100 sq. ft. buys best steel roofing

We can furnish anything in roofing, siding or ceiling, both steel and ready roofing. 62c buys our best grade Ajax Rubber Surface Roofing. Ask for a copy of our Roofing Catalog describing every grade of Roofing, Siding and Ceiling. It is of great value to every property owner. You must have a copy. **HARRIS BROS. CO., 35th & Iron Sts., Dept. CH-135, CHICAGO**

Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, \$2.00; Dues, \$1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

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State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—
C. B. Lozier, District Manager, Robertsedale, Ala.



A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the F. S. E.

For years the great farm problems have been:

1. How to increase the productivity of our acres.
2. How to reclaim our abandoned farms.
3. How to keep the men and boys on the farms.
4. How to secure farm help.

Much has been written and spoken for years on these subjects. They have been the chief themes of farm papers, and hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended, and plans almost without number have been proposed and some tried, to solve them.

So vital is a solution of these problems to future American agriculture—yes, to all of the people of America and all its business—that naturally everything that is done should tend toward their solution. But are we nearer a solution today than any time before? Or are we farther from a solution than before?

Since these questions are asked suppose we examine the case in all seriousness to determine whether we are going in the right direction for a solution, or whether we are headed in the wrong direction.

First, we believe we may accept as a self-evident truth that that business will not be abandoned that is as profitable and pleasant as any other business requiring equal application of time, intelligence and money. If this is true, then the reason the farms were abandoned, and the reason the boys and men did not remain on the farms, is because farming has not been as pleasant and profitable as some other lines of business.

If a manufacturer hopes to increase the output of his factory, or to hire more and better help, he knows that he must sell his products at prices that will give him enough profits to build larger, or buy more or better machines, and employ more and better help. True, he may borrow money to do these things, if his credit is good. And this is the plan some people propose for farmers. And if the manufacturer is selling what he makes now without enough profit to make the improvements, and then, when he has

more investment of borrowed capital he markets under the same system that does not protect him in the profits, it is easy to predict where his business will land.

From numerous evidences brought out by rural surveys, investigations, census reports and reports by the Department of Agriculture, the farmer who has been raising average crops has not been more than making his expenses. The only farmer, then, who made money was the one who raised considerable above the average yields. And, since nearly all the effort to help farmers has been confined to greater production, the greater the number of farmers who learned how to get bumper crops the more they pulled those down who had preceded them as successful producers. In other words, if the average farmer, who produces the average yields, and those below him, could be helped to produce the big crops, it would not be a boost to any one, but all would be pulled down as far as farm prosperity is measured by money receipts.

A luminous illustration of how this works is shown on our market page in this issue. Great success in producing in 1912 resulted in farmers being penalized \$534,359,000 on eight crops. That is, they produced the extra bushels and pounds and tons and gave them all away for nothing and lost more than half a billion dollars besides, as a penalty for their success in producing, when they could not control the crops when produced.

Our purpose in saying this is not to decry big crops, but the condition that permitted farmers to be robbed of a just reward following their successful performance in producing.

So, the solution of the four vital problems at the head of this article will not come through greater production alone, but it must come through greater production, accompanied by such selling of the crops as will always insure good profits.

Secretary Houston said recently: "I do not entertain the thought for a moment that we have approximated the limit of our output from the soil. . . . but we can no longer rely on the bounty of nature. There is evidence that Providence is ceasing its protection of fools and Amer-

icans. . . . According to the best guesses I can secure, less than 40 per cent of our land is reasonably well cultivated and less than 12 per cent of it is yielding maximum returns. . . . The story that comes from every section is substantially the same; it is a story of increased tenancy and absentee ownership, of soils depleted and exploited, of inadequate business methods, of chaotic marketing and distribution.

Then what is needed, according to the secretary, is to increase the output of our soils; to rebuild our soils; to adopt better business methods in marketing and to reduce tenancy and absentee ownership.

These are some of the conditions that are deplored and some of the conditions that must be remedied before American agriculture will be what all good people hope it will be, and which it must be if we hope to feed our own people instead of turning the contract over to foreign countries.

And now let's see whether farmers' friends and the government are leading in the right direction, or in the opposite direction.

This is the condition: Production per acre has not increased in the last fifty years. Farms have been abandoned. The best men and boys have left the farms and it is difficult or impossible to secure farm labor at prices farmers can pay.

With this condition staring us in the face the last Congress removed the protection from farm products and put the farmers of the world on an equality with our own.

Thus, our high-priced farms that have been robbed of their natural fertility are put in direct competition with the cheap virgin soils of Canada

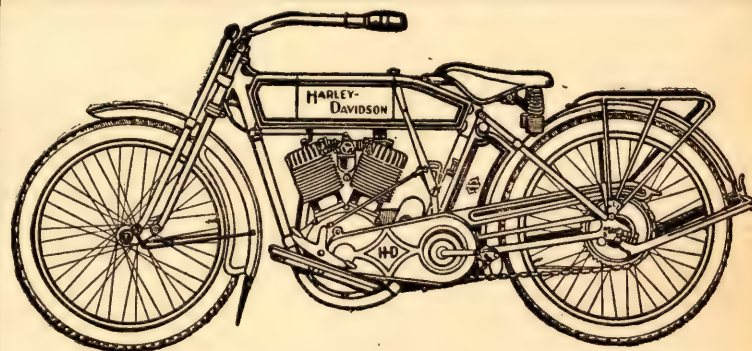
and Argentina. Our acres that produce meager yields of grain, vegetables and potatoes are brought into direct competition with the acres in Europe that produce double to four times the yield. Our country, which has land enough to feed the world, after its fertility has been drawn down to near exhaustion, and just at the time when prices were getting on a basis that would afford building up the soil, is thrown open and made the dumping grounds of the products of cheap labor, cheap soil and the highly productive soils of the old countries.

The crying need of our agriculture has been greater acre production. Every country that has a highly efficient agriculture protects its farmers from cheap outside production. But our lawmakers have done the opposite. We need a more efficient agriculture, but they say it must compete with the world.

The demand is for greater live stock production. But instead of protecting the American industry, it is made to compete with the cheap lands and vast ranges of Argentina and Canada. To illustrate: The Department of Commerce says: Food importations are showing marked increases. Importations of fresh beef were five and two-thirds million pounds in October, but increased to 10,856,000 pounds in December.

Importations of oats in November, 1913, were 5,132,000 bushels, against only 4,266 bushels in November, 1912. Similarly wheat, live cattle and potatoes increased, as shown by the same report.

A market dispatch of January 6th said: "Cheap offers of corn from the Danube country and Argentina caused



Startling, Exclusive Improvements Mark the 1914 Harley-Davidson

Step Starter Starts Machine With Rider in the Saddle and Both Wheels on the Ground

In case the rider accidentally stalls the motor in crowded traffic or on a steep hill it is no longer necessary to dismount, perhaps in the mud and find a level place to set the machine upon the stand in order to start the motor. Instead a downward push on either pedal—the step-starter does its work, and the motor begins again to throb.

Selective Type of Two-Speed

The Harley-Davidson two-speed gear (another patented feature) is located inside the rear hub, thus avoiding dust, dirt or damage. Its speeds are selective and the rider can shift from low to high, or high to low, or to neutral, at any time, whether the machine is standing still or in motion.

Ful-Floting Seat

For the third successive year the Ful-Floting Seat is standard. This patented device floats the weight of the rider between two concealed springs, assimilating all jars and vibration due to rough roads.

Double Clutch Control

The patented Harley-Davidson clutch can now be operated either by a foot lever on the left foot board or by a hand lever. The foot lever does away with the necessity of taking either hand off the handle bars, a great convenience when riding through sand or mud.

Double Brake Control

The new Harley-Davidson Band Brake (patented) can be operated either by a foot lever or by back pedaling on either pedal.

Folding Foot Boards

All models are equipped with Folding Foot Boards in addition to the regular pedals.

We will gladly send you on request our complete 1914 catalog giving full details of these and forty other improvements

Harley-Davidson Motor Co., 874 A Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Producers of High-Grade Motorcycles for More Than Twelve Years

the price to go down 1@1½c today." The price of corn is lower in New York than in St. Louis and Kansas City.

Eggs are coming from Europe, Canada and China, beans from Canada and Europe, cabbage from Europe. And the only reason they do is because the growers in those countries are willing to take less for them than our own farmers have been growing them for.

The question naturally arises: How are our farmers to build up the fertility of the soil and increase the yields and reclaim abandoned farms under this system?

We fear that we have only made a beginning at abandoning farms if the present condition continues long. That is lack of organized marketing and lack of protection to American farm products.

The way we see it is all a marketing problem. And the problem of marketing can only be solved through an organization with a successful marketing system. Such a system as has solved the marketing problems of manufacturers, and such a system as railroads have to keep track of where their cars are, where the demand needs them, and enables them to be sent to the demand. Not two or three cars for each car load, but one car wherever there is a car load of freight to move.

And when farmers have such an organization for business, they can use it to get protection on their products again, if free trade does not prove as good as its friends hoped, and if it proves as bad for the country as we fear it will

Such an organization Secretary Houston looks forward to. We quote him further:

Through the right kind of an organization the prices of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, and farmers will then be justified in increasing the output of their farms with a prospect of realizing a reasonable profit on their investment of time, labor and money.

This brings us squarely up to the question whether there is such an organization now.

The Farmers Society of Equity is such an organization. The Equity System of Marketing, now in operation, brings the successful business system to the aid of every community that cares to adopt it, and the broader scope of the organization, providing for a

THE BLANK

Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

This list was sent by

P. O.

Co. State

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

plan for established associations to federate, now puts directly before farmers the prospect of early completing their own business system and marketing machine.

If your community is not organized, send the blank below. If it has a farmers' club or association now, send the blank. We will send full instructions how to proceed to organize or federate, and at once connect up with the national marketing machine.

The whole country is aroused over the marketing problem, which is the key to the solution of all of the farmers' problems. The need for the right kind of organization to make co-operation fully effective is obvious. The task is not difficult when the right plan is at hand. We should not be surprised if farmers will solve their marketing problem this year, but rather we should be surprised and astonished if they do not.

Somebody in each community send this blank and get our proposition. We will pay for work done.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
To Members of the F. S. E.

Several copies of the pamphlet, Report of the Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Farmers Society of Equity, have been sent to each local clearing house secretary.

The secretary has been instructed to read the report at the next regular meeting. If no regular meeting scheduled, he should call a special meeting. The proceedings should be discussed and headquarters will appreciate a report of any action taken on them for its information as to how the acts of the convention were received.

Question Box

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted, enclose two stamps.

Bruning Clearing House, Bruning, Neb., (E. Wilhelms, secretary) wants to buy corn and hay, and they have alfalfa seed to sell.

R. D. Rockwell, member of Maquoketo (Iowa) local, has five recorded Shropshire bucks and three lambs that can be recorded. Price \$15 each for bucks and \$10 each for lambs.

A. H. Pierce, member of same local, has four Buff Orpington cockerels at \$2.50 and seven Golden Red brood sows, weight 150 pounds, price \$15 each, for sale.

The same local (C. B. Breeden, secretary) wants to buy some Dorset ewes and some Buff Wyandotte cockerels.

QUESTION—We are in need of a canning factory. Please instruct us on organizing a company; also tell us where we can get the machinery.—C. A. Larson, secretary, Cedar Hill, N. M.

ANSWER—Incorporate your company. See a local attorney. Decide on capital needed. Raise the capital by issuing stock. Agree to pay the legal rate of interest on the money raised, but no dividends. Operate the factory for members only. Don't buy the crops, but work them up for the account of the members. Sell or store product. If stored, you can get cash advances. Decide on a per cent to be held out of all proceeds from sales to meet expenses and ultimately to retire the stock—pay the money back to those who advanced it.

Write to the following for machinery: Sprague Canning Machinery Company, 5 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Vance & Aker Manufacturing Company, Twenty-second and Wood streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sinclair-Scott Company, Baltimore, Md. Burden & Blakesley, Cazenovia, N. Y.

A. L. Cross, who announced through these columns that he had dried peaches to sell, reports that he has sold all of his, but can supply any quantity desired from his neighbors at 4½ cents to 5 cents a pound. In his section they pay \$1.25 a bushel for milo and kafir corn for chicken feed. He wants to know if our members can supply it for less money. Address, Ingsbury, Cal.

No Wonder

"Blinks is real witty, but he inherits it." "Yes, that explains why his jokes are so old!"

Equity Field Work

Coming Right Along

The Farmers Society of Equity is doing a landslide business out here. Three locals have affiliated and employed an agent or manager, put in platform scales at Michigan, and we are now shipping a car of wheat and barley daily, getting an advance of about 15 per cent over prices locally paid.—S. R. Phillips, secretary, Crystal, Idaho.

Only Needs the Right Men

My great regret was not to be able to attend the national convention. It would have been a great help to me, and then I should have liked to help form plans for better work. I believe our society will, in the near future, become one of the grandest organizations in the world. Our local is growing. We have fifty members now, at seven months of age. We have earned profits to the extent of over \$600 already. The greatest difficulty I have is to find time to get to the places where organizations are wanted. All that is needed to make a great success in this movement is to put good men in the field to organize.—H. L. Click, Chadron, Neb.

Over \$150 Monthly Saving

We have been organized three months, and while, so far, we have not had much to ship out, we have had a great deal shipped in, notwithstanding we are but twenty-five or thirty members strong. We have purchased as follows: One car wheat, two cars oats, one car cottonseed meal, two cars corn, one car mixed feed, and a large supply of honey, on which we saved a total of \$450.45.—John A. Morrison, secretary, Thayer, Kas.

From an Old Friend

Dear UP-TO-DATE Friends—We are in the part of Oklahoma where it seems the drought hit the hardest, and things surely look dark for the people of this section, mostly all renters. The crops here are cotton, corn, oats and a sprinkling of kafir corn, all of which burned up in the drought, except oats, and only a small acreage of oats was put in. There is no hay or feed of any kind and the people, of course, have no money to buy with.

I can't see why our agricultural advisers and teachers don't try to help Mr. Everitt in the fight for the farmer. They continue to work at the lower end of the streams to cleanse the fountain, when the way is so plain and simple that a "fool" need not err therein. Control of the farmers' business, by the farmers, as every other business does. Easy, dead easy, to see how others do it! Why not the farmer? Because he listens to the wrong teaching and travels in the same old rut that leads to ruin and holds back the relief the organized farmers are trying so hard to gain for all. It looks hard to be taxed to support people who do the wrong thing for us. Instead of helping the farmer, they boost him on down the hill by causing him to increase his efforts in producing more stuff, when what they truly need is a system of marketing, in Equity, to build up a prosperous and a happy land. Go ahead, Mr. Everitt. The truth can never die, and you will win if the farmers will only help you. We know you are right. Your instructions are like Solomon's proverbs—great, deep facts.—Mrs. S. E. Sowers, Sharp, Okmulga County, Okla.

Institute Workers Dodge the Real Issue

After attending a meeting of the Farmers Institute today at Morristown, S. D., I feel like expressing a few comments on same. The speakers were very good talkers and had figures from various experiments to show the way to produce larger yields—namely, by more care in seed selection, deeper tillage and proper rotation of crops.

The deep tillage was demonstrated by charts and figures to have paid a profit at the experiment station, while shallow cultivation netted a loss. Proper crop rotation also was shown to have its benefits.

When it came time for questions the institute workers were asked if they did not think it wise and proper for farmers to study the price proposition along with the rest of it. That the total number of bushels of wheat produced in 1913 was greater than 1912 and the total amount paid the farmer for wheat was considerably greater in 1912 for the smaller crop.

The institute speaker said this was not true and was only some misinformation. I told him he certainly was too well informed a man to deny that—I had seen it in the secretary of agriculture's report. A second institute speaker then came to his rescue and said he had seen this and had studied over it until late hours at night and had come to the conclusion that it was unfair to compare last year's price with this year's price. It was only proper to take ten-year stretches, he said, and if we did that we would find that prices were getting better.

"But," I asked, "I mean would it not be good sense and business to study this price proposition along with the better farming ideas?" He answered, saying "I do not believe in producing less for the sake of rais-

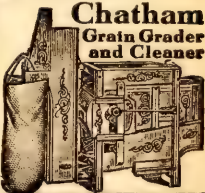
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Grain Cleaned and Graded for \$1.00



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Send for Free Book on Cleaning and Grading Grain. Then ask for size machine you want, sending \$1.00, and I'll ship 1914 Model Chatham, freight prepaid, with special screens and riddles for all Grains, Grasses and Weed Seed where you live. Give it a month's hard test. If not satisfied, send it back and get your \$1.00. If satisfied, pay me any time before next October.



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LITTLE GIANT CORN SHELLER

Just Out and Entirely New

This sheller is a little wonder. Will do the work equal to any other hand sheller. No springs to jar loose, and a just adjustment simple and accurate. Impossible to get out of order. The sheller deposits the corn in the box on which it is mounted, and the cobs outside. Is made on honor and will last a lifetime. Will easily shell eight bushels per hour. Price 75c F. O. B. here.

O. K. SEED STORE
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

ing prices." Then one leather-headed farmer got up and said he thought he got more for his crop this year than last. The institute men, as they style themselves, all said a sort of "amen" to that and went on to tell the farmer he did have a hard lot, was much abused and called "hayseed" and other bad names, but they were here to help him and if he would only work harder, be more careful, plow deeper and take good care of his seed and the farm, maybe after a time enough would be produced to reduce the cost of things and the farmer would have cheaper things along with everybody else.

This is the lesson farmers are taught by the paid hirelings of I don't know who. I have given you the lesson as it was given to us today. I could say much, but I will leave it for you to discuss in your UP-TO-DATE farm paper if you see fit, as your ideas usually run in line with common sense and business farming.—Walter R. Cibart.

Idaho Equity Makes a Record

No other local in the state of Idaho promises better than the Richfield branch of the society. It started with the largest charter membership of any branch yet organized, and new members are coming in to warrant the belief that it will continue to be the liveliest of all the locals.

It is proposed that the local have a big social and business session about the first of February, with a banquet and a royal good time that will help bring the people together. An oyster feed is proposed, to which the wives and families of the members are to be invited the same as the men, and all will enjoy a whole day of good things.

It is expected that by next crop season the society will make advances to growers on all the crops that are consigned to the society, and can have its market arrangements so well perfected that no commission house combines can seriously affect its marketing of crops at the highest prices. The society promises to revolutionize the business of distributing Idaho's farm and other products at prices that will be profitable to the grower and still farther to the consumer than they have been heretofore.—From One of Them.

Young Men Wanted Out West

There is a scarcity of good farm help here at present. Wages are good, and there are good opportunities for young men who understand farm work, especially married men, as many farmers want a man for outside work and his wife to attend to the house work.

Stevensville is located in the Bitter Root Valley, which is considered a very desirable place to live, with its healthful climate and beautiful scenery. Further particulars will be furnished upon application.—Fred Reynolds, Stevensville, Mont.

Too Many Milk Wagons

Herbert S. Lucier, a "consumer" living in Chicago, went out the other morning to find seven milk wagons, each representing a different establishment, delivering milk in one short block. He wrote a letter to one of the city dailies stating that one wagon could have done all the delivering for the block, and advocated a municipal milk department for the city to cut down the cost of distribution.

New York vs. Chicago on Parcel Post

A New York postmaster states that the parcel post is making great inroads on the cost of living, because over 100 packages of poultry were received by the post at an office in New York city in one day. One hundred fowls will not go far toward feeding four million people. Daniel A. Campbell, postmaster at Chicago, says the effect the parcel post has on the cost of living is not worth considering, and believes it will not be until there is established co-operation among farmers for establishing a supply that will meet a permanent demand and for shipping facilities to insure the demand will be supplied. Mr. Campbell says that farmers are in need of education in scientific packing.

Argentina Pays High for Cattle

The champion shorthorn bull Americus was recently sold at auction at Buenos Aires, Argentina, for \$80,000 in South American money, equivalent to \$35,200 in United States money. Another one brought \$29,800. A total of seventy-seven head were sold in one day, bringing \$262,500 in American gold. This does not look as though Argentina expected to produce cheap beef.

Prior to the sale of Americus for \$35,600, the highest price ever paid for a shorthorn was paid for a cow, Eighth Duchess of Geneva, sold at auction in New York Mills in 1873 for \$30,600. The highest price ever paid in England for an animal of this breed was \$26,904, for the bull Duke of Connaught.

Indiana Farmers Add Another Co-operative Enterprise

Charles E. Eckerle, organizer of co-operative companies throughout the middle west, states that ninety-eight farmers' co-operative companies have been incorporated throughout his territory and are in successful operation. The last one organized by Mr. Eckerle is located in Madison County, Indiana, by farmers living in the vicinity of Frankton. One hundred and thirty farmers have taken shares in the new enterprise,

of the first enterprises to be undertaken will be to purchase and operate a grain elevator which will be capitalized at \$10,000. One at Frankton.

County Agent Butler of the same county is compiling the agricultural statistics of the county, including farm acreage, crop acreage, improvements, silos, stock, etc. It is the intention to use this information in the public schools of the county.

Cutting Out the Packers

William Burgess, a farmer near West Cairo, O., owns nearly 100 head of beef cattle, which he intends to butcher and deliver direct to the city instead of having the live cattle sold to packers, shipped to central packing houses and the meat shipped back. Other farmers are to unite in the movement, and the local supply is said to be equal to the local demand. The farmers expect to obtain better prices for their cattle and supply consumers at lower prices. This may be the beginning of a co-operative abattoir, a necessity to make economical use of the waste products.

Cincinnati Housewives Attempt Co-operation

The women of Hyde Park, a suburb of Cincinnati, O., are trying an interesting experiment in their Housewives' League, an organization pledged to buy from the producer direct, on the theory that the consumer might well save the profit which usually goes to the middleman. In the plan adopted the league has an agent who solicits orders for foodstuffs, such as bacon, eggs, butter, potatoes, apples and so on, and buys a very considerable quantity directly from the producer. On delivery the consignment is divided up into small lots and delivered to the individual buyers for cost price, plus a fair charge for delivery.

The idea is not new, but so far as Cincinnati is concerned the women of Hyde Park appear to be pioneers. To have any effect upon prices, such movements as these must be widespread and persistently pushed.

Farmers Employ a Traveling Salesman

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Ponchatoula Farmers' Association, Ponchatoula, La., J. E. Hudson was appointed bookkeeper and head of the office force at a salary of \$125 a month. During the dull season, when there is no shipping going on, it will be the duty of Mr. Hudson to travel through the north and east and acquaint himself with the different firms of produce buyers, and to find the best channels for the outlet of the half-million-dollar strawberry crop which is predicted for next spring. Last season's crop totaled \$300,000, sold in Ponchatoula, f. o. b. cars.

New Yorkers on the Warpath

Governor Glynn called together a number of prominent New York citizens to confer upon the high cost of living. Calvin J. Huse, state commissioner of agriculture; Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the American Housewives' Leagues; Oscar Strauss, known to everybody; E. P. Harris, president of the Montclair Co-operative Society; Edwin F. Howell, of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations; Hal B. Fullerton, of the experimental farm of the Long Island Railroad; F. S. Walsh, of the New York Central Railroad; Marc W. Cole, superintendent of the New York State Bureau of Co-operation; H. V. Bruce, of the Markets Commission; William Church Osborn, Miss Laura A. Cauble and R. B. Van Cortlandt of the American Agricultural Commission were in attendance. Committees were appointed to begin plans for the foundation of consumers' associations, and to reorganize the distributing system.

Uplift With Power to Pull

Ashland, Wis., has a co-operative company trying out a co-operative cow-buying and rural credit experiment. About fifty farmers are in the plan, which has the support of two local "national" banks and the Ashland Commercial Club. Farmers borrow the money at 7 per cent, on notes payable in monthly payments running three years. Improved cattle are bought with the money. Five car loads of high-grade and registered Guernseys and Holsteins have been put in operation, prices of butter fat are 2 cents above the Chicago market, and cream checks are in evidence in bank clearings. The old spirit of suspicion and misunderstanding has disappeared which formerly existed between rural and city residents, and banks are extending credit accommodations to farmers who a year ago were unknown.

Dairymen to Improve Cows

A Chicago live stock journal tells us the dairy farmers tributary to that city are going in for better stock to make each cow make higher profits. The expense of feed in keeping the average cow one year is said to be about \$60. Income from milk, calf and manure, \$160. Net profit, \$100. With better stock, profits could be greatly increased, says the journal.

A Fishworm Farmer

J. D. Moon, a Michigan man, is making a good living raising big, fat angle worms for fishermen. He raises them in hollow logs and feeds them twice daily on coffee grounds and cornmeal. Domesticated worms are said to be far superior to the wild variety for bait. Mr. Moon learned the business from a Shoshone Indian in the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.

High Prices for Produce in Iowa

"A reward will be offered by statisticians for a Cerro Gordo County farmer caught hauling a potato to Mason City, the county seat" is the announcement of the Mason City Times, which complains that old High Cost of Living has encamped in that town. It gives the following schedule of prices: Potatoes are wholesaling to middlemen for from 70c to 78c per bushel. Cabbages sell for from 2c to 2½c per pound. Turnips, \$1.25 per bushel. Carrots in half-barrel lots wholesale at \$1.25. Parsnips are the same. Onions wholesale at \$2.50 per hundredweight. Eastern apples are scarce and are selling now at from \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel. Western apples wholesale from \$2 to \$3 per box, according to the variety and quality.

A Judge of Great Judgment

Judge F. T. Wilson of Stillwater, Minn., is out advocating that the state university train men to organize and manage agricultural co-operative societies and organizations, asserting that scientific marketing is just as essential as scientific production. Judge Wilson is strongly in favor of federating all agricultural organizations for co-operation in marketing.

Wages and Men

Minister—So you think, deacon, this church ought to pay its preacher a better salary?

Deacon—Indeed I do, for then we'd get better preachers.



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IN THE SWIGART TRACT of western Michigan are some of the best general farming lands; good opportunities in stock, poultry, truck, dairying and diversified farming; center of fruit belt; large profits in fruit growing; Lake Michigan harbors; four railroads; 8½ hours from Chicago; \$10 to \$35 per acre, and most of the land \$17 per acre; \$10 to \$20 down and \$5 to \$10 per month on 40 acres. Annual terms if preferred. If you should die the land will be deeded to your family free from further payments. Prices higher in spring. Ask about privilege of exchange, seed supplying arrangement, instructions to settlers by experts, power dams to be built. A thousand 40-acre pieces from which you can choose; 10 and 20-acre tracts near growing towns. Write for my 72-page booklet and plans now. George W. Swigart, owner, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

296 ACRES of rolling Ohio farm land, suitable for stock, fruit or general farming, in a prosperous community, on good stone pike, half a mile from railroad station, 7 miles from county seat; fair farm house of about 8 rooms, barn and some other buildings; 500-tree orchard, 3 years old; neighbors, who should know, think it is worth \$30 to \$35 an acre. I bought it at sheriff's sale (debt was about \$9,000); live 100 miles away from it, so can not use it. Will sell for \$7,500; only \$25 an acre; \$2,500 down, balance \$500 a year. D. P. Cooke, Columbus, O.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis Minn.

ELEVEN HUNDRED and forty acres land; price \$7 per acre; will make ideal stock farm; good improvements, good soil, lies level to rolling; none subject to overflow; plenty running water, good grazing; three hundred acres in cultivation. Address W. S. Cameron, Pine Hill, Ala.

SIX HUNDRED and eighty acres land; price \$15 per acre; fine soil, lies level to rolling; three hundred acres in cultivation, balance good; good improvements; no subject to overflow; plenty running water, good grazing; will make fine stock farm. Address W. S. Cameron, Pine Hill, Ala.

\$10,440 BUYS 261 acres 30 miles from Buffalo; all level, rich black loam soil, 60 acres valuable timber, large orchard, buildings worth \$12,000. Free list. C. J. Ellis, Farmers Bank, Springfield, N. Y.

SUNNY TENNESSEE, where low-priced improved farms, health conditions, long-crop seasons welcome the farmer of limited means; 162 acres, \$1,200; 194 acres, \$1,500; free list. Jenkins & Son, Huntingdon, Tenn.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 9 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

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YOUNG MAN, don't be without our Flashlight; shaped like pistol. Write Plainfield Utilities Co., Ethers, Pa.

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MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

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FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

DUROCS—A choice lot of fall pigs by Orion Chip. 38025, and Correct Finish, 46109. Albert Nye, New Washington, Ohio.

THE COMING SHEEP—Big, oily wool-mutton Delaine Merinos; satisfaction assured. H. M. Culbertson, Zanesville, O.

VIOLIN for sale cheap; sent on trial. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, Route 5, Rosedale, Kas.

5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list. It is free. DeKette Bros., Box 80, Jamestown, Mich.

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This pretty, new, one-piece house dress is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. The blouse closes at left side and has new Mandarin arm hole, with sleeveless inset. Round neck, trimmed with handsome collar; removable chemise. A four gore skirt is attached to the blouse. Closes at side of front and has reversed box plait in back. Empire or regulation waist line can be used. Very easily made—use cheviot, wool, sponge, crepe, chambray or any suitable material. Pattern No. 5944 is cut in sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Requires about 4 yards of 50-inch material and 2 yards insertion. To quickly introduce our big home and farm magazine we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 10 cts. for trial 3-months' subscription and enclose names of 5 housekeepers and we will send you this popular dress pattern free. Be sure to give size, also say you want dress pattern No. 5944.

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TWO HIGH AUTHORITIES ON MARKETING

Secretary of Agriculture Houston says:

In the field of marketing there is also danger that pressure will be brought to bear upon us to act everywhere before we are prepared to act intelligently anywhere. Not that assistance can not be given here and there, and not that the Department is not furnishing and will not furnish information of great practical value to individuals and communities. The Department has arranged its marketing investigations under five important subdivisions:

First, marketing surveys, methods and costs, including especially available market supplies in given production areas, demand at consuming centers, cold and other storages, marketing systems and prices, and costs of wholesale and retail distribution of farm products.

Second, transportation and storage problems, having in mind the elimination of waste and the study of problems connected with surplus market supplies, terminal and transfer facilities, including freight congestion, car supply, deterioration in transit, extension of the practice of precooling of perishable fruits and other special services.

Third, city marketing and distribution investigations, involving a study of the uses and limitations of farmers', municipal, wholesale and retail market houses, systems of city distribution, the promotion of direct dealing between producers and consumers by parcel post, express and freight.

Fourth, study and promulgation of market grades and standards; a consideration of sizes and suitability of packages and containers, methods of preparation of perishable products and the ultimate establishment, so far as practicable, of official market grades and standards for farm products.

Finally, co-operative production and marketing investigations. The Department has done much work in this field through various agencies. It has established standard cotton grades and has practically completed its standard corn grades. It has given much attention to the cold storage problems, to the packing and handling of perishable fruits. It is convinced, as you are, of the existing chaos and of the consequent wastes—waste resulting from faults on the part of the farmer in growing and handling of his products; waste resulting from the machinery of distribution, including physical equipment and physical handling; waste resulting from the manipulation of those middlemen who perform no clearful, useful and necessary service, and waste resulting from ignorance on the part of the consumer and of the producer and of the character of the product which is placed upon the market. The producer of any product is entitled to receive an exact price for the specific product which he offers, and the consumer is entitled to receive just the commodity he thinks he is paying for.

Dr. T. N. Carver, director of rural organization service in the Department of Agriculture, says:

As to organization in marketing in general, I think it is very important that the farmers remember that they are not likely to gain much by merely putting marketing experts out as though they were commercial travelers to sell stuff for the farmers. So far as I have discovered, the only marketing organizations that have succeeded permanently have succeeded for four reasons:

1. They have learned through their associations and discussion how to grow better products than they had grown before.
2. They have learned to grade and standardize their own products instead of selling them in a nondescript mass for others to grade and standardize.
3. They have adopted brands and trademarks for their graded products and protected the reputation of these brands and trademarks as carefully as business men protect their signatures.
4. They have taught the buying and consuming public as to the meaning of the brand or trademark and the quality of goods which it represents.

There is thus no magic about co-operation or organization. Its first beneficial result is to improve the quality of the service which the farmers themselves are trying to render. It makes them, therefore, deserve better success than they have been having before. Then by the use of intelligent methods the success which they have come to deserve is secured for them.

So the farthest the secretary has gone until this time is to investigate and continue to investigate. Any intelligent producer, and every business agent for a farmers' organization, knows now where the trouble is. They know that the trouble is in lack of control of their own products and lack of a definite knowledge of how much demand exists on each market and the lack of a system by which just enough supply, and no more, can be sent to each market. If these are the troubles, then why is it necessary to waste more time in investigations? If these are the troubles, and there is no cure for them, then let's submit and waste no more time and money that will find just these things. But if

there is a cure—if a system can be devised after months of further investigation—then why not devise the system now and put it to work at once? Such temporizing raises the suspicion as to whether the men are really sincere in their work. It looks a good bit like throwing sand in the farmers' eyes to bewilder them.

And Director Carver has not yet announced anything new. Everybody knows that choice products sell for more than inferior ones and that grading is important. But if a market is glutted with choice fruit or vegetables or grain, we have our old trouble of unprofitable prices. "Branded" and "trademarked" products are not a guarantee of profitable prices while the other fellows make the prices. What Dr. Carver means by "intelligent methods" we don't know. If he has a plan for intelligent methods of marketing he may hold the key to the problem. But he does not say so. On this important point he is vague, if he has touched on it at all.

Such declarations get farmers nothing and they go nowhere. Either the leaders don't know what to do or they are afraid they will hurt the "interests" if they go ahead and do something to bring the producers out of the wilderness.

We have often said that as long as farmers depend on other people, even the government, to give them a satisfactory business system, they will always be wanting it, but they will not have it. They must depend on themselves. They must be self-reliant. There are tens of thousands of them know now what their troubles are and they know better how to solve them than Dr. Carver will know in years. Farmers live with their business all the time and they have had their problems always with them. Secretary Houston and Dr. Carver are just learning as they admit—investigating. One farmer in each of one thousand communities co-operating with the Farmers Society of Equity can cure the disease before the doctors diagnose the case.

Meeting Dates

Emil E. Larsen, secretary Camino Local Clearing House, Camino, Cal., requests us to announce their regular meeting date, which is the last Saturday in each month

at 1 p. m. We are glad to do this, and we would like to do the same for other locals. UP-TO-DATE FARMING would be much more interesting and valuable if members and officers would use it more for society matters. The annual convention requested space for the news of the different parts of the country. The request was granted. We are now waiting for the news. Just think what it will mean to carry your announcements not only to all your members, but all the members in the country! Ready?

Bargains Depend

Nix—Yes, my wife is great for bargains. She won't buy a dollar's worth of anything unless she can get it for 90 cents. But when the dollar is coming from me she won't even take 99 cents

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING



Milne's Stump and Tree Puller

clears a two-acre circle with one sitting—pulls stumps, green trees and hedges quick and easy. You can pull trees faster than you can cut them down, leaving the land clear for cultivation.

All Steel Combination Stump Puller
Unbreakable—handy—rapid—powerful. The only machine on the market that can be set either stump-anchored or self-anchored. Double, Triple and Quadruple Attachments. Also Rotary Power Attachment for sawing, grinding, etc. Write for free catalogue.

MILNE MFG. CO., 835 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package Is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much. Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, manufacturer, 59 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

Buy With Your Neighbors—Save Fence Cost

Write us for special low prices on co-operative buying of Empire Fences. Get your neighbors to join you in ordering. We will quote you lowest wholesale factory prices. Joseph Stangle, Constantine, Mich., writes: "Empire fence can't be beat. My fence, put up seven years ago, as good as the day I got it. Expect neighbors to go in with me to make up big orders." Ask for FREE BOOK of facts about fence quality; illustrates and describes.

No. 9 Empire and Empire, Jr. Open Hearth Steel, Big Wires, heavily Galvanized

This book will show you why the No. 9 Empire and the Empire, Jr., made of Open Hearth Steel, great big wires, galvanized as a wire fence should be galvanized, will outlast any soft Bessemer steel fence ever made. It illustrates our big wires—the strong Empire knot that holds good as long as the fence. It will show you why Empire fences are proof against any and all kinds of weather, rust, rot—proof against the hardest use—why they do not sag, why they stay hog-tight and cat-

tle tight as long as they are in use—why they are by far the least expensive fences to buy in the long run. Farmers, everywhere, are investigating fence quality. Users insist on knowing the quality underneath, just as they know how to judge a horse. You cannot fool an experienced buyer with an old horse doped up—look like a good horse. You cannot fool an experienced buyer with a poor fence doped up to look like a good fence.

Bond Steel Post Co., 61 Maumee St., Adrian, Mich.

LOOK

\$65 Delivered

Complete Spreader in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Kentucky, and all Eastern States. Yes—I mean just what I say, and other states at a slight advance on account of higher freight.

Reliable Detroit American

It's the best you can buy at any price—lightest draft—fewer parts—true capacity—unlimited guarantee—30 days' Free Trial.

Tongueless Disc Harrows and Cultivators
At bargain prices and easy terms—same ironclad guarantee and 30 days' trial.

Write Me Now—My catalog is free
FRED C. ANDREWS, General Manager American Harrow Co., 14295 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

This Big Book Free



NEW Edison Phonograph (Mr. Edison's Latest Invention) Now Shipped FREE!

WRITE today for our new Edison catalog—the catalog that tells you all about the wonderful new model Edison with Mr. Edison's new diamond point reproducer—the new parlor grand style. It will also tell you about our new Edison offer! Now read:

The Offer:

We will send you the new model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the brand new records on an **absolutely free loan**.

We want you to hear all the waltzes, two steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, the old sacred hymns, every kind of comic and popular music, also your choice of the highest grade concerts and operas, as rendered by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison. **Then, when you are through with the outfit, you may send it back at our expense.**

Remember, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C.O.D. to us—no obligations to buy—a full free trial in your own home—**direct** from us—**direct** to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

The Reason: Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these new style Edisons, especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month. But even if no one buys, there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad anyway that we sent you the new Edison on our free trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the new Edison.

COUPON

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributor
Dept. 4051, Edison Block, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonographs.

Name _____

Address _____

Our New Edison Catalog Sent Free

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter, (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—**while this offer lasts**. Fill out the coupon today.

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributor
4051 Edison Block, Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Office:
355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Edison's Pet and Hobby



among all his wonderful inventions is his phonograph. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it: over 25 years of work on all these epoch-making inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected!

Endless Fun

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. Do you realize how a phonograph will enliven a home, will remake a home?



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will sit awestricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send the coupon today.**

THIS PONY FREE

"WHITE SOX"

"WHITE SOX" is a beautiful 3-year-old Shetland, almost solid black, with four white "stockings" and long silky mane and tail. He stands about 42 inches high and weighs around 300 pounds. We have already given away 157 ponies to boys and girls who joined our Pony Club and "White Sox" is just as fine as any of these other 157 beautiful ponies. This is saying a great deal when you consider that we go around to all the big pony farms and pick out the very best ponies we can get for children. "White Sox" is as gentle and lovable as any pet could be and is thoroughly broken to ride and drive. Hitched up in his nobby little pony cart, with his nickel trimmed harness flashing in the sunlight he makes the prettiest picture you ever saw. Not only is he pretty, but he can carry along a whole buggy load of happy children at a fast clip—faster than many big horses can. "White Sox" and his elegant outfit, described in the opposite column, can be yours if you are willing to do us a favor. Send us your name today and we will tell you just how to get him. Don't delay, but do just as our 157 happy pony winners did and send us your name at once.

WE WILL GIVE YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL THIS PONY WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT

DO YOU WANT
THIS OUTFIT?



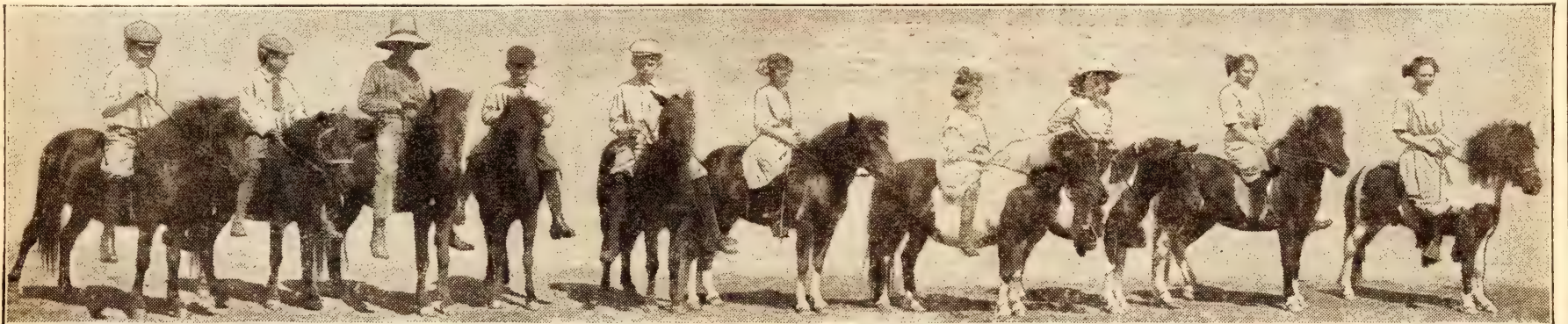
SEND US YOUR NAME TODAY

IF YOU WANT TO OWN "WHITE SOX"

THE OUTFIT

ALONG with "White Sox" we send the finest and most complete Pony Outfit that you ever saw. A stylish four wheeled pony buggy—strong and easy riding—a handsome black, nickel trimmed harness and a hand made saddle and Indian horsehair riding bridle. No matter how rich a child's parents might be they could not buy him a better or more complete outfit than we send with "White Sox" to you or some other boy or girl. The horsehair bridle is made especially for us by an old cowboy at Deer Lodge, Montana, and is hand woven out of many-colored horsehair—red, black, yellow, green and white. It is woven into beautiful Indian designs, mounted with fluffy hair tassels, and the reins end in a real cowboy quirt. You will be the first to have one of these bridles in your neighborhood if you send us your name and get "White Sox" and his whole Outfit. We had just as soon send this wonderful Pony and Outfit to you as to any other boy or girl but you must send your name and address right away so we can tell you all about our easy plan. Use the coupon below, and mail it now.

AS soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to go ahead and get "White Sox" for your own. We have a wonderful Pony Club that gives Shetland Ponies to its members and you can join this club without spending a cent of your own money and thus be eligible to get a pony free. Don't let anybody persuade you that you can't get this beautiful little pony and outfit because our plan of giving away ponies is different from others. The fact that we have already given away 157 ponies to boys and girls in 30 different states, from the state of Vermont to the state of California, several going over 1,800 miles from St. Paul, is proof that we give ponies away. The postmaster or banker in your town knows that the Webb Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, established for more than 30 years, is one of the largest publishing houses in the United States and can afford to give away ponies to advertise its papers. We never heard of one of the 157 members of our Pony Club to whom we have already given ponies until they wrote and told us they wanted a pony and that is why you must send us your name and address at once if you want us to send you "White Sox" and his dandy Outfit.



WE HAVE GIVEN AWAY 157 PONIES

HERE ARE THE NAMES OF A FEW OF OUR 157 LUCKY PONY WINNERS

"Bob," John B. Corn, Jr., Pulaski Co., Arkansas.
"Sweetheart," Lillias E. T. Howe, Nevada Co., California.
"Pippin," Doris Navarette, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.
"Pal," Julia Federer, Champaign Co., Illinois.
"Heinie," Clarence Niemoeller, Bartholomew Co., Indiana.
"Justin," Norma Thorsen, Palo Alto Co., Iowa.
"Jerry," Cleta Johnson, Douglas Co., Kansas.
"Keno," Vanessa Lykins, Bourbon Co., Kentucky.
"Merry," Isabelle Whitcraft, Baltimore Co., Maryland.
"Clipper," Adelaide J. Stever, Bristol Co., Mass.

"Peter," Charley Mahoney, Chippewa Co., Michigan.
"Star," Clarence Grover, Trail Co., Minnesota.
"Mac," Ruth Mead, Saline Co., Missouri.
"Reggie," Clifford Smith, Yellowstone Co., Montana.
"Bumps," Barton Lewis, Dawes Co., Nebraska.
"Busy," John H. Albrecht, Jr., Camden Co., New Jersey.
"Sultan," Donald M. Robinson, Saratoga Co., New York.
"Silver-Tips," Georgia Lee Barringer, Stanley Co., N. Car.
"Paddy," Grace McGogy, McIntosh Co., N. Dakota.
"Flo," Lloyd Thomas, Allen Co., Ohio.

"Peaches," Alicia M. Davenport, Klamath Co., Oregon.
"Dapple," Ernest L. Heckert, York Co., Pennsylvania.
"Irene," Colgate M. Searle, Kent Co., Rhode Island.
"Cupid," Edna Evans, Moody Co., So. Dakota.
"Lady," Marion Jones, Franklin Co., Tennessee.
"Zip," Ella L. Fullam, Randolph Co., Vermont.
"Lulu," Louise Damron, Benford Co., Virginia.
"Scotty," Catherine Rohrbach, Pacific Co., Washington.
"Princess," Geneva Holt, Nicholas Co., W. Virginia.
"Polly," Alfred Hokenstad, Dane Co., Wisconsin.

NOTICE WE PRINT THE NAMES OF 30 OF OUR 157 LUCKY PONY WINNERS. We would gladly print the whole 157 names if we had room for them here, but we will send them to you just as soon as we hear from you. Possibly some of these happy children live in your county or a county near you and, if so, you probably know them because our Lucky Pony Winners are the best known children in their neighborhoods. However, it doesn't make any difference where you live; if you send us your name and are the lucky child to get "White Sox," he and his whole outfit will be shipped without one cent of cost to you. If you send us your name the day you read this, we will send you 1,000 votes for "White Sox" and also a big surprise that will double your chances of getting a Shetland Pony. We haven't room to explain it here, but we will tell you as soon as we hear from you. Remember, you can't get "White Sox" until you send us your name and become a member of the Pony Club, so sit down and write us at once. Don't miss this grand opportunity!

EVERY CLUB MEMBER GETS A PRIZE.

Every single child who sends us his name and joins our Pony Club will receive a handsome prize of his own choosing. Besides the Pony Outfit (and the Big Surprise we have for you), we will give bicycles, diamond rings, sewing machines, rifles, cameras, gold watches, flashlights and many other wonderful rewards that you never could get until now. Of course, "White Sox" and his dandy Outfit is the best prize of all and you have the same opportunity to get him as any other boy or girl if you send us your name now.

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY.

Our ponies are given away so quickly that you will be more sure of getting this one if you sit right down now and send us the coupon with your name and address or a letter (either way will be alright). The work we require you to do to be a full-fledged Pony Club Member, eligible to get "White Sox," is so easy that any child who could drive a pony can do it. We shall write you promptly just as soon as we hear from you.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO

THE FARMER'S WIFE PONY CLUB
549 WEBB BLDG. ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE FARMER'S WIFE PONY CLUB,
549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.:

Please send me pictures of "White Sox" and tell me about your Pony Club and also tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I have no pony and want to belong to the Pony Club and own "White Sox."

NAME _____

P. O. _____

R. F. D. _____ STATE _____



WHO WANTS ME?

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR 1000 VOTES FOR "WHITE SOX"

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

February First, 1914

Number 3



Does This Remind You---?

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL
TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Monarch Guaranteed Steel Stump Puller

Best in the World—Send for Proof
It's best in the world, best in construction. Far ahead of all on improvements. Made in our own factory, backed by 20 years' experience.

MONARCH STEEL STUMP PULLER

Guaranteed for 5 Years
Send for copy of this guarantee.

Stump Pulling now easy work
Our new double and triple power machines with latest improvements make stump pulling easy. Clear from 1 to 6 acres per day.

Don't Buy the Ordinary Kind—Investigate the Monarch
Compare the Mighty Monarch with the ordinary stump puller. Test it. Find out about the improvements and equipment we give you. Send for catalog and guarantee, Zimmerman Steel Co., Dept. U-F, Lone Tree, Iowa.

Milne's Stump and Tree Puller

clears a two-acre circle with one sitting—pulls stumps, green trees and hedges quick and easy. You can pull trees faster than you can cut them down, leaving the land clear for cultivation.

All Steel Combination Stump Puller
Unbreakable—handy—rapid—powerful. The only machine on the market that can be set either stump-anchored or self-anchored. Double, Triple and Quadruple Attachments. Also Rotary Power Attachment for sawing, grinding, etc. Write for free catalogue.

MILNE MFG. CO., 835 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

Get My Big FREE BOOK OF Buggy Bargains

BOHON'S BLUE GRASS BUGGIES
FROM FACTORY TO YOU

I am proud of it! It is the best buggy book ever issued. I want you to have it, even if you don't think you will buy a buggy this year. It tells the story—how my buggies are built, how they are tested in ways no "store buggy" can stand, illustrates many finished "jobs" in colors, tells how to select your own choice as to style, color, upholstery, etc.; best of all it proves that when you buy a BOHON "BLUE GRASS" BUGGY, you

SAVE \$25 TO \$50

You see I sell direct from my factory—no dealer, agent or salesman to draw profits or expenses. It's all explained in this book, together with my 30-day free road trial offer, etc. Send for the book—a postal will do, DO IT TODAY.

D. T. BOHON
146 Main St., Harrodsburg, Ky.

The Old Way Was a Good Way

All the grain came out when the straw was beaten with a pitchfork. We have built the same principle into the Red River Special Thresher. The Red River Special beats it out.

Hire a Red River Special And Save Your Thresh Bill

William Marsh, and six other farmers of Langdon, North Dakota, say: "It beats all the grain out of the straw and saves time and thresh bills for the farmer." Insist upon having a Red River Special. Your thresherman will be glad to get this machine if you tell him you want it to do your work. You have the privilege of specifying the machine. It's your grain. Look for a man who owns or will buy a Red River Special—the only thresher that beats out the grain. Write us for "Thresher Facts."

Nichols & Shepard Company
(In continuous business since 1848)
Builders of Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors
Battle Creek, Michigan

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters From the Editors to the Readers

EVERY MAN has an ambition, and that ambition is to accomplish some certain work. Ambition is not that which impels us to work for food and clothing. Nature does that for us. Hunger makes us work for food—comfort makes us work for clothing and shelter. After these are satisfied then ambition comes along and stirs our souls to do something more. Our ambition, dear readers, is to help make farming more profitable. It is our greatest ambition not only to help along as many individual farmers as we can through the columns of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, with information they can use profitably, but to bring about a new condition of affairs in the business world that will make farming, or agriculture, as a whole, superior to anything it has ever been. We want to see agriculture organized and in control of its own affairs in the world's business. This ambition is not impossible of realization. In a few short years the great work can be accomplished. We believe that the co-operative idea is just beginning to be understood, and as soon as it is understood and the great body of farmers know conditions as they are in the business world, so far as those conditions affect the welfare of the farmer, they will be able to act in co-operation, nation-wide, and will do so. It is our ambition and purpose, therefore, to discover the facts of the great business world which deals with land and the products of land and give them to our readers so they may know and understand, and thus be able to act intelligently and with effect.

First, we want farmers to know what other farmers are doing in the way of raising crops, breeding live stock, increasing fertility of the soil, improving methods and equipment, and finding markets. The best known methods should be made a matter of common knowledge. We are doing what we can to make them so, for not only is every farmer entitled to the best there is in method, for his own and his family's welfare, but the time is at hand when the nation needs all his farm is capable of producing profitably.

Second, although farming has long been considered an independent avocation, it is far from being so today, and becomes less so each year. Farming, or rather successful and profitable farming, depends as much or more on other things than it does on the farm and the farmer. Legislation has something to do with it. Banking has something to do with it. Railroads and transportation have much to do with it. Big Business, such as manufacturing machinery, fertilizer, and the raw materials of the farms for consumption, has much to do with it. Marketing, which includes the whole gamut of local buyers, commission men, brokers, wholesalers and retailers, has a very great deal to do with it. Farming, in its present disorganized condition, is anything but independent. It should be—must be—made independent before it can be as profitable as it should be. But it can not be made so until the farmers know just how to relieve it of its dependence on these many outside influences, and this in turn can not be possible unless farmers as a class know what these other interests are doing and how they are doing it. Realizing the great necessity of this kind of education, UP-TO-DATE FARMING is engaged in teaching its readers the facts of their dependence, under present conditions, upon others.

Third, with full faith in the ability of the farmers once in possession of the facts to so manage their affairs, both individually and collectively that they can organize their great industry on a basis which will give them the greatest possible degree of independence and making farming wonderfully prosperous, and give them an honored and enviable position in the affairs of civilization, we try to point out the paths of agricultural endeavor that will lead us up to this higher plane. They way appears plain, and when all have seen it it will be made easy.

So we have undertaken to teach facts as we find them; what the state and national departments of agriculture are doing; what the lawmakers have done and are about to do, and how their action will affect farmers; what is done with the products received from farmers; and last, and most important of all, build up an organization so that farmers can act both intelligently and effectively in the co-operative control of the great business of agriculture, both locally and nationally.

Our ambition is to see agriculture become the most influential, as well as the most important business in the world. It is a great undertaking and we sincerely believe it to be a worthy ambition.

What Should be Done With Them?

Men who set forth to do something out of the regular order of things have always had to contend with the professional croaker—the pessimist whose faith in anything is so small it could travel a thousand years in the shell of a mustard seed without reaching the center. They are avowed enemies of progress. A man goes forth with a spade to plant an apple tree, with hope in his heart. He chooses a spot and begins to dig when the croaker comes along, stops, lengthens his face and loosens his tongue. "You can't plant a tree there," he says. "The ground is too hard. If you do plant it it won't grow; if it does grow it won't bear fruit; if it should have fruit it won't be marketable in size or color; if it should be marketable you can't get anything for it; if you should eat it yourself it will give you the stomach ache." Ye gods! Would it not be justifiable homicide to plant the pessimist along with the tree?

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL
TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

EXCHANGE BOOK—Hundreds of farms, etc., everywhere for honest trade. GRAHAM BROS., Eldorado, Kansas.

FLORIDA Fruit, Vegetable and Stock Farm Land. Peace River region. Low price. Join our big farms. Help wanted.
FARWELL & SONS, 70 Fenelon St., Dubuque, Iowa

LANDOLOGY A magazine giving the FACTS in regard to the land situation. 32 months' trial subscription. FREE If for a home or investment you are thinking of buying good farm land, simply write me a letter marking it "PERSONAL" and say "Mail LandoLOGY and all particulars free."

Address: **LLOYD W. SKINNER, Gen. Mgr.**
Skidmore Land Co., 32 Hall Ave., Marinette, Wis.

Steel Shoe Book Saves You \$20!

1 Pair Outlasts 3 to 6 Pairs All-Leathers FREE

The comfort, economy and durability of Steel Shoes is amazing. Thousands throwing away leather-soled shoes, boots, rubbers, etc. Steel Shoes keep feet dry. No colds, sore throat, rheumatism. Saving in doctors' bills more than pays for them. They fit fine and feel easy—no corns, bunions or soreness. Write for book. The Sale of Steel, learn how to save \$20 shoe money.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, The Steel Shoe Man. Dept. 214 Racine, Wis.

GO TO WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmers son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

G. W. Aird,
215 Traction Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Get Your Canadian Home From the Canadian Pacific

The Home Maker

We will make you a long time loan—you can move on the land at once—your Canadian farm will make you independent and

We Give You 20 Years to Pay

Rich Canadian land, \$11 to \$30 per acre—one-twentieth down. Long before final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself.

We Lend You \$2000

For Farm Improvements Only

No other security than the land. You are given twenty years to pay with interest at 6%. In case of approved land purchaser, we advance live stock to the value of \$1,000 on a loan basis.

Or if you want a place already established, you will find one on our Ready-Made-Farm. All planned by our experts, and our service and advice is yours free.

This Great Offer Is Based On Good Land

Finest on earth for general mixed farming—irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Located on or near railway. The famous Canadian West has magnificent soil, good climate, churches, public schools, good markets, good hotels, unexcelled transportation—and 20 years to pay. Time is precious. Write today.

E. L. THORNTON, Colonization Agent
Canadian Pacific Railway
Colonization Department
112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns. Ask for information on industrial and business openings.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

One year, 50 cents; three years, \$1. If paid in advance. If not paid in advance, 60 cents a year.
Canadian subscription, 25 cents a year extra for postage.
In changing your address always give old as well as new address. Old subscribers should always send the address label clipped from the paper or wrapper with renewal, if possible.

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 1, 1914

No. 3

Balanced Rations

'Tis the coward who quits at misfortune,
'Tis the knave who changes each day,
'Tis the fool who wins half the battle
And then throws his chances away.
The time to succeed is when others,
Discouraged, show traces of tire.
The battle is fought on the home stretch,
And won twixt the flag and the wire.

It is the fulfillment, not the promise,
that counts.

There never was an over-production
of kindness.

The middlemen are now right in the
center of things.

The measure of a farmer's ability
is found in the margin of his profits.

The man who makes his head save
his heels keeps both in good condition.

Quality crops are the kind to grow,
provided you can grow a quantity of them.

There's a new disease amongst potatoes
called "black heart." It's an old disease among men.

Sam Saxon says about the most disastrous
poultry disease he knows about
is chicken fever in a man.

As a rule, the man who thinks he
is "some pumpkins" is partly right.
He is at least mostly punk.

The oil well faker with the lubricated
tongue is a pretty smooth gent
who should be let well alone.

How the youngsters do enjoy the
Cadet's columns. They are making
things lively in their department.

A fellow wants to be mighty sure
he will not want to come back before
he burns his bridges behind him.

There are some things about poultry
we didn't tell in our Poultry Number.
Never mind—you'll get them all later.

Nearly every fellow who picks up a
pen and starts in to write an article
on farming begins by saying "Your
farm is a factory."

Over 64,000 farmers in Michigan
have long distance telephone connections
in their homes. Farmers are not
so much behind times, after all.

When a man has trouble with his
gasoline engine he blames the machine
when ten to one the source of the
trouble is mostly in his own head.

If your boy is hankering for a course
at the agricultural college, tell him
about the article on page 7. It may
give him hope and encouragement.

Sam Saxon says the farmer who is
slowest to believe what he reads in a
farm paper is quickest to bite at some
fool proposition of a slick-tongued fakir.

Three years ago we were about the
only people in the country preaching
co-operation. Now everybody's doing
it, and they'll all be teaching controlled
marketing soon. Verily, the world do
move.

The up-lift movement is contagious.
The tenant wants to raise the rent.
The farmer plans to raise a crop. The
railroads are trying to raise their rates.
Union labor is out to raise wages. Even
the wicked sinner is for the up-lift—he
goes out to raise the d—l. Onward
and upward ho!



UP-TO-DATE FARMING TEACHINGS VERIFIED

"The high cost paid by consumers * * indicates there is plenty of room for lowering costs of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing production. * * However desirable increased production may be from the consumers' standpoint, it does not follow that such increase would result in increased income per farm, or that prices paid by consumers would be lower. * * This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem which will have to be solved by improved methods of marketing through better organization of farmers."—From the official report of Secretary Houston, U. S. Department of Agriculture. See editorial below.

Real Conditions and Actual Needs

The Facts Have Been Forced to the Top

WHAT we are going to print below is nothing new to readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. For many years we have told the public that increased production, however desirable, is no remedy for the "high cost of living," nor does the prosperity of the farmers or of the country depend upon that. Our argument was that the farmers already produced a surplus, and the greater the surplus the less it was worth to those whose labor produced it, and that it added nothing to the supply for those who needed it. This argument seemed so different from what the world had previously understood that it was ignored in official life, and the schools and the press continued to teach and urge greater production as the one thing for the farmers to learn and to do. Former Secretary Wilson's figures, in spite of the hands through which they passed, showed different, but the idea was so startling and so apparently absurd that the facts were ignored and agricultural "extension" trains gave forth their supposedly awakening sounds throughout the

country and scheme after scheme, backed by millions of money, was inaugurated to induce heavier yields.

No remedy came. The farmers worked, crops grew, surpluses were marketed and valuable products went to waste or were destroyed. Over the wasting piles of what the farmers could not sell they had to accept meager prices for what was taken, and the consumers were compelled to pay exorbitant prices for what they used. We kept up our fight. The people read and wondered and by and by believed. But not so the press and the schools. And not so the politicians who were seeking place and power. They feared the ruling forces, and dared not condemn what seemed to be popular in high places, nor to admit facts that powerful influences did not desire should be made known.

But ours is a government of the people, and truths that affect all can not always be hidden. If persistently, faithfully and honestly brought out they will be seen. The light will shine in spite of the clouds that may for a

(Continued on Page 5)

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"The maple sugar camp is not what it used to be."—The Country Gentleman. Well, neither is the maple sugar.

"It is foolish for any man to prophesy higher prices for fat cattle."—Farm and Fireside. It will always be foolish to prophesy prices on any kind of farm products as long as the present market system prevails.

"A liberal dose of ordinary old-fashioned honesty in the business world, that led men to sell things for exactly what they were, will clear up the commercial atmosphere."—The Breeders' Gazette. That's another product the demand for which is somewhat greater than the supply.

"City boys will figure in the future development of agriculture."—Isaac Coleman (a city-bred farmer). Ike, a lot of our farmers think some of the "city boys" are doing too much of the "figuring" in the present developments in agriculture for the good of the business. How about it?

"I have been interested in the great problem of dining from early youth."—Doctor Harvey W. Wiley. You've got nothing on us at that, Doc. The first thing we did after our arrival in this world was to hunt up a free lunch counter, and we didn't stop to notice whether the food supply was guaranteed under the pure-food laws or not.

"The United States Government spent four hundred and forty million dollars last year on the War, the Navy and the Pension Departments; it spent only about twenty millions in the interest of agriculture. Such a policy is shortsighted and unjust, neglecting as it does the nation's greatest material asset and the ultimate source of business vigor and public welfare."—The Atlanta Journal. AMEN!

"In a newly established home which is filled with love and installment furniture the cook stove is used for the first few years as a domestic science experiment station. As nearly all cook stoves are made of sheet iron, they do not feel these experiments nearly so much as the rest of the family."—Kimball's Dairy Farmer. In a home like this the top shelf in the kitchen safe should be reserved for a row of patent medicine bottles.

"The truth is there are both advantages and disadvantages in every farming region. If a man is going to move let him first investigate the difficulties of the new country, as compared with his own. When he has done that thoroughly, he frequently won't move."—Oklahoma Farmer Stockman. Anyhow, he won't move frequently. The moving bug, whose bite causes emigration fever has caused as much loss as the cattle tick or the chinch-bug.

"We must look on the cheerful side of things. When winter comes we must look forward to spring. In spring we must look forward to summer. In summer we must anticipate the joys of autumn."—Green's Fruit Grower. We do that, Brother Green, all of us, all the time. We always wish in winter for the summer, and when July's hot sun draws the perspiration from every pore, we are keen for January. But is that looking on the bright side of things?

Let's Take the Bull By the Horns

Why all this hesitation
And long deliberation?
Why stand in contemplation
When Duty points the way?
When there's work to do go do it.
Take right hold and wade right through it.
Our duty's plain, so let's go to it
Without any more delay.

IF THERE is one thing that stands out clear and strong, acknowledged by all thinking men, it is the fact that the present and future welfare of the farmer depends to a very great degree upon the organization of a co-operative marketing system. A few years ago, when UP-TO-DATE FARMING, as a voice crying in the wilderness, pointed out this great problem, and the way to its successful solution, not many men believed it. Not because they disbelieved it on well-defined grounds, but because they had not given it thought, or become acquainted with the inside facts. Today all the foremost students of agricultural conditions, all farmers who have given careful thought to it, are agreed that the one thing most needed is a reformed marketing system, and that such a system can only be built and successfully operated through the organization of farmers.

There may be, doubtless are many farmers, who do not acquiesce in this view. Some think such an organization is impossible. Some are discouraged by the failure of some organizations to make co-operative effort profitable. These opinions and beliefs are unnecessary impediments in the way of true progress.

In the past these obstructionist views were encouraged by the leaders of thought and action, for the leaders themselves held them to be sound and true. But now they see differently, as is evidenced by a few selections, taken at random from several sources. They show how definitely all thinking minds must come to the same conclusion. Read them:

Words of Francis E. McGovern, Governor of Wisconsin:

Better farming, better business, better living, but the greatest of these is better business. It is indeed the key to the other two. We can not have better living on the farm without increased prosperity that will come with the employment of more modern business methods and we can not hope better farming will continue long unless it is made to pay. Present waste in the distributive processes must be eliminated. A more direct line must connect the producer and consumer. All this means a reorganization of the distributive process as it is now conducted.

Dr. T. N. Carver, political economist of wide repute, and chief of the Bureau of Rural Organization in the Department of Agriculture, in a recent interview declared:

The first great problem is intelligent organization. Mere organization for organization's sake amounts to nothing. On the other hand, intelligent organization has done wonders in many industries.

Dr. Clarence J. Owens, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress, and a man of unusual business judgment, acumen, and foresight says:

The movement in which we are engaged seeks added strength for our farmers. There have come changes in the organization of civilization today which our farmers have not adopted. Among capitalists it is called combination, among laborers unionism. For the farmers we speak of it as co-operation. But the farmers have not yet learned this lesson. Obviously our democracy can not maintain that balance essential to its existence if our rural forces continue in this state of disorganization as opposed to the astounding organization of the forces of capital and labor. It is essential first to better the financial standing of our farmers and increase their production through the influence of better prices. We must increase the control of the producers over the marketing of their products, strengthen the position of the farmers as buyers and weld force. Whether you see it or not now, this problem is of direct and vital importance to you—to every American.

Frank Blackford, Ohio State Farmer's Institute lecturer, said on January 2, at the Geneva, O., Institute:

Nowadays the farmer is obliged to sell at the middleman's price. Farmers should co-operate with each other; some one should be selected to care for the sale of all produce. Instead of all growers of crops taking

their produce to the cities every morning, for instance, why not one farmer see to the sale of the produce. The farmer must set his prices like the automobile dealer does. With co-operation the farmer would do this.

A prominent Oregon Granger's view:

I am assured that the farmers of Douglas County are ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with every other organization, co-operative or otherwise, in supporting any plan that will equitably solve the problem of marketing our farm products. This problem must be solved by our joint efforts, or not at all.—C. E. Blanchard in the Portland Oregonian.

Richard Dalton of Hannibal, Missouri, president of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, said:

Individually the members of the board are back of the co-operative selling idea. It means dollars in the pocket of every Missouri fruit grower to realize the value of united effort in selling, for it gives the small grower the benefit of prices obtained by co-operation and also gives him the benefit of better freight rates.

From the Jackson (Miss.) News:

Not until there are more adequate and efficient methods of distribution with more economical means of exchange will the producer or the consumer enjoy the full benefit of abundant harvests. The pith of the problem lies in the marketing. Every city should have its central market, and every rural community some co-operative plan for reaching them.

What our present Secretary of Agriculture thinks along this line is plainly set forth in the cartoon in this issue and in extracts taken from the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, recently sent to Congress commented on elsewhere.

The path of progress to future success is plain. Our duty is clear. The way is open, and opportunity calls. But it tries the patience of the few workers in the field to hear so much talk, and see so little action on the part of others. Why stand idle, with hands in pockets, wagging tongues when there is wood to cut, and an axe leaning against the chopping block?

The thing to be done is to settle upon a plan for the rapid organization of every locality, so the crops from that locality may be properly graded, and shipped at the right time to the right place. To obtain the degree of co-operation necessary to properly distribute the products requires that all these local points be organized into a system. The work immediately before all who admit the need of organized co-operation amongst farmers, is to have men of ability in every community to form local organizations and make them parts of the great co-operative system.

We maintain that if all those who are now teaching the necessity of co-operation would unite in this work of building the actual machinery for co-operative work, lending their aid and influence, it could be accomplished quickly. Give the farmers a basic organization in which they can believe as fully as they believe in their government, and they will not hesitate to unite with it, and stick to it. We need no new organization of national character. We only need the adoption, by all organizations, of a federation for co-operative marketing, in which all members of local and general organizations can co-operate in the government and management of a national marketing system, as the citizens of each state in the United States take part in the maintenance of the national government.

This paper has reason to believe the plan we teach is correct, and that there is no reason why this plan should not be adopted, and the marketing reform built thereon. We believe fully that if all advocates of organized agriculture would lend their active support to this plan, and work together to complete it, the entire rural population

would follow their lead. Think what it would mean if all farm papers, all agricultural leaders were to act unitedly in promoting one great federation of this kind.

There's too much talk about co-operation in proportion to what is being done. Let those who talk co-operation do some of it. Let them get together, and work together along the same lines to the same end. Is not this what co-operation means? Gentlemen, there are enough of us to take the bull by the horns. Then why continue to bandy words?

It may be well to state here that UP-TO-DATE FARMING wants to hear from every farmer or other person who

wants to see such a system established. We want to hear from men who have the ability and willingness to aid in the organizing of rural communities. We want to hear from local marketing associations who feel the need of greater control of their products through a national system of distribution. For ten years we have been helping to build such a system. Organized associations, large and small, from coast to coast and from Canada to the gulf, are now in successful operation, and are prima facie evidence of the faith and works of the publishers and subscribers of this paper. We are willing to work with every one who will take an active, constructive part in the task before us.

The Enormity of It

SECRETARY HOUSTON, with the aid of his army of "experts," reports that the total value of the farm products of the United States, all products, including live stock, for 1913 were worth, at the prices paid, ten billion dollars. We are glad for farmers to be successful, and for their labor to be rewarded. This is the greatest report of values ever made for a year's farm production. Yet the production itself was by no means the largest. In almost all parts of the country the yield was reduced, and in many places important crops were nearly a failure. The live stock supply was decidedly small, and so was that great staple, corn. Nor were prices paid the farmers much larger than usual, and in many good farming regions, ordinarily successful farmers, instead of having a surplus, are actually short on home supplies. And yet the production is estimated at Washington to be worth ten billion dollars!

It is not our purpose to dispute the figures, but we wish our readers, especially the farmers, to understand what it means. There is not a billion of seconds in thirty years. If the estimate of the Department of Agriculture is correct, the farm crops of the United States during the year 1913 were worth more dollars than there are seconds in three hundred years! It is easy to write a million and it is just about as easy to write a billion, but when it comes to counting it is a very different

matter. No man, beginning at the usual age of work time and working the usual hours of the laborer, could count a billion dollars in single pieces during a lifetime.

The Department says about half of that ten billion dollars worth of products was surplus, and was, therefore, to be sold by the farmers. That would give the farmers a cash income for that year's work of five billion dollars, or as many dollars as there are seconds in one hundred and fifty years! The census shows there are six million farms in the United States. That estimate would make the average value of the products of each farm for that year \$1,666, and the cash income of each farm, the value of the surplus production, \$833. We shall not ask each farmer if he got his \$833 above the products he used himself, but we would like to ask those who are so determined that there must be a farm mortgage or bond loan system to enable the farmers to borrow money on their homes, if such a system is really needed? A class of people, those of a single vocation, that can CREATE in a year more money value than there is of money in all the world, ought to be able to get along without giving their homes into the control of the money lenders, the money power, the purpose of whose business is to absorb the values of the world, including the homes of the people. We want our readers to understand the selfish hypocrisy of these pretended friends.

Destroying the Surplus

THOSE in high official circles are beginning to admit that under the present marketing system surplus production adds but little to the abundance of the supply and does not reduce the price charged the consumers. Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture recently had a conversation with a number of congressmen on this subject and it is reported that Representative Taylor of New York said it was a common practice of the city dealers to throw overboard boat loads of fish so they could keep up the high prices because of an apparent scarcity. Mr. Houston is reported to have said he had heard of corn and cotton being burned for the same purpose. We have information that it is a common practice to send car load after car load of bananas and other southern fruits that had been shipped to the St. Louis market out from that city and dump them in the nearby rivers, not because nobody needed them in the city, but because adding them to the supply would compel the reduction of the retail price. Humanity would suggest that if they were worth nothing on the market a free distribution among the poor would be better than to destroy them, but the present market control does not listen to the voice of humanity.

It is a well-known fact, especially in the centers of production, that the market control not only dictates the prices to both producers and consumers, but that it limits the quantity to be purchased, and, no matter what the commodity, when enough has been received to supply the demand at the high prices, the market is practically closed and the remainder goes to waste in the fields, orchards or gardens, or, if already shipped, it is destroyed at the market centers. Thus go to waste every year in this country great quantities of fruits, vegetables and even the more substantial products.

We are glad the country's official life is beginning to discuss this feature of present marketing and distribution, for such discussion will inevitably arouse public indignation to the extent of compelling a remedy. It will also convince those who are so constantly urging increased production that there is something to add to their work if the world be at all benefited thereby.

We have only this additional remark to make: If those in authority, those having power to act in the interest of the whole people, know these things and fail to take effective action to prevent them, they are unworthy the positions they occupy and the powers the public has conferred upon them.

The Sterilized Milk Problem

SMART MEN must be constantly doing something—something that other people have not done. The world would not know they were smart if they didn't. For years now there has been much worry about the use of sterilized milk. Mothers were taught that it was dangerous to feed their children anything but sterilized milk. Those who could not get it were compelled to feed their babies on ordinary milk as it came from the cow, but they did so in constant fear that they were endangering the health or even the lives of their children. Those who could get it paid high prices for it, thus trenching upon their resources and spending money they seriously needed for other things. But at that cost some new industries were built up, sterilizing and bottling milk, which has become quite a business.

But there are other smart men. Robert Mond, a scientific chemist, now declares that sterilized milk is dangerous food for children, and Sir Almroth Wright says the same thing. These men, including Dr. Koch, argue that sterilizing the milk destroys its natural nutritive qualities so that it fails to nourish the infants to whom it is fed, and thus leaves them in a weakened condition and subject to the usual human ailments without the power to resist the attacks. This is at least encouraging to those who have had to bring up their children in the old-time way!

All this reminds us of the present rage for "expert" teaching. Farmers must be taught how to farm. Millions of money must be drawn from the people to pay these "expert" teachers to thread the country roads in their automobiles, as some one suggests, to tell the farmers what fools they have been all these years, and show them how they must do to make this field and that one do its best. All this must be done in spite of the fact that, as Secretary Houston himself says, the farmers of this country are producing enormous surpluses for export to foreign countries. They are now producing more than is needed, but we are told they are not doing it in the right way, and an army of "experts" need jobs. Taking a more serious view of it, how many of them would teach the same methods, and how many would teach next year as they taught this? And how long would it be until the theories of the "experts" would be found to be entirely wrong, as in the case of the sterilized milk?

And there are wise men in other nooks and corners of Uncle Sam's farm. They have discovered that the farmers must borrow money to help them in their business, and they must get it from some source different from the ordinary. It is not enough that the present opportunities for borrowing are open to the farmers as well as to others, and that there never yet has been a time when a farmer could not get money to meet actual needs. There must be a "string" of banks arranged for his special benefit that must have tied to it a "string" that will be at the other end attached to the farmers' homes. The dullest farmer, or patriot, of any calling, ought to see that that "string" is the chief attraction of the wise men who have discovered the great need of a special rural credit system. The farmers are the only creators of wealth in the world and last year, the worst crop year of many, they created greater value than all the money of the world would buy. But that offered no opportunity for the money power to get a hold on the farms, and a better way than the present has been discovered. How do we know it is a better way? A commission has been sent over to Europe to learn how it is done there. But we fought the great war of independence to win the right to do things different from the way they do them in Europe, and since then we have become a great

nation. We are doing very well, aren't we? Raising more than our people need, and sending millions to the hungry of other lands. When farmers need money they can get it, or will be able to do so when they learn to properly dispose of the great wealth they create. The children that are fed on the fresh milk as it comes from the cow grow and are strong, as they have been for hundreds of years, and their parents are not worrying about the sterilized commodity. Let onward and upward be the words of progress, but the farmers will possibly do just as well if these peculiar "experts" go a little slow.

The Farmer Who Thinks

THERE'S an old saying we've all made use of many times, and we may have believed we were voicing a great truth when we said it. Yet, fact is, we were putting our O. K. on one of the greatest falsehoods—the most damaging delusions of this or any other age. We refer to the saying "You can't teach an old dog new tricks." When ever we want to excuse ourselves, or explain some failure of our own or of others to do duties they are neglecting, or to take advantage of opportunities ahead. When we get to running in a rut and are advised to get out, change our way of doing things, become up-to-date and adopt new, improved methods, we say "Oh, what's the use? We've lived so far, and the old way is good enough. Besides, 'you can't teach an old dog new tricks'." The thing is neither literally or figuratively true. Old dogs, and common cur dogs at that, do often learn new tricks. Every man who knows much about dogs knows the truth of this. It is perhaps impossible to break some old dogs of old tricks, which is altogether a different proposition. And in some respects, men and dogs are something alike. It is not the old way of doing things that is a habit with us—it is the old way of thinking. What we need most is to get out of the mental ruts we've let our minds travel year after year, and begin to think deeper, reason more, and get a broader grasp on the affairs of the world as they effect us as individuals. We've been in the habit of setting down any new idea as some scheme or pipe dream, without taking the trouble to dig deep down into the details and see whether or not the idea is good or bad. That is a habit we must break. It's a rut we must abandon. Thinking is a new trick we must learn, not only learn to think but to think deep, and reach right conclusions.

Take your own neighborhood as an example. The farmers who are having the least success are those who don't try to learn anything from the work or experience of others. The progressive, up-to-date, money-making farmer is the thinking farmer, and he thinks because he reads the best books and papers, and they give him something worth while to think about. The man who reads is made to think. A brain that cannot get a good idea from a book or a paper, and then turn it to

good account is of little use to the head that holds it. Any man, with a spark of life or ambition in his brain cells, who reads a good book or a paper on farming will know more, and do better work than if he neglects reading. Buy a few good books on the kind of farming you are engaged in. Take a few good papers that will give you an idea of what others are doing. Read them thoughtfully, and after reading a chapter in the book, or an article in the paper, sit and study over what you've read, and try to see if there is not some way in which you can improve your own farm, or ways of farming along the lines you have been reading. Teach yourself the trick of thinking. The best way to do that is to read. If you read this paper each issue we will guarantee that you will have much to think upon, and if you act upon your thoughts you will find greater pleasure and profit in farming. Don't take our word for it—try it.

REAL CONDITIONS AND ACTUAL NEEDS

(Continued from Page 3)

time roll between us and the sun. Our words have caught the public ear, have engaged the public thought and have made their way to Washington. As a vindication we are glad to quote from Secretary Houston. Our readers must realize that it is very similar to quoting editorials that appeared in this paper years ago, and that makes us all the more ready to quote them now. In his recent report Secretary Houston said:

However desirable increased production on farms may appear to be from the consumers' standpoint, it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income per farm or per capita of farm population, or that prices paid by consumers would be any lower.

Had the total production in 1913 equaled or exceeded the 1912 production, it seems probable that the cash income per farm would not have been greater and might have been less than in 1912, but it is extremely doubtful whether the cost to the consumer would have been any less, because retail prices are promptly raised on a prospect of underproduction, but are very slow to decline if there is overproduction.

The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and the consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market and to a certain extent control the market in both directions, because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions and to act promptly than either farmers or consumers, who are not organized and as individuals are helpless.

The high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 to nearly 50 per cent in some cases more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production.

This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing.

When, as the result of such organization and improved methods, the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms with a fair prospect of realizing reasonable profit on their investment of time, labor and money, which in the aggregate is enormous.

"The report brings out," says a leading city daily paper, "that while this (last) year's crop was smaller than

that of 1912, its cash value broke all records with a total of nearly ten billion dollars."

"However," continues the daily, "Leon M. Estabrook, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture and chairman of the Department's crop reporting board, says the greater part of the huge sum has gone into the pockets of the middlemen, who stand between the farmer and the consumer and levy tribute from both.

"Conditions as shown in the official crop review are astounding," declares the astonished public press. "Droughts and other factors reducing production bring farmers a greater cash return, thus putting a premium on a short supply. This fosters a rising market for the middleman."

Farmers, will you believe it now? Will you heed what Secretary Houston, at the head of the farm department of the government, says? "This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing."

Lawmakers, will you heed the warning? Whom serve ye, the managers of the market, the speculators in farm products, because of the power they are supposed to have at the polls, or the people who really cast the ballots?

Smile Awhile

In Bondage

Willie—Pa, what is a slave to fashion.
Pa—It's a man that has women in his family.

Thought That Ought to Do

"Frankie, I don't believe you have washed your face and hands this morning."
"No, ma, but I've dusted them with the clothes brush."

The Way It Used to Be

Sip—The mothers' club is making a great hit these times.
Nip—The mother's slipper made the greatest hit in my time.

Felt Small

Mother—I am perfectly shocked, Willie, to think that you stole a penny. That makes you a thief, Willie, for it is as much a crime to steal a penny as a dollar. How do you feel about it, Willie?
Willie—I feel awful little, mother, for there was a dollar right where I got the penny!

Literal if Not Scientific

Teacher—"Mary milks the cow." Parse cow.
Pupil—Cow is a noun, feminine gender, singular number, third person, and stands for Mary.
Teacher—No, cow don't stand for Mary.
Pupil—Then I'd like to know how Mary milks her.

It Satisfied Him

Anxious Lover—I want to marry your daughter, sir.
Anxious Father—What! Are you able to support her?
Lover—Yes, sir, and I'm able to help her father if he should get in a tight place.
Father—She's yours, my son.

Only an Enlargement

Doting Mother—Here is my son's picture when he was a baby. I want a picture of him now that he's a man.
Photographer—Where is your son? I can't make it unless he is here.
Doting Mother—Why, I thought you could make it from this. I've heard of enlarging pictures.

Editor and Office Boy

Office Boy—The editor is sorry he can not print your story, but he thanks you for sending it in.
Fair Writer—Oh, how nice! Did he really say that?
Office Boy—Excuse me, but what he really said was, "Here, Jim, take this stuff away; it makes me sick!"

A Practical Fact

The teacher had been talking to the class about animals, and had particularly described the groundhog. "Now, boys," she asked, "who can tell me what a groundhog is?" Up went a hand. "Well, Carl, you may tell us," said the teacher. "It is sausage," said Carl seriously, but confidently.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice



BRADSTREET'S summary of the state of trade on January 17, 1914, follows:

Improvement both in sentiment and demand. Industrial resurrections numerous following holiday shutdowns. Broader demand for iron and steel, cottons, woolen goods and raw wool. Retail trade lags, except North and East, where cold wave benefitted. Collections slightly better. Banks seek commercial paper. Wheat exports large. Argentine corn exports have an effect. Decreased clearings. Increased failures.

The chief activity of the Department of Agriculture continues to be, to impress us with the greatness of agriculture and the tremendousness of our crops. For instance, a report now in preparation estimates that there are 1,140,000,000 acres of tillable land in the United States, only 27 per cent of which is now under cultivation.

So here is the situation. This country, with tillable soil enough to support many times its present population, if made only as productive as some European countries, is importing wheat and corn and oats and eggs and butter and poultry and meat and potatoes, etc., from Europe, Asia, Canada, Argentina, Australia and other countries to help feed our population of 100,000,000 people. Germany, with a population of three-fourths as much as ours, and an area about the size of one of our states, Texas, is practically self-supporting, and of some crops exports large quantities.

Our old trouble was immense surpluses to export which kept prices down. Our present trouble is the free competition of countries that have cheap land and cheap labor and can produce cheaper than we can in this country, just at the time when we were getting to a point where the production could be nicely controlled for profitable prices. There never was a time when

and 292,737,000 bushels in 1911. Comparing the values of the crops the government says the 1914 crop was worth \$227,903,000; 1912, \$212,550,000, and 1911, the small crop, \$233,778,000. Prices of potatoes have fluctuated quite widely in the last two weeks. At this writing there is a better tone to the market. If the embargo against foreign potatoes is maintained we look for higher prices. Warm spells of weather will influence liberal shipments with temporary declines in prices. Southern sweet potatoes have not had the active demand that was anticipated and such as the short crops of food stuffs over the country would appear to warrant.

Advice

Wheat—Prices ought to be better before the next crop comes. Much depends on the prospect for the new crop as the season advances. Every condition is a bear element now. Any material damage to the growing crop will set prices up. If present conditions are maintained prices will very likely be lower. Wheat is too low and it ought to be held, or fed to stock. **Corn**—A great deal of corn has come in from Argentina and corn prices were badly broken. So far the shipments are from the old crop. That country will harvest a new crop next March and April and the worst may yet be to come. Considering everything we believe it wise to market some now and hold some for marketing next summer after the rush from Argentina is over. The crop of Argentina cannot be expected to be more than about 200,000,000 bushels while the shortage in our country from recent average crops is about 200,000,000 bushels. **Oats**—They are worth more money and ought to be held off the market. **Cotton**—We advise holding. **Beans**—Will probably be higher. **Potatoes**—Market gradually.

The National Clearing House of the Farmers Society of Equity and federated associations, Indianapolis, will at all times give marketing instructions by mail or wire.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on January 10, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Jan. 10, 1914	Change from two weeks before
Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
WHEAT	71,820,000	X 732,000
CORN	16,773,000	X 6,820,000
OATS	31,616,000	— 799,000
BARLEY	8,008,000	— 454,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 57,417,000 bushels. This is 1,782,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 8,612,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 17,852,000 bushels on the same date, which is 463,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 9,499,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on Jan. 21, 1914, two weeks before, and a year before as follows:

	WHEAT, No. 2 RED	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	96 @ 96½	96 @ 96½	1.12 @ 1.15
St. Louis	95 @ 96½	97 @ 97½	1.09 @ 1.14
Kansas City	90 @ 91½	91 @ 92½	87½ @ 96
Cincinnati	90 @ 91½	91 @ 92½	1.12 @ 1.14
New York	1.01½	99½ @ 1.01	1.09 @ 1.10
Minneapolis—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard	89½c	No. 1 hard, 89½c	No. 1 northern, 86½c @ 87c
Two weeks before	88½c @ 89c	and 86½c @ 87c respectively	A year before, 88½c and 87½c @ 88c respectively
	CORN, No. 2 WHITE		
Chicago	64½ @ 65½	62	49½ @ 50
St. Louis	69½	72 @ 72½	49
Kansas City	67½	68½ @ 69	49½ @ 50
Cincinnati	67½ @ 70	65½ @ 66½	54 @ 55
New York	70	71½	56½
	OATS, No. 2 WHITE		
Chicago	40 @ 41½	38½ @ 39	34 @ 35½
St. Louis	41 @ 41½	40 @ 40½	33½ @ 34
Kansas City	39	40½	34½ @ 35
Cincinnati			37 @ 37½
New York			38½ @ 39

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on January 21, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:
Wheat—May, 92c; July, 87½c. Two weeks before, 91½c and 87½c respectively.
Corn—May, 65½c; July, 65½c. Two weeks before, 68c and 67½c respectively.
Oats—May, 39½c; July, 39½c. Two weeks before, 40½c and 39c respectively.
Winnipeg, Can.—Wheat, May, 90½c; July, 91½c.

Cotton

New York, January 22.—Cash cotton closed: Middling upland, 13.00c; middling gulf, 13.25c. The price is 60c a cwt. higher than two weeks before and 10c a cwt. higher than a year before.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON—BALES

	Ending Jan. 16, 1914	Ending Jan. 9, 1914	Ending a year before
For the season...	4,589,525	4,598,090	4,394,664
For the week...	385,378	394,034	248,333

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	4,589,525	4,598,090	4,394,664
American	4,589,525	4,598,090	4,394,664
World's	5,983,525	6,030,090	5,984,664

The American visible increased 16,002 bales in two weeks, while the world's visible decreased 40,998 bales in the same period.

Chicago Produce Market

January 21, 1914.

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets and instructions for marketing address the Farmers' Society of Equity, Department of Marketing, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, following:			
Monday	60	50	112
Tuesday	62	30	48
Wednesday	45	28	40

Total, 3 days..... 167 108 200
A further loss of 2c a bushel was made in prices today, and bulk of the business done was within a range of from 60c to 65c for good, sound stock. Trade was slow, and receipts of 45 cars did not find complete clearance.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin, in bulk —2 cars at 60c, 2 cars at 61c, 2 cars at 62c, 1 car at 63c, 3 cars Dusties at 65c. Sacked—2 cars Rurals at 64c, 1 car fancy Dusties at 67c.
Per bushel, bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Triumphs, Burbanks and Kings.....\$ 56 @ 60
Round white..... 60 @ 65
Dusty Rurals, fancy..... 65 @ 67
Michigan, round white..... 60 @ 65
Idaho, Pearls..... 85 @ 90
Oregon, Pearls..... 85 @ 90

NEW POTATOES—Quiet and steady at former prices. Barrels, Bermuda, reds, No. 1.....\$6.25 @ 6.50
No. 2..... 5.25 @ 5.50
Hampers, Louisiana, white, said to be new.....@1.25
Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan potatoes are 5c to 8c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Idaho and Oregon are quoted the same as two weeks before. Bermuda new potatoes are 25c to 75c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Southern hampers are 75c lower than two weeks before. The price of old potatoes was about 10c a bushel lower a year before.

SWEET POTATOES—Market quiet. Demand is very tame and supply good. Illinois, both in barrels and hampers, are dull. The stock does not run so uniform as the Eastern. Retailers do not care for stock when, after selling a few good from the top, they have a lot of common left. Consumers have to be reckoned with. They want only nice goods.

Barrels, Illinois, depending on quality.....\$2.00 @ 2.50
Hampers, Delaware..... 75 @ 1.00
Jersey..... 90 @ 1.00
Illinois..... 50 @ 60

The price per barrel, Illinois, is from unchanged to 50c a barrel lower than two weeks before. Eastern hampers are 10c lower. Jersey hampers are 10c lower. St. Louis quotes Alabama short hampers at 59c, which is considerable lower than two weeks before. Kansas City quotes southern hampers at 90c, which is about the same price as two weeks before in that market.

BEANS—No changes were quoted. Nothing important to the market. Beans are reported firmly held in the country. Receipts are very moderate. No consignment lots to amount to anything noticed. Stocks in the hands of dealers are not large, but ample for made needs:
Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice.....\$2.10 @ 2.20
Common..... 1.75 @ 2.00

Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
X 2,895,000	— 2,018,000	1,923,000
X 5,446,000	X 7,666,000	X 9,755,000
— 295,000	X 18,614,000	X 10,636,000
— 177,000	X 1,451,000	X 4,071,000

Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.

Red Kidneys, choice..... 2.90 @ 3.00
Brown Swedish long..... 2.00 @ 2.10
Round..... 2.25 @ 2.35

The price of choice hand-picked pea beans is 15c a bushel higher than two weeks before. Red kidneys 8c a bushel higher. Brown Swedish from 10c to 25c a bushel higher. A year before hand-picked choice pea beans were quoted at \$2.45 to \$2.50 a bushel.

HAY—Receipts, 2,689 tons. Market quiet. Offerings large and demand light for all descriptions.
Choice Timothy Hay.....\$16.50 @ 17.50
No. 1 Timothy..... 14.50 @ 15.50
No. 2 Timothy..... 12.50 @ 13.50
Iowa and Nebraska Prairie..... 12.00 @ 14.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie..... 7.00 @ 8.50
The price of choice Timothy hay is 50c to \$1.00 a ton lower than two weeks before. Iowa and Nebraska Prairie hay from \$1.00 to \$2.00 lower than two weeks before. Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie hay 50c a ton lower than two weeks before. A year before choice Timothy hay was quoted at \$15.00 to \$16.00 a ton and Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie choice at \$13.50 to \$14.50 a ton.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$7.50 @ 8.00. Oat straw at \$7.00 @ 7.50. Wheat straw \$6.50 @ 7.00. Rye straw is \$1.00 a ton higher than two weeks before. Oat straw 50c a ton higher, wheat straw is unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Demand is tame. Supply ample. Not much coming in. Few consignments on sale. Much of the corn is damp this year. Some Oklahoma damaged, damp, has been refused.
Per ton, Illinois corn.....\$120.00 @ 160.00
Oklahoma..... 100.00 @ 150.00
The price of broom corn is the same as two weeks before. A year before Illinois corn was quoted \$50.00 to \$100.00 a ton. Oklahoma \$50.00 to \$75.00.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:			
	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Monday	3,265	3,772	5,994
Tuesday	3,526	4,342	4,507
Wednesday	3,649	4,573	4,526
Total	10,440	12,687	15,027

There is an easy feeling in the market for both fresh and storage, with prices for fresh ½c lower.

An irregular sort of business and not much of it at that. The demand for consumptive purposes is confined to supplying immediate wants and is not at all urgent, but there is some speculative movement, which is not without its influence on the market. Generally speaking, buyers are cautious about purchasing at present prices. Only a small percentage of the receipts are new-laid eggs. To satisfy buyers wanting fresh eggs, receivers find it necessary to rehandle nearly every lot coming to market.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 28½ @ 29c.
Firsts are quotable 31c. To bring quoted prices eggs must run large to ne-laid eggs, 1th not over 24 eggs loss to the case.

Seconds—In good supply and in fair demand. Quot-

able 20 @ 22c per dozen for storage and about 24c for fresh.

Dirties—In good supply and in fair request. Quotable at 23 @ 24c per dozen for storage and 25 @ 27c for fresh. Refrigerator eggs are quotable weak. Demand only moderate and offerings fair. April Firsts quotable 27c. Extras quotable 27½c.

The price of eggs is about 2c a dozen lower than two weeks before.

Fruit

APPLES—Prices for barrel goods were quoted a shade higher. Dealers are now working on their own apples. These are coming out of coolers. They are being taken out as needed. Trade reported as very good. It is better in barrels than in boxes.

Some prices are as follows (barrels): Jonathans, \$5.00 @ 6.00; Northern Spies No. 1, \$4.50 @ 5.00; Ben Davis, \$3.75 @ 4.25; Baldwins, No. 1 to fancy, \$4.50 @ 5.00; Grimes Golden, \$3.50 @ 4.25; Greenings, choice, \$4.50 @ 4.75.

Some prices for box apples from the West follow: Arkansas Black, \$2.25 @ 2.50; Rome Beauty, \$1.75 @ 2.25; Jonathans, \$1.75 @ 2.25; Grimes Golden, \$2.00 @ 2.50; Delicious, \$2.50 @ 2.75; Spitzenburg, \$2.00 @ 2.50.

Big Equity Meeting in Idaho

Friday and Saturday, February 13th and 14th

The annual convention of the Inter-mountain Clearing House of the Farmers Society of Equity and associations federated for marketing will convene at Pocatello, Idaho, on Friday, February 13, for a two-day session. Special rate of one and one-fourth fare on all railroads. Every farmer in the district is cordially invited to attend this two-day feast of business co-operation. Great and important problems are to be discussed and acted upon. Come and learn how to sell farm crops for better prices and buy machinery and supplies at better figures. Every member of the F. S. E. and all other farmers who raise crops to sell are invited. —A. Y. Satterfield, President, Sterling, Idaho.

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Wm. Galloway Co., Sta. 639 Waterloo, Ia.

farmers were treated so badly by the government and the ruling classes. If the government thinks flooding this country with foreign farm products will bring intensive farming they are making their calculations contrary to all precedents and rules of good business. If more abandoned farms are wanted and smaller acre yields, then we are headed in the right direction.

It is practically sure that Canada will soon remove the duty from agriculture products from this country and that will make our new law operative and Canadian wheat and other crops will come free into this country. Oh, but it was a great stroke for the millers, the removal of the tariff on wheat so they would never need to grind our wheat at a United States price and sell their flour in competition with a world's price.

The visible supply of wheat made only an inconsiderable increase since our last report against over two million bushels in the same period last year. Notwithstanding we are now contending with the largest crop the country ever grew, the visible supply is less than a year before and two years before. See the tables. The price is about the same as two weeks before, but is about 20 cents lower than a year before. The growing crop never gave finer promise.

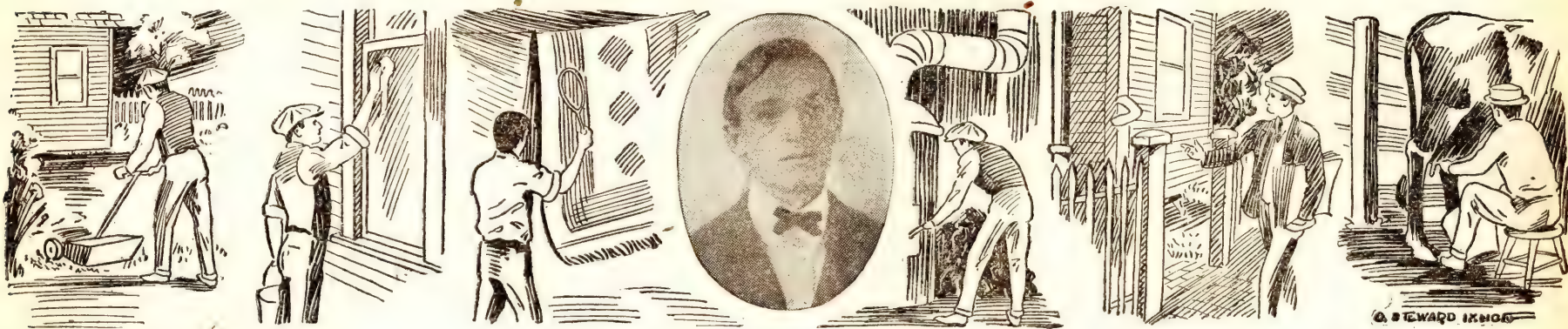
The feature in the corn market has been the arrival of immense quantities from Argentina, which caused heavy declines in prices. Part of the loss has been regained. The prices average about the same as two weeks before and are about 15 cents higher than a year before. The visible supply made a large increase—nearly 7,000,000 bushels.

Nothing really new to report in oats except the prices are a shade higher than two weeks before.

Cotton is sharply higher than two weeks before, but another report on the crop is about due, which may change the trend of the market.

The final government report estimated the 1913 potato crop as 331,525,000 bushels compared with 420,648,000 bushels in 1912

Working My Way Through a Farm College



I WAS BORN the seventh child in a family of nine, and born a farmer's son. Up until my nineteenth year I lived the life of the ordinary boy on the farm. At the early age of 19, feeling the desire for a deeper insight into the governing principle of life, of endeavor and accomplishment, a broader education than I could obtain at our little country school, I took the teacher's route to reach my coveted goal. For one and one-half school years I attended the normal school at Chillicothe, Mo., and began teaching the young idea how to shoot in order that I might train my own ideas how to fruit. It was while teaching in the country schools that my ambition awakened and turned to scientific agriculture. I enjoyed teaching; and, seeing the growing demand for teachers of agriculture, I suddenly determined to fit myself thoroughly for that work, and decided to attend the agricultural college of the University of Illinois. Taking the full course seemed to be an utter impossibility, for, having had no high school education, it would be necessary for me to dig through four years of high school work in addition to four years of college work before I would be able to graduate. But so deeply interested had I become in the true science of agriculture I determined to take all the training I could to fit myself for my chosen career. I had saved some money from my teacher's salary, but not enough to meet the cost of a four-year college course. I was told by many that the expenses of the university training would not be less than \$400 a year. To make things harder, I had suffered an attack of typhoid fever and had undergone an operation for appendicitis. This ate so greedily into my savings it looked bad for a college career. My father owned the farm where I was born, and I might have obtained assistance had I called for it, but I was determined to pay my own way. An ambitious boy, I think, feels the desire to know that he can rely upon himself, and go it alone. It seemed to me that self-reliance, the ability to do things unaided, was the chief characteristic of all successful men, and I wanted to be successful. Therefore I felt I must measure up to the requirements for successful men, and prove my ability to succeed by successfully meeting my own expenses for college work.

I entered the university in the fall of 1909 as a special student in agriculture, high in hopes that I would be able to learn much of the science of farming, though I might not graduate. The day following my arrival I started out in search of work, hoping I could earn sufficient funds at odd tasks to pay my board at least. The first job I secured with the assistance of a friend who had been at the college for some time and was acquainted. The university employs students for some services, such as janitor and office work, paying from 15 cents to 17 cents an hour. I preferred work that would take me out of doors and give me exercise in the open, so I did not do any university work. Besides, I nearly always received at least 20 cents an hour on the outside. I did do janitor work for the veterinary science clinic, but as I was taking the course and had to be on hand I did the work and got paid for it. My first job was helping a dairyman, who let me put in all the time I cared to at 15 cents an hour. I milked, washed bottles, fed the cattle and did other small jobs. I did not remain long at this place, as I soon discovered I could get 20 cents

By Alfred Tate

Illustrated by O. Steward Imhoff

an hour doing odd jobs for people in the town and be nearer the university. Therefore I quit the dairyman and began to beat rugs, wash windows, mow lawns, fire furnaces—just anything people were willing to pay me for doing. I soon acquired a newspaper delivery route, and later on a laundry route, which I made pay me fair returns for my time.

My lack of orthodoxy gave me the paper route,

the druggist, which he did, and I secured the job. I liked the work, and the very fact that I could do it on Sunday increased my earnings by that much. I soon worked up a large route, supplying from 125 to 150 papers each Sunday—making many friends and increasing my opportunities for finding other work. I received 1 cent each for all papers sold, earning \$1.25 to \$1.50 each Sunday morning.

My laundry route also came to me in similar fashion. I secured a room from a student having his family with him, and who was like myself, making his own way. His wife was doing washing to help, and they suggested that I collect laundry, offering me 5 cents a bundle for the service. I found it an easy matter to collect and deliver twenty bundles each week.

Let me recount a bit of a humorous experience that paid me 10 cents quite unexpectedly. I had a small cart for delivering and collecting the laundry. Passing down a street one day with my "laundry wagon," I noted a stylishly dressed woman, with her arms laden with bundles, evidently returning home from shopping, stoop and pick up a large cat and resume her journey. The cat jumped from her arms to the ground, as all cats will do when carried. She was having trouble with pussy and the bundles. When I came up the lady turned to me and said:

"I wish I could take that cat home with me. Can't you help me?"

"I really don't know how I can assist you, madam," I replied, but after a moment's thought I reached down, caught up pussy and thrust her into one of the empty laundry bags and drew the strings and had the cat a prisoner. The lady led the way down the street and I followed. We traversed several blocks, and as kitty was nervous and was noisily and energetically objecting to such treatment, I had a very animated laundry bag in my cart, which attracted no little attention from passersby. Upon reaching the house I released a much insulted and dignified cat in the basement and was paid 10 cents for my part in the affair, though I told her I wanted nothing. She insisted, and placed a dime in my hand, which I kept more as a memento than as compensation for the service rendered. I have since wondered many times if I was guilty of being

an unwitting accomplice in the abduction of some one's pet.

During the vacation period I have always worked on a farm, to keep in touch with the practical part of my work. On two occasions I went to my brother's large farm ranch in Colorado, where I obtained much practical experience in irrigation and western methods. My other vacations were all spent on the home farm in Illinois.

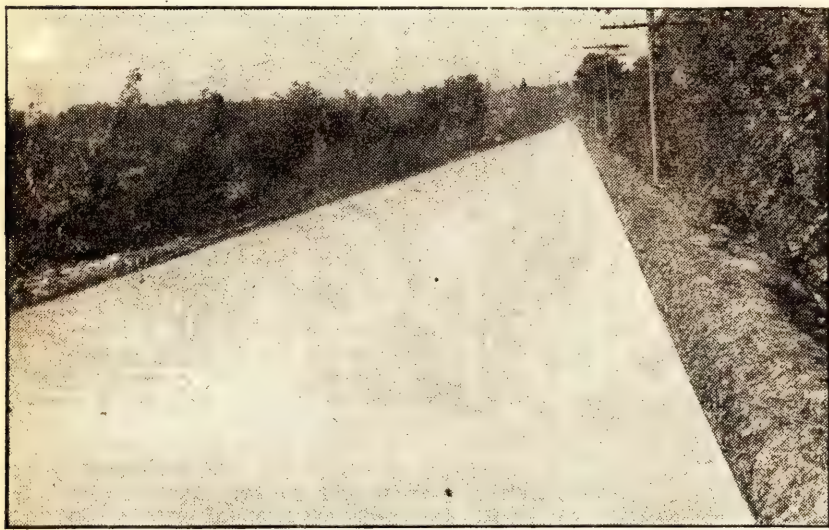
I have had no trouble in obtaining all the work
(Continued on Page 9)



"I wish I could take this cat home. Can you help me?"

in this wise: A good friend of mine, who was an orthodox, was firing a furnace for a druggist to pay for his room. The druggist had the exclusive agency for this town for Chicago Sunday papers and offered my friend the opportunity to start a delivery route, assuring him good pay. But the work would require Sunday deliveries, and my friend declined the offer, saying his parents would never countenance such work for him. He told me of the circumstance, and as I had no compunctions on the matter, feeling it would not hurt either my conscience or religious standing, I induced my friend to take me around and give me an introduction to

Making Everlasting Good Roads



Country Road of Concrete

THE GOOD roads movement is one that will not down. While it is true that many do not support the movement, and many are opposed to it, yet the energy and enthusiasm of the advocates of better roads carries the movement forward and every year shows some remarkable developments.

We show on this page a photograph of the concrete road across the Illinois river bottom from LaSalle to Oglesby, Ill. The first concrete was placed in position on this road July 8. Construction is what is known as "one course." It is seven inches thick in the center and six inches thick at the edges, width twenty feet. Before beginning this road the county commissioners asked the county engineer for an estimate on cost of repairing the old macadam road and his answer was that at least \$3,500 per mile would be required to put the old road in a passable condition, and that the repairs would be but temporary. It was then decided to build a road on which there would be no maintenance cost. The result is one of the best pieces of concrete work that has been built in the country.

Although considerable of the material used in this road was donated by different firms, the cost would be approximately \$1.15 per square yard.

The LaSalle-Oglesby road was formally opened at daylight August 21. The citizens of LaSalle gave a barbecue. Prominent speakers, including Lieutenant Governor O'Hara, A. D. Gash, chairman State Highway Commission, and Norman D. Fraser, president Chicago Portland Cement Company, were in attendance, and the crowd was estimated at 20,000.

In view of the fact that under the old state aid law in Illinois the state must maintain all state aid roads, the highway commission has stated that it will not O. K. any road as a "state aid" road unless it is built of concrete or brick.

DOGS, SHEEP AND THE LAW

A GREAT DEAL of attention is being paid of late to the sheep-killing dogs and a way to protect farmers from losses they can not easily recoup by having their sheep killed by dogs. Many remedies have been suggested. Some have been tried with more or less effect, usually less. But because of the apparent fact that the sheep constituency of our live stock population is on the decline, and the demand for wool and mutton is growing larger, also because sheep are very efficient in keeping down otherwise useless and injurious vegetation and in building up soil fertility, those concerned in the welfare of the farmer in particular, and the public in general, are urging more sheep. The editor of one of the popular agricultural journals, not frightened by free wool, a farmer in

his own right, recently bought a flock of fifty, and in discussing the sheep industry said:

Almost every farm needs sheep, no matter what the price of wool may be. The dog question is a far more serious thing

for the farm flock than the tariff question, and the dog problem lies in the disposition of every man to believe in his own dog. I impeach the dog of causing scarcity of mutton, and of clothes; of high treason in causing waste, and hindering production; and yet, when he comes wagging his tail my compassion is his, for I love him—damn him! * * *

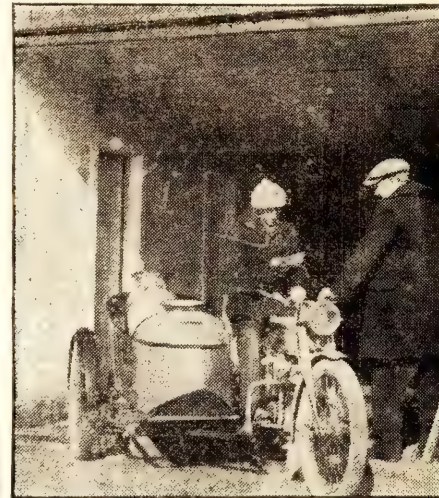
This farmer-editor has little faith in a dog tax law. It's not enforced, for various reasons. So he advocates a new law, to list every dog with its description, make a record of its ownership, and make it so expensive and difficult for any person to acquire a new dog that it would automatically shut off the everlasting supply of "new" dogs and thus rid the country of the worthless, the predatory and the ownerless dogs, yet would allow the "Pontos, Fidos, Neros, Gyps, Sheps and Rovers to live out their days" provided they were not caught red-fanged in a criminal deed.

An Iowa farmer, acknowledging the impotency of the dog tariff, high or low, to keep down the number of marauding canines, comes forth to propose a law permitting any one and compelling officers to kill any dog not wearing a collar of a certain description, bearing a plate with the name (not the initials only) of the owner, and a registry number. Then put a high protective tariff on all the good

dogs by taxing the poor dogs out of existence.

No doubt the hordes of useless dogs consume enough food supplies which, if fed to chickens or pigs, might have some effect on the high cost of living, and as this cost bears upon human beings it seems not unreasonable to make it apply to dogs as well. At any rate we all admit a worthless dog or a sheep-killing dog ought to be sent to the Indian's happy hunting grounds. We all agree—unless it be the owners of the dogs.

THE SIDE-CAR MOTORCYCLE



Ready for a Rapid Run to the Creamery

One of the most delightful, and at the same time inexpensive and useful machines a farmer can have, is what is known as the "side-car motorcycle," shown in the illustration. It is capable of a vast amount of hard usage in both work and play. It is very light in comparison with an automobile, and costs much less to operate, yet has as much speed and is exceedingly strong. No one who studies the picture needs to be told what different things can be done with this nobby little car. There will soon be scores of them skimming over our country thoroughfares.

SECOND-HAND POTATO SACKS

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE has issued a caution to potato growers against the use of second-hand European potato sacks unless thoroughly sterilized since they contained foreign potatoes.

A number of the most serious potato diseases, including the late blight, silver scurf, both dry and soft rots, common scab and the powdery scab, have been imported, and the germs of these diseases undoubtedly are carried in the sacks in which potatoes have been imported and are a source of infection to potatoes.

There is a considerable trade in such second-hand foreign potato sacks between dealers and potato growers. In some instances entire shipments from the great potato district have been made in foreign second-hand sacks. Farmers should require dealers to guarantee that the sacks have been sterilized. Purchasers of seed potatoes should specify that the potatoes must be in new, or sterilized second-hand sacks.

ALFALFA GROWS IN FAVOR

The West Central Minnesota Development Association recently put through one of the largest orders for alfalfa seed ever given in the United States. The contract calls for five car loads of registered seed, at a cost of \$30,000. This purchase will be distributed over seventeen counties, meaning about 100 bushels to the county, and will seed more than 5,000 acres of ground. All the seed is registered, of the hardiest variety, and has been tested by thirty years' growth. It was produced in South Dakota.



The Magic Flight of Thought

AGES ago, Thor, the champion of the Scandinavian gods, invaded Jotunheim, the land of the giants, and was challenged to feats of skill by Loki, the king.

Thor matched Thialfi, the swiftest of mortals, against Hugi in a footrace. Thrice they swept over the course, but each time Thialfi was hopelessly defeated by Loki's runner.

Loki confessed to Thor afterwards that he had deceived the god by enchantments, saying, "Hugi was my thought, and what speed can ever equal his?"

But the flight of thought is no longer a magic power of mythical beings, for the Bell

Telephone has made it a common daily experience.

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Pastoral Paragraphs

Every normal man loves a good horse.

Are all the tools where they ought to be? If not, they will soon dig a hole in your pocket.

Sam Saxon says that new born pigs, calves, and colts all find a suckulent ration the most satisfying.

Bottles made of red colored glass have been found to keep milk sweet much longer than clear glass bottles.

Oh, yes, the city-bred boy has the same chance to succeed as a farmer as the farm boy has to win success in the city. But it takes the same grit and ambition.

It will soon be time to test out the seed corn. A farmer being by necessity a handy man can readily make a seed tester. But whether made at home or bought, the seed corn should be tested thoroughly, every ear of it.

Green's Fruit Grower tells of a "Skiddoo" orchard. Must have been one where twenty-three trees bore twenty-three fruits each, which were stolen by twenty-three rascals. No skiddoo orchards for us, thank you.

The Country Gentleman is running a series of articles entitled "Back to the Farm—Net." The city gentlemen who read it change one letter in the title, making it read "Back to the Farm—Nit!"

MINNESOTA CORN

THE CORN CROP of Minnesota for 1913, as estimated by Fred D. Sherman, commissioner of immigration, amounted to over 100,000,000 bushels. The average yield was 42 bushels to the acre. About 2,438,000 acres were planted to corn. Mr. Sherman bases his estimate on information secured at first hand from every county in the state, which he has every reason to believe reliable. All counties reported, and from the county reports the state average of 42 bushels to the acre was struck. The acreage was based on the official reports of the United States Department of Agriculture. The exact acreage being 2,438,666 acres, with an average yield of 42 bushels to the acre, at current market prices the value of Minnesota's corn crop would exceed \$70,000,000. The crop, however, is not marketed to any great extent in this state. It is fed to hogs and other stock.

While the bulk of Minnesota's corn crop is still grown in southern and central Minnesota, the corn belt is rapidly extending to the north and northwest. The prize corn exhibited at the Minnesota state fair this year was grown in Pine County, sixty miles north of St. Paul. A yield of 125 bushels to the acre, from a field of forty acres, is reported from Faribault County.

Forty years ago practically no corn was grown in the state. The farmer in a southern county who could point to a three-acre patch of matured old Indian flint corn thought it a remarkable achievement. The yield of corn per acre in the same section of Minnesota in 1913 exceeded that of the recognized corn states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

The rapid extension of Minnesota's corn area northward warrants the conclusion that the time is not far distant when corn will be a staple, if not the principal crop in the state. It has already been brought to maturity in Roseau County on the Canadian border. The farther north they are grown the hardier do the hardy varieties become. A decade ago few believed that corn would ever mature in the Red River Valley. This year some of the best crops in the state are reported from there. To anticipate that corn will ultimately mature to the state's northernmost borders is warranted by the past history of corn growing in Minnesota.

BUILD ROADS AROUND THE HILLS

THE AVERAGE LIFE of horses and automobiles may be increased and the cost of hauling reduced, according to the office of roads of the Department of Agriculture, by relocating many old roads and the more scientific laying out of new ones. The natural tendency in road building is to build a straight road, whether it goes over steep grades or hills, or not, and pulling over these grades naturally adds to the wear and tear on horses and vehicles.

The doctrine of the office of roads is that the longest way around may often be the shortest and most economical way home, and that frequently by building a highway around a hill or grade but little appreciable distance is added and this is more than offset by the reduced strain of hauling.

The chief drawback from the farm owner's point of view is that the laying out of roads on this principle of avoiding grades necessitates, in some cases, running the road through good farm land or orchards or pastures, instead of going around the farm line and building the road through old worn-out fields and over rocky knolls. This, of course, must raise a question in the mind of the individual land owner as to whether the cutting up of his property by a road yields him individual advantages and so benefits his community as to offset the use of such land for a road, or to overcome the inconvenience of having his land divided. In this connection the office

of roads points out that the running of a road and the resulting traffic through a good farm, where there are good sheep, cattle, horses, grain, fruit or vegetables, has a certain advertising value and in many instances makes the land more valuable. In other cases the importance of such a level road to the community is so great that it might well repay those using the road to give the farmer the equivalent in land equally good in place of what he has sacrificed to the common welfare.

At any rate the office of roads is now taking special pains to make clear the economic advantage of avoiding steep grades in the roads, even at some sacrifice of better land. Investigation shows that the laying of such roads over hills has resulted more from attention to the preservation of farm lines than from scientific attention to the problem of road building.

According to the testimony of farmers consulted, where a horse might be able to pull 4,000 pounds on a level road, it would have difficulty in pulling 3,000 pounds up a steep hill. The size of the road, therefore, tends to be measured by the grade of the largest hill on the road to market. In a number of cases actual experiment shows that that the relocating of roads around hills has been accomplished either with no addition in road length in some instances and with the adding of only a few feet to the highway in others. The office knows of no case where a properly relocated road which has cut-out grades has led to any question as to its material reduction of hauling costs.

WORKING MY WAY THROUGH A FARM COLLEGE

(Continued From Page 7)

I could manage, and frequently had calls I could not fill. Willingness, courtesy, care and thoroughness gave me a reputation I capitalized to my advantage.

I soon became obsessed with the idea of graduating. By taking many examinations, attending the summer sessions and turning in some of my university work, I was able to satisfy all entrance requirements at the opening of school in 1911, and thereby became a regular instead of a special student in the college, and at the end of the third year I found that I had so far been able to do enough outside work to pay all my expenses; that my savings when I entered the school at first were still intact, and I had added a small balance to the account. So I saw my way clear to become a graduate and am now wearing a senior hat. With no great misfortune, I shall graduate in June, 1914, and will have \$1,000 at interest. I have no boast to make. I have neither unusual ability nor have I had exceptional opportunities which do not come to nearly all farm boys. Speaking from my personal experience, I am quite sure any normal, ambitious young man can get the education he needs if he is willing to work.

Earning my way has not prevented me keeping up with my classes, though I have always taken the full schedule. I have never failed in any study, and my grades have been above the average. I have had to sacrifice much of personal pleasures, for when I was not working for wages I was digging in my books. Being a firm advocate of early to bed, early to rise, I have burned very little of the midnight oil, though in the pinches I have studied late and was up and at it by 4 o'clock in the morning.

My purpose, as I before stated, was to prepare myself for the profession of teaching agriculture. I expect I shall follow that course, for a time at least. Possibly I may secure an advantageous position as manager of a stock farm, which I would prefer to teaching, as I have specialized in animal husbandry. But my fixed intention is to own and operate a farm as my business in life, a business to which I can bring a trained mind and a fair knowledge of the forces which make for success.

The course I have taken at the agricultural college has not only opened up a vista of greater opportunities, but has found for me new interests and delights in a vocation that my college course has dignified. To succeed, one must love his work, and the college has taught me to love the farm and its labor.

Farm Rentals in Indiana

A plan successfully used in Indiana is this: The owner puts up his farm against the tenants' work. They have equal interest in live stock, crops, implements and expenses. The owner pays the taxes and makes all the permanent repairs. The tenant hires all the extra help needed. All the returns, including those from garden and poultry, are shared equally. The tenant, as a rule, makes all the plans for the operation of the farm, although the recommendations of the landlord are considered. This plan tends to keep the tenant on the farm for a longer term of years than either cash or "grain" rentals. Cash rent in central Indiana is \$6 per acre. Grain rent usually calls for from one-third to one-half the grain and hay, the tenant furnishing everything.

Too Plain

"I think your preacher is a nice man and a good speaker, but I doubt if he ever makes a very great success."
"Why do you think that?"
"I could understand every word he said."

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Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:

First Prize \$3.00 Second Prize \$2.00 Third Prize \$1.00

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their farming experiences, their most profitable crops, or their ideas on any subject of general interest to farmers. Every farmer is invited to contribute an account of his most profitable crop, telling what made it so, in figures and facts. For the three best letters received each issue the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell your story in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

THE SQUARE DEAL FOR FARMERS

(First Prize)

I am glad of the opportunity to express a few of my thoughts in regard to your paper and what it stands for. Farmers should lend their assistance in the work you are doing. Farmers desire a square deal. If they don't get it they should demand it, and it is plain enough they are not getting it in all cases. Here in Nebraska the trend of affairs at present looks favorable to the farmer. The resolutions that were drawn up at the "farmers' congress" which was recently held at Omaha were good, but other things could have been added. Yet it was a step in the right direction.

Our agricultural college and state experiment farm are helping us all they can to improve the soil so as to grow better crops, also how to improve our live stock, etc. This is all right. Every farmer should grow all he can on each acre he puts in crops. But there still is a very essential thing lacking. After a farmer raises a crop is he going to be able to market it at a fair profit? A farmer must have a profit just the same as any other business man. Here is where your paper steps in and points a way for the farmers to solve some of these troubles. Co-operation is the key to the situation. We now have our parcel post. A co-operative plan should be established between the farmer and consumer so as to get all the benefit possible out of any produce that is or can be sent by parcel post. The consumer should be in a position to know just what the farmer has to sell at any time of the year, and the farmer should know just what the consumer in the city needs. By a co-operative plan a farmer can get more for his produce, deliver in better condition, the consumer will get the produce cheaper and also a quick delivery from the necessary middleman. If farmers must organize to get a square deal, the sooner they get at it the better. Farmers have different organizations. They organize and build elevators, so as to get a better price for their grain; have their county and state fairs, live stock exhibits, corn-growing contests for the boys, etc., but they don't take into account a plan and a system for the equitable distribution of their farm products.

This is a plan well worth looking into. Time after time have I seen local markets glutted with different farm products—no sale at any price to pay for handling it. Only in a short time this class of produce was gone. Farmers did not or would not try and keep it until there was a demand for it. Of course, some stuff is perishable and won't keep. Why can't the farmers, at a time like this, be prepared to operate a co-operative canning factory and can the surplus produced that is "cannable." It surely could be disposed of at a profit.

There was a shortage of potatoes here this fall. The merchants bought direct from the growers and sold to the consumers at an average price of 85 cents per bushel. What potatoes I saw were good ones. I don't know how much the merchants' profit was, but the farmers that had to buy could get them direct from the car in any quantity they wanted. But the point

I wish to bring out is this: If the merchant could always buy for the farmers and from the farmers at a satisfactory price it would save the farmers a lot of trouble, but in this I don't believe the merchant could always do this, even if he were disposed to do so. I believe in patronizing home industry as far as possible and in co-operation. I think it a good plan to include the home merchants and dealers of the different kinds in our country towns. A square deal is all any one should ask for. Our motto should be: "Better citizens at home, to make our county better, our state government better, also our national government better," for a government can be no better than the majority of its citizens. Every man, woman and child should be given a square deal.—John I. Morris, Nebraska.

A SELF-HELP CLUB

(Second Prize)

One of the inconsistencies of farm life, it seems to me, is the prevailing desire of so many parents to have John or Mary receive a good education in order that they may get away from the drudgeries of the farm. I well remember, when I began to plan for high school, how I was complimented on the good sense I was showing in preparing myself for something better than the calling my father had followed all of his life, and, boy like, I believed no drudgery could go with a white collar and a pair of patent leather shoes. But it is there just the same! And it is not on the farm at all if one does not care to have it there.

Drudgery is more a state of mind than anything else. If we persist in disliking anything the act of doing that thing becomes a burden. So I believe that instead of educating boys and girls into a distaste of their environment we ought to go at it the other way 'round. And no better plan can be followed than that of first making ourselves satisfied.

Now I do not mean to preach. Sermons are often obnoxious (which probably explains why so many people sleep through the Sunday services) and they are especially distasteful in fellows like myself trying to write for publication, but I could not resist the above before explaining a plan we have for whiling away the winter evenings and of getting rid of the idea of so much of our lives being spent in drudge work.

In the first place, none of us connected with our club believe there is any more drudgery on the farm than anywhere else, and we pledged ourselves to try to keep others from thinking it. We believe every calling presents more than one side, and so we take the bad with the good. However, chores and things of that sort do not appeal to us as being drudgery, because they are only the means to an end and absolutely necessary to success.

There were only four of us at first, but now we are practically a community. We meet occasionally—there are no regular meetings, except at the regular institutes held twice a year—but when any new thing comes up we meet and talk it over. Each member who has any literature on the subject

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brings it and we try to discuss the question in a manner that will bring out the features that most benefit us. Men and women both take part in these discussions, because both as a rule are equally interested. Besides these talks, we have a reading circle that is both interesting and instructive. Each member or person who has any reading material of an instructive nature along our line of work donates it to the circle. The farm papers go the rounds the same way, and every year we purchase a few books on farm subjects that will be as interesting as possible to the youngsters. In this manner, and by giving them a certain department of the farm to look after, we aim to keep their interest alive to the everyday problems of life.

We are not a well-organized body and we do not even rejoice in a club name, but we feel that we are helping ourselves and helping our young folks to see farm work in a light other than that of drudgery, and we know that we are succeeding.

This idea can be made to help any community, and depends upon the individual's themselves for the degree of success it will attain. It is interesting because we are dealing with things that we know something about and it is more so because the more we learn about our work the easier it will be to take care of it.—W. C. Smith, Indiana.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH FARMING? (Third Prize)

Now that Up-to-Date has taken its patrons into its confidence and given every reader a chance to offer his opinion upon any subject pertaining to the welfare of the American farmer, there is no excuse for any one not being heard if he has an opinion to offer or suggestion to make. I, for one, think this a long stride toward solving the various and complex problems that beset agriculture at the present time.

The farmer knows, as no one else does, that there is something radically wrong with his business. Some tell us we don't raise enough stuff, others that we don't rotate our crops, don't mature enough or that we don't plow or cultivate our crops properly; that we ought to have this thing, that thing or the other thing to make it go.

There seems to be a prevailing idea among the press and public in general that the farmers have sufficient money. Now it would actually surprise many a city man to know the small income derived from an ordinary small farm. If he were to move on the farm its annual income would look like a monthly pay check to him.

I believe that the best crop grown in this country in the last twenty years was not sold for what it cost to grow it, if figured on a business basis. And I further believe that if the raising of crops and live stock were the only incentive to keep men on the farm that man would leave as soon as he could. Of course there are some, especially in the corn belt, and possibly some wheat and cotton growers, that may be making money, but, taking the country as a whole, I believe it takes about a year's crop to grow the next one.

So this question resolves itself into one of two things—either the price of products of the farm must be maintained or go higher, or the cost of farm operations must be greatly reduced.—C. F. Schneider.

"PICKLE PRODUCTION."

So far as I have experienced the production of cucumbers is the most profitable thing connected with the farm.

My plot of ground for "cukes" is never large; last summer five square rods would about catch it. The soil was prepared early as practicable and I guarded the tender plants against frost by the use of smudge fires on chilly evenings. When danger of frost was past I had to turn my attention to the bugs. These I put to flight by a liberal sprinkling of red pepper. When the vines once begin to bear it is marvelous the quantity of cucumbers they will produce. I pick them carefully when they are an inch to one and one-half inches in length. In this way they make the choicest sweet pickles. Last summer I put the finished product in pint glass jars. An hour a day usually sufficed for picking them and about two hours for the pickling process. I found that by careful handling of the vines that they bore all told a period covering about 40 days, and in that time produced a total of 240 pints, or an average of 6 pints of the finished product daily. These were sold readily to individuals at 35 cents per pint; many

bought 10 to 25 pints to put away. Of course greater quantities can be produced by letting them get larger but they would not be choice and are harder to sell. As nearly as I could tell there was a profit of 25 cents per can, so that the 240 pints netted me \$60.00 or about \$1.50 per day for the time in which they were bearing.—Mary W. Thornton, Dwight, North Dakota.

IN DEFENSE OF CANADA'S CLIMATE.

In your December number of Up-to-Date I was somewhat amused to see by one contributor a reference made to Canada's climate—"Nine months winter, no fruit grown but hardy berries"—and such talk. I am a Canadian and a fruit farmer of many years' standing. Our peach picking season was from the end of July until the middle of October. The part of Ontario where I farmed, although its village was only composed of two stores, two blacksmiths, postoffice, large school, two churches, and town hall, is a fruit center, and from which 152 cars containing 1,800 baskets to the car, was shipped in one week to the Canadian west, to New York state, and to England. I think the average American citizen generally thinks of Alaska when speaking of Canada. I have been asked since coming to California "whether Canadians speak the English language"—and that by grown-up young and intelligent people. Canada is large enough to have all kinds of climate and has it.—C. J. Pettis, California.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

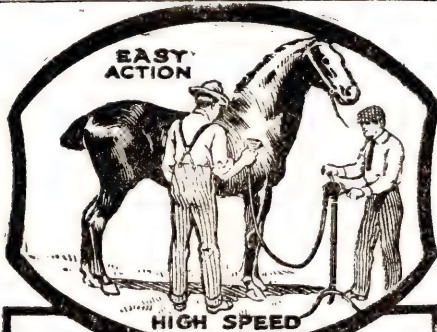
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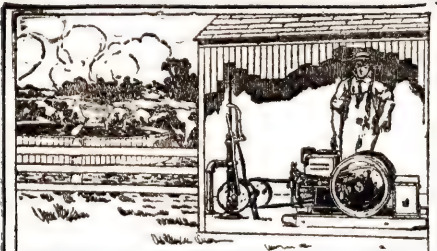
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You Need This Stewart Ball Bearing Machine to clip your horses before the spring work begins. Insist on having the Stewart, the machine which turns easier, clips faster and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style, easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get one from your dealer or send \$2 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. **\$7.50** CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. 224 Ontario St. Chicago Write for complete catalog showing most modern line of clipping machines.



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Do you do this work by hand? If so, you will be able to save yourself a vast amount of work, secure much time for other work and live an easier life by letting an International Harvester oil or gas engine do this drudgery for you.

An International Harvester engine will last years after more cheaply built engines are worn out—working for you economically and without trouble. You will understand this when you are acquainted with International Harvester engine features—these, for example: Accurately ground piston and lapped rings, offset cylinder head, large valves, detachable valve guides, fuel pump, etc. The engines are of all styles—vertical, horizontal, stationary and portable; air and water-cooled; from one to sixty horsepower. They operate on the cheapest or most convenient fuel.

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Refusing to lead.
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Afraid of robes.
Afraid of clothes on line.
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Afraid of sound of a gun.
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Afraid of steam engine.
Afraid of the touch of shafts or harness.
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Kicking.
Biting.
Striking.
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Bad to groom.
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Refusing to hold back while going down hill.
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Tail switchers.
Lolling the tongue.
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Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon.

To all men owning horses, who answer this advertisement immediately, I will positively send my introductory course in Horse Training and Colt Breaking ABSOLUTELY FREE.

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Twenty-five thousand FARMERS and horse-owners have taken my regular course and found that it does the work. Even if you have only one horse, it will pay you to master my wonderful system. The Beery Course is the result of a lifetime's work as a tamer and trainer of horses. As one of my students has said, "The horse has never been foaled that Prof. Beery cannot handle." My record proves it.

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The Beery Course gives you the priceless secrets of a lifetime—enables you to master any horse—to tell the disposition of any horse at sight—to add many dollars to the value of every horse you handle—and my students are all good traders.

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You can do it by my simple, practical, humane system. There is a lot of money in colt training. **Make \$1,200 to \$3,000 a Year**

Many of my graduates are making big money as professional horse trainers at home or



My Graduates Are Doing Wonders

A. L. Dickinson, of Friendship, N. Y., says: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several men. I got them for \$110, gave them a few lessons, and have been offered \$400 for the pair." Fred Bowden, R. R. No. 2, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "It's worth many times its cost." I have many similar letters from graduates all over the world.

traveling. I made a fortune traveling and giving exhibitions. You have the same opportunity.

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PROF. JESSE BEERY
Box 66, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Drenches, and How to Give Them

HOW, when and with what to drench a horse or a cow is what every farmer should know.

It is very easy to suffocate a cow by letting portions of a drenching fluid run down the windpipe into the lungs. Sometimes medicine getting into the lungs sets up irritation that results in mechanical bronchitis or pneumonia, which often terminates fatally.

Always hold a cow's head in a straight line with her back bone when giving a drench. Stand on the right side of the animal, pass the left hand and arm over the face of the cow,

insert the left hand in the side of the mouth, then insert the long neck of the drenching bottle in the right side of the mouth, not too far, and allow a swallow or two of the fluid to run into the mouth. If the animal coughs let her head down at once.

A drench usually should consist of about three pints of fluid. Don't be in too much of a hurry. Take your time and allow the cow the same privilege.

The favorite physic drench for a cow consists of one to two pounds of Epsom salts, one-half to two ounces of ground ginger root, a cupful of blackstrap molasses, one-half to one cupful of salt and three or four pints of warm water. Be careful not to mix coarsely ground ginger root, caraway seed, fennel or aniseed in a drench. The coarse particles always cause irritation and cough.

The average cow takes the smaller dose above mentioned; the large dose is for a big bull or heavy cow, or given in a case of great necessity or emergency; for example, when a cow has impaction of the bowels, or when she has taken some poisonous matter. It should be added that costiveness does not require the use of a physic drench. This is better relieved by alteratives such as calomel, rhubarb, gamboge, etc., along with stimulants, such as nux vomica. These drugs are best prescribed by the veterinarian.

Errors are quite as common in the drenching of a horse. First one should understand that medicine must never be given by way of the nostrils. So administered, it will be certain to flow into the lungs and cause fatal pneumonia. We have known of horses killed in this way.

The right way to drench a horse is as follows: Back him into a stall; then he can not back away. Put a running noose in a soft half-inch rope, cotton preferred, and place the noose around the upper incisor (pincher) teeth, just inside of the upper lip. Have the knot of the rope come directly in the middle of the front of the upper jaw. Throw the free end of the rope over a beam well above the horse's head. Raise the head and hold it there with the noose and rope. Get the head high enough to prevent medicine from running out of the mouth, but do not pull it up so high that the horse will be unable to swallow comfortably. Stand on a chair or box so that the right hand holding the bottle may insert the neck of the bottle into the right side of the mouth. Then pour in a couple of ounces of medicine and let the horse swallow that before more is given. Do not grasp and squeeze the horse's throat. This makes it difficult or impossible for him to swallow. Tickle the roof of the mouth with the neck of the bottle or fingers and swallowing usually will occur. If not, then pour a teaspoonful or so of cold water into the nostril and the medicine will be gulped down at once.

Be sure that the medicine is not so strong that it will burn the mouth. Be certain that it is the right medicine to give. It is always well to go slow in drenching a horse.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Never try to make a pet of the bull.

It takes a record of a year's production to tell the value of a cow.

Alfalfa is undoubtedly the best hay for cattle of any kind, for any purpose.

If there's any place where cleanliness is goodness it is in and around the dairy.

Equal parts oats and bran, with one-fourth the amount of corn added makes an excellent ration for the brood mare.

The last 200 pounds put on a horse being made ready for market is the

most profitable "meat" produced on the farm.

On Sundays and holidays, if the horses are kept standing in the barn, put them on half rations so far as grain is concerned.

An Illinois farmer who fed a herd of hogs put on them an average gain of 80 pounds each in 54 days. Have you ever done as well?

How many of our readers, in teaching a young calf to drink, put the hand over the nose when putting the finger in the calf's mouth? This interferes with the breathing, and the calf resents it. The way to do is to put the hand underneath. Try it, and you will have far less difficulty teaching the calf to drink.

The Butter Business

A. E. Potter is an Ohio dairyman with a 91-acre farm, on which he handles twenty Jersey cows. The cream he produces is made up him into butter, which he markets direct to consumers in the little city of Athens, nine miles distant from his farm. The butter is packed in crocks of different sizes, holding from one to ten pounds, and he makes deliveries once each week. He makes a superior article, and the demand is so great he has a long list of waiting people who want to become regular patrons, but can not be supplied. Mr. Potter is able to command prices for his butter at from 3 to 4 cents per pound above the retail price of creamery butter in the same market.

THIS O.I.C. SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD

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I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan, "How to Make Money from Hogs." C. S. BENJAMIN, 2599 B₂ Portland, Mich.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

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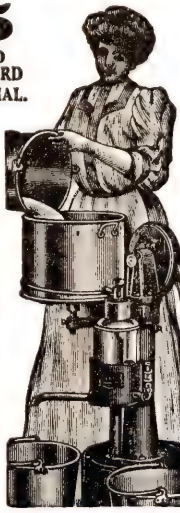
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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

Absolutely on Approval. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



DE LAVAL

Butter Triumphs as Usual At National Dairy Show

BUTTER made from cream separated by De Laval Separators made the usual clean sweep of all highest awards at the 1913 Chicago National Dairy Show and Annual Convention of the National Buttermakers' Association, just as it has always done every year since the organization of the National Association in 1892.

Whole Milk Creamery Butter The highest score in this class was awarded to O. N. Peterson of Rapidan, Minn., a De Laval user, as were 187 out of the 200 whole milk creamery entries.

Gathered Cream Creamery Butter The highest score in the gathered cream factory-made butter class was given to R. O. Brye of the Readstown Creamery Co., Readstown, Wis., this prize-winning butter being made from the cream of farm patrons all using De Laval Separators.

Farm Dairy Butter The highest score in this class was awarded to Mrs. D. H. Turnbull of Monmouth, Ill., whose family has been using De Laval Cream Separators for over twenty years.

De Laval Superiority Indisputable The evidence of the superiority of De Laval cream and butter as demonstrated by the winning of all highest awards the world over for thirty years is so overwhelming as to be indisputable and unanswerable. A De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, will make plain the reasons for it.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Only \$2 DOWN and One Year To Pay

For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

\$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY

No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 95 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only \$2 down and a year to pay.

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You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save half. Write TODAY.

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Patented One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device, Rust Proof and Easily Cleaned — Low Down Tank — Oil Bathed Ball Bearings — Easy Turning — Sanitary Frame — Open Milk and Cream Spouts.

No. 5% Over 20,000 now in use

Overdoing the Poultry Business

By H. H. Johnson

Occasionally it is suggested that half a million incubators lead towards overdoing the poultry business. Has any one found prices going down or a market that is flooded? I looked for such things once, but have given it up. The increased production of poultry merely stimulates the demand. While the production is nearly double that of ten years ago, the demand is keener than ever and prices have advanced accordingly.

From the thirteenth census of the United States, 1910 bulletin, I find that the average price for eggs in 1899 was 11 cents to 12 cents per dozen; in 1909 it was 19 cents to 20 cents per dozen. When we think of all the big packing houses handling poultry, the ever in-

creasing prices, we get a glimpse of poultry-raising possibilities. Poultry is replacing other meats. It will have to. It is adaptable to small farms, requires no capital or special equipment and is a real, live, money-making business.

Some feel that there is a time, a best time, to start raising poultry or to buy incubators, but waiting usually means loss of time or money.

The farmer who actually waits for spring to begin his farming is seldom ready when spring does come. He finds his harness needs repairs, his plows need brightening and seed needs cleaning. He waited when there was lots to be done towards getting ready.

The raising of poultry is no exception. It's an all-the-year-around business, with a steady market and a beginning place every day. Early hatching makes high-priced spring chickens and fall and winter layers. Late summer and fall hatches go to a profitable market or can be held to increase the early spring egg production and then marketed. No big capital is required or special equipment.

Poultry is the quickest meat produced and is rapidly replacing beef and pork. Also it is produced cheaper and sells higher. It means no risk. Think of losing a bunch of fat hogs after one's crop has been fed to them. Many years ago I had just that kind of experience, only I had bought mill feed.

In the droughty years of 1894 to 1897 mother hatched chicks all summer. She made no fortune, but she made something and helped keep the household. Both poultry and eggs are higher now, so there is a bigger margin.

"As soon as possible" is as near to saying the right time to start as any time I know of. A really good incubator does the work in zero weather just as well as in May or June. It's made right for any climate or season.

WEE CHICKS ARE GOOD TRAVELERS.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside a contributor shows how little chickens one day old can be sent safely by express from 200 to 1,000 miles, and reach their destination alive and in good condition before they are fairly dried off. Today the shipping of day-old chickens has become a leading branch of the poultry business. Thousands and thousands are shipped all over the world, all times of the year. The following extract from the article explains why such small chickens can be shipped so far:

"Some people do not know that a chick, which escapes from the shell in which it has been a prisoner for three weeks, will stand a lot of abuse and live, provided you are not too harsh with it. Nature has provided a supply of nourishment for the little fellow in the form of the yolk of the egg from which it is hatched. As the chick comes from the shell with the undigested yolk yet in its body, it furnishes all the food that the chick needs for the first forty-eight hours of its life. When the little chicks are packed away for several hours during shipment they continue to gain strength and are much better off than if they were exposed to the sudden changes of running in and out of the hover of the brooder. And these are the reasons why so many are sent and reach their destination in safety."

One of the most foolish things in the world is to lose the temper over anything a hen does. It only makes matters worse to tear around and set the whole house in an uproar. We all do more foolish things than any hen ever did.—The Farm Journal. And, what's more, we knew better all the time and the hen didn't.

Poultry Pickings

Feed well, but make the birds exercise.

Sprouted oats gives wonderful results at this time.

Now is the time the incubator and the broody hen are in demand.

Without plenty of water for drinking and washing ducks can not thrive.

Turkeys can be made profitable where there is plenty of free range.

The first three months of a fowl's existence determines its life's usefulness.

Chicks hatched this month and next require good care, but they will pay for it.

Now is the time to market the old heavy gobblers you failed to dispose of earlier.

A suitable house and range should be the first consideration in making poultry pay.

The secret of winter eggs is early-hatched pullets, well grown, well sheltered and well fed.

Careful and constant attention to details is the chief requisite of successful poultry keeping.

Good food can not make up for poor quarters; neither can good quarters make up for poor food.

It is overcrowding, not lack of meat or salt, that causes feather eating amongst fowls. Give them room, and this bad habit will not develop. Once started, there's no stopping it. Get the ax, the only sure remedy.

43 VARIETIES poultry, pigeons, ducks, geese, waded fowl; incubators; feed and supplies. Catalogue 4 cents. MISSOURI SQUAB CO., Dept. A. L., Kirkwood, Mo.

Tells Why Chicks Die

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1609 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

130 EGG Mankato Incubator \$7.25

A high grade hatcher, direct from factory to user. Has red wood case, triple walls, asbestos lined, copper hot water tank, self regulator, nursery, high legs, safety lamp, etc. Safe, simple and sure. All set up ready for use. Money back guarantee. 18 years experience. Brooders for 120 chicks \$2.50. For 240 chicks \$4.00 and up. Write for free catalogue.

Mankato Incubator Co., Box 716 Mankato, Minn.

Natural Hen Incubator \$3

No freight to pay. Actual hen controls everything. No lamp, no costly mistakes. Best incubator in the world. Approved by Over 600,000 Buyers. Mr. J. M. Peyle, Braidwood, Ill., writes: "It is the best thing I ever saw for hatching chicks." Another: "I hatched 50 chicks from 100 eggs." Thousands of other similar testimonials. Agents wanted. Catalog Free, with Special Introductory Offer.

Natural Hen Inc. Co., Sta. H, Dept. 7, Los Angeles, Cal.

7.35 LOWEST PRICE YET 155 EGG INCUBATOR

Think of it! The old reliable Progressive 155-Egg Incubator for \$7.35. Money back with 8 per cent interest if not satisfied. Wonderful bargain! Only incubator with hundreds of dead air cells. Copper hot water boiler, double disintegrator, deep nursery, double doors, egg tester, safety lamp—every big feature—all for \$7.35 freight prepaid E. of Rockies. Incubator and Brooder ordered together \$9.35. Send your money now, or, if you want more facts, write for our Big Free Book. PROGRESSIVE INCUBATOR CO. Box 140 Racine, Wis.

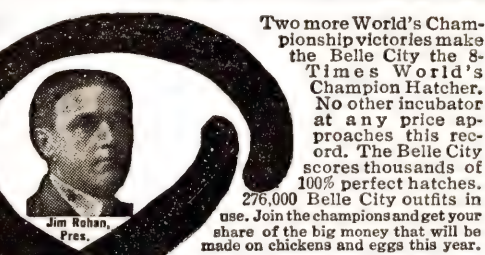
Jim Rohan Will Tell You How You Can Make Big Poultry Money

Send for New Book of "Hatching Facts." Just out. A postal brings it. I will send you my low price—direct to you—no middlemen's profits—my 10-year personal money-back guaranty—my 1, 2, 3 months' home test offer.

8-Times World's Champion Belle City Hatcher

My big portfolio, "Hatching Facts," illustrates my Belle City Incubator and Brooder in actual colors—shows that they have every feature worth having in and on an incubator and brooder—gives full information, proofs and all particulars. My low price comes with it. Better write today. A postal will do. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co. Box 79 Racine, Wis.



I guarantee to send you an exact duplicate of the World's Championship Machines. We ship quick from Minneapolis, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine. Freight Prepaid.

Boosts Profits! Slashes Expense! Kills Drudgery!

RAYO Incubators

Down with hatching drudgery! Down with hatching expense! Up with chicken profits! The up-to-date incubator, the Rayo, makes fun out of hatching work; saves gallon on gallon of oil and gives better, stronger fresh air chicks.

Hatches on one gallon—others use 5. Hatches on one filling—others 21. Double glass top puts hygrometer, thermometer and eggs always in plain sight. Top raises for airing and turning, cleaning and sunning. Saves work, saves labor, saves oil, saves chicks.

All Three Free

World's only Hatching Chart, \$1.50 Hygrometer and Money-Making Book, "Turning Eggs Into Chickens Into Dollars." Complete Hatching Chart and the Hygrometer FREE to all who buy a Rayo; sample of Chart and the book No. 5, which also tells all about Rayo incubators and brooders, free to all who ask. Request them today.

RAYO INCUBATOR CO. 1039 S. 13th St. OMAHA, NEBR.

603 Chicks From Her RAYO

"I counted up my hatching record for the summer and find I hatched 603 strong, hearty chicks. One hatch was 100%. Who is going to beat that?"—Dora Farnwall, Penola, Iowa, August, 1913.



BEES

It pays to keep bees right and raise your own honey. Send today for free catalog of BEE SUPPLIES and sample copy of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, oldest bee paper in America and indispensable to the bee keeper. DADANT & SONS, BOX 9, HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

Poultry Paper 44-124 page periodical, up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents. Poultry Advocate, Dept. 97, Syracuse, N. Y.

56 BREEDS Chickens, Ducks, Geese and raised, pure bred, of finest plumage. Fowls, eggs and incubators at lowest prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c for large, fine 19th Annual Catalog and Poultry Book. R. F. NEUBERT CO., BOX 513 MANKATO, MINN.

Latest Book "Profitable Poultry," 128 pages practical facts, lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, etc. 180 beautiful pictures. Latest improved methods to raise poultry. All about Runner ducks, 52 other varieties pure-bred poultry only 5 cents. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 113, Clarinda, Ia.

55 BREEDS PURE BRED Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, also Incubators, Supplies, and Collie Dogs. Send 4c for large Poultry Book Incubator Catalog and Price List. H. H. HINIKER, Box 66 Mankato, Minn.

PFILE'S 65 Varieties LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1914. Write HENRY PFILE, Box 615, Freeport, Ill.

50 Varieties Pure bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Northern raised hardy and fine plumage. Prize winners at the world's largest shows. Lowest prices on stock and eggs, incubators, brooders and poultry supplies. Large Ills. Catalog for 4c. C. M. ATWOOD, Box 54 Dundee, Minn.

Your Name Please?

So Johnson Can Send You the Old Trusty Book Johnson wants you to get from it the same ideas that helped half a million other people make big profits with chickens. It will show you how easy it is to get started and how simple the work is with the Old Trusty Hatcher. There is no mystery about chicken raising once you get acquainted with the Johnsons, and that's easy—just your name and address on a postal will do.

OLD TRUSTY

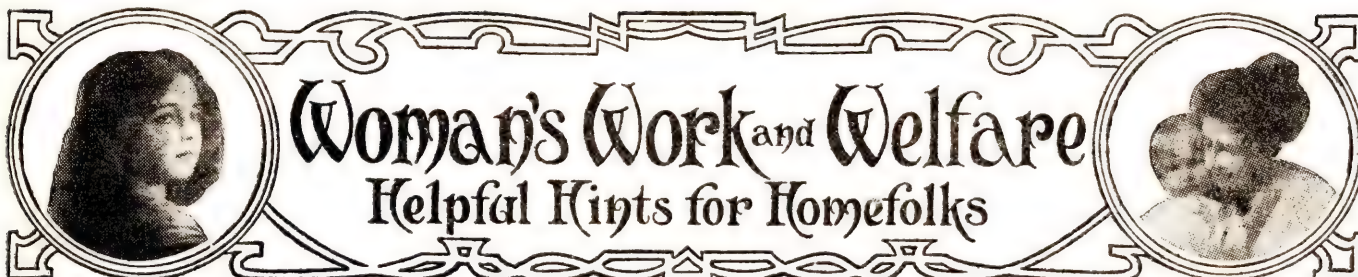
Makes biggest average hatches in coldest or warmest weather—over 80 per cent guaranteed—in every state, everywhere. Now used by three or four times as many people as those who use any other. The reason is—the Old Trusty is simple and easy to operate and always sure of success. No highfalutin' instructions needed.

It's the highest grade hatcher made. But Johnson's direct factory price is low because he operates the largest incubator factory in the world. Every buyer saves about \$5 because of this big factory.

Write your name today—get the book so you can give your income a good big boost with chickens. Johnson pays freight and ships immediately.

JOHNSON, Incubator Man, CLAY CENTER, NEBR.





Fireside Social Chats

By Aunt Sophia

I BEL'VE I shall do what I suppose every other woman has done who has had charge of the feminine department of a publication, and start something about the rights and privilege of man and wife in the finances of the house. It is an old but very popular topic, this "who carries the key to the money box?" It has been a rock in the matrimonial sea that has shipwrecked many a home-craft, from the humble cottage in size to the mansion. And it has made suffering of soul in innumerable other homes that held together.

Not many women willingly ask for every cent of money they need to expend in keeping up the household. It is not right that any sensible woman should, and women are surely as sensible as men. The woman who has a share of the income to bank in her own name, providing for her household from her own funds, is usually the woman who takes the greatest care and exercises the greatest judgment in her expenditures. The income should be divided, in a fair manner, according to the needs of the husband's business and the wife's household. When money is received, then should the division be made, the wife getting her share, putting it in a bank in her own name. May we not hear from some of our friends who have adopted this system, or a better one? Tell us how and when you came to adopt the plan, and how it has succeeded.

You who have both sons and daughters, do you ever go and compare the rooms of each? Has the boy as good, comfortable a room as the girl? Or do you think any corner big enough to hold a bed is all the "room" the boy needs. Possibly you think the boy will not take an interest in a nice room, well furnished. Boys are not good

housekeepers as a rule, it is true, but because of that very fact, shouldn't you take some extra pains on his account? Many a boy is not much more than an outsider in his own home. Possibly that is the one chief reason why some boys find their chief pleasures elsewhere. Make the boy's home as comfortable and cozy as you can. Give them good rooms, well furnished, and then help them take care of them so their rooms will always be a cheery place for them, where they can find genuine enjoyment. You will not only be helping your boy, but you will be doing a most kindly service to somebody's daughter who will some day become your son's wife.

Read the wise little note from Pearl Chenoweth on the important subject of baby's digestive ills. And I feel strongly that it is true, every word she says. My only grandchild, a bright little fellow of 2 years, is sleeping alongside his grandfather because he ate rich sausage. Babies' health and life depend on their food, so be careful.

AUNT SOPHIA.

THE BABY

An awakening is taking place in the civilized world in behalf of the baby. It is going to be a bright day for his majesty when mothers everywhere realize that the mere process of teething is not responsible for any disorders of digestion, but that they themselves cause them by allowing a heterogeneous and unsuitable diet during the early months. The child needs and should have no food but milk during its first year. The second year it may be well nourished and at the same time kept perfectly well by the following diet: Juices of peaches, prunes and oranges; beef juice, scraped rare beef, long-cooked oatmeal, graham crackers, soft egg yolks, nonstarchy breakfast foods with cream and sugar, baked apples and milk.

The child kept to this diet and given abundant fresh air and sunshine, in addition to cleanliness, will not, can not have cholera infantum or other dreadful ills which make the "second summer" so much feared.—Pearl Chenoweth, Jennings, Kas.

HOME-MADE CEDAR CHEST FOR MOTHER.

Mrs. W. C. Palmer.

The boy who is handy with his tools can make his mother a chest that will protect clothing, furs, hats, etc., from destructive little clothes-eating moth.

All that is needed to make this chest is a dry goods box of the desired size, a pair of pliers, a hammer, a generous supply of brads and cigar boxes.

With the pliers separate the little boards carefully and remove the small nails.

Line the box with these small boards, using care the while to have them fit as snug as possible over the bottom and sides and corners. Line the cover the same way and fasten to the box with hinges and a clamp to hold it down firmly in place.

The result is a good home-made chest for almost nothing but the labor it took to make it and the trouble it took to get the boxes.

The cigar boxes are made of cedar and the odor of the tobacco in the cigars combined with the odor in the cedar makes the very best protection for clothes against the moth.

Then mother will not find the odor hard to get out of the clothes. A few hours in the air and sunshine removes all traces of the odor from the clothes.

What to Wear and How to Wear it

With reference to materials, figured goods are preferred to plain, but self figures in woollens and delicate rubbed patterns in silk. Crepe surfaces are preferred to all others and later will be found even in cottons.

Ratine is a material which wears well and which is liked, and it is made in brocade effects at no great cost.

Blue is to be the leading color and it will be figured in self tone or in one a little darker, perhaps with a satiny ground.

Description of Patterns Illustrated on Next Page

No. 8238-T—Bow Set

A pretty set of bows which meet the new requirements is shown in No. 8238-T. These are hand embroidered and may be done in colors or in all white. The solid white has the advantage that it can be used with little ribbons of different shades according to one's waist.

No. 6516—Ladies' Costume

The general style in dresses is loose and graceful, with long lines of drapery even when there is very little, as is shown in the costume at Figure 6516. This has the very loose blouse that is now the rage, the material bagging under the arm where the sleeve is arranged in one with the bodice. The surplice closing is practically universal and the Medici frill finishes the open neck. The skirt of this dress is a one-piece design, closing in front and with a little fullness at the top. No. 6516 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 44-inch material.

No. 5944—Ladies' House Dress

The loose lines which are so attractive in a dressy frock would be a nuisance in a house dress worn when one is more or less actively occupied, and therefore trimness of effect has been sought in the frock shown in No. 5944. This has a neat bodice, fitting the figure and closing at one side. It has an extra wide armhole and the upper edge of the sleeve is also enlarged to fit in without gathers. It may be made full length or shortened to the elbow. The skirt of this dress has four gores, a side front closing and a reversed box pleat in the back. It may have the high or regulation waist line. No. 5944 is cut in sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material.

No. 6397—Ladies' Blouse

Keeping to the idea of looseness, the blouse shown in No. 6397 is a very desirable one. The plain back is extended forward

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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We have arranged to give away 5,000 of these handsome, guaranteed watches and fobs on the most liberal premium offer made. This is an undeniable time piece that any man, woman, boy or girl will be proud to own. It has a beautiful gold plate or gun metal finish, stem wind and stem set, open face fully guaranteed for one whole year. Each watch comes in special box carefully packed. Has beveled crystal over pure white dial with hour, minute and second hands. One of the most beautiful and dependable moderate priced watches made. We will give away 5,000 of these guaranteed watches just to further introduce our great farm and home magazine, **THE VALLEY FARMER**, a 20 to 40 page monthly filled from cover to cover with articles and departments of interest to all the family. Regular subscription price 25 cents a year. Send **ONE DOLLAR** to pay for a **SIX YEARS** subscription to our paper and we will send you one of these elegant watches **ABSOLUTELY FREE**. Or get up a club of four one-year subscriptions at 25 cents each, send us the names and \$1.00 and we will send **YOU** the watch **FREE** for your trouble. Address at once **VALLEY FARMER, Dept. D. W. 24, Topeka, Kan.**

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Write for this handsome stem wind stem set
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 finish. Every girl and young lady should have one.
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Send name and address. Get 24 pa-
 pers Gold Eye needles. Sell 2 papers
 for 10c with thumb. **FREE.** When
 sold remit \$1.20 and these four beau-
 tiful rings are yours.
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Send just 25c to pay for a one-year new,
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 big home and story magazine—enclose 5c
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 send you by return mail this very fine
 14K gold filled heavy band ring. Address
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Set with four Sapphires surrounded with
 six bright sparkling imitation Diamonds.
 This is one of the most beautiful rings
 ever given. We will send one of these
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 and story magazine and enclose 5c for
 mailing—only 30c in all. Be sure to state size of ring wanted.
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We positively give free a beautiful, gold-
 finished, engraved American made, stem
 wind, stem set watch, proper size, guar-
 anteed five years. Also a beautiful ring
 set with three diamond cut brilliants for
 selling 20 jewelry articles
 at 10c each. Order jewelry
 today. When sold send \$2
 new will send watch, ring, chain
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This Beautiful SET RING GIVEN

Warranted genuine gold filled—will
 wear for years. Most valuable ring
 ever offered on such easy terms. Set
 with two Rubies and two Brilliants, lat-
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 One Ring Free to all who send 25 cents to pay for a year's
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 Household" and 5 cents extra for mailing expense—just 30
 cents in all. Be sure to say what size you want. Address
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for selling 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at
 25c per box. A great remedy for burns, cuts,
 sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, croup, etc. When
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 beautiful gold laid bracelet
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Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery De-
 signs that I have secured exclusively for
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 In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Bor-
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For a limited time we will give
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 Transfer Outfit for a NEW three-
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This offer may not appear again.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind

What is Now the Fashion



Pattern Descriptions

(Continued From Page 14)

to form a straight, square yoke. The fronts
 are gathered where they join the yoke and
 may close in surplus style or with the regu-
 lation shirtwaist box pleat closing. The
 neck is trimmed with an ornamental collar,
 attached to small revers, and a very loose
 sleeve completes the blouse. Such materi-
 als as crepe de chine, messaline, voile and
 the like will be ideal for this waist. The
 pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust
 measure. Medium size requires 3 1/4 yards
 of 36-inch material.

No. 6364—Ladies' Skirt

One of the favorite skirts for practical
 purposes is the pegtop, which fits snugly
 at waist and foot and flares a little at the
 hips. This shape will hold throughout the
 summer. A good example of it is shown
 in No. 6364. This has two pieces and is
 made with flat back and front. It may
 have high or normal waist line as preferred.
 Plaid materials are in great favor at pres-
 ent and the darker shades are very rich
 and serviceable. Besides, they require no
 trimming except, perhaps, a few buttons.
 The skirt pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30
 inches waist measure. Medium size re-
 quires 2 3/4 yards of 44-inch material.

No. 6421—Dressing Sacque

A pretty dressing sacque for morning wear
 has the ever-present kimono shoulder and
 surplus closing. It is cut in one piece,
 but may have a seam in the back if the
 material be narrow. The pattern is cut in
 sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Me-
 dium size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch
 material, for sacque and cap.

No. 5917—Work Apron

A work apron which may answer for a
 dress, if desired, is shown in No. 5917. It
 closes in front and is held in at the waist
 by a belt. It may be high or low in the
 neck. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40
 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size
 requires 5 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 6385—Child's Frock

In the remaining designs the children are
 well taken care of. Beginning with the
 little daughter, there is a pretty frock shown
 in No. 6385. It is a sacque design, no
 division of waist and skirt, and it also has
 the kimono shoulder. At the low neck
 there is a little shield with turnover collar
 attached. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8,
 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2 1/4
 yards of 44-inch material.

No. 6399—Boy's Russian Suit

For a little boy there is No. 6399, a
 Russian suit with a low front closing, show-
 ing a deep vest. There is also a wide collar
 and plain sleeves tucked at the wrist.
 Bloomers are provided with this suit. The
 suit pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.
 Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch
 material.

No. 8215—Baby's Cap

For the baby we offer a cap, No. 8215.
 This is entirely plain, with a center disc
 in the back. It will depend for its beauty
 upon the material used and any needle
 work added. The pattern is cut in one
 size. The transfer pattern for the em-
 broidery design is 10 cents.

These patterns are guaranteed;
 there are none better at any price.
 Full directions accompany each. Give
 number and size. Write your name
 and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each

Fashion Department

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Reporter—So you say the paper lied when
 it said you had your price.
 Senator—Yes, sir, it lied, for they never
 paid me, and how could I have it?

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Quiz—Why are men like apples in a
 barrel?
 Philz—The best get to the top.

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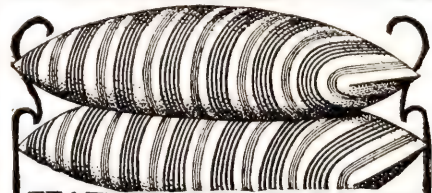


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 the time you spend in
 reading this advertisement
 will be the most profitable
 period of your life. I can put
 you in the soap business where
 you can easily make \$150.00 per
 month. Any bright man or
 woman can make more money
 working for me than in any other way. I
 have hundreds of agents making \$2,000.00 a
 year. I have always been in the agency
 business, myself, and I know it from A to
 Z. I will teach you how to make sales and
 make you successful. I have made money in the
 agency business, and many of the agents I have
 taught have made their pile and retired.

I now have a much better proposition than ever
 before—one that makes my agents more money,
 and I like it better myself. The reason my agents
 have been so successful is that I do not handle
 junk, tinware or cheap John goods of any kind
 that never lead to repeat orders. I do not pay my
 agents with premiums, but they get hard cash and
 soon have money in the bank. It is repeat orders
 that make money in any business. Go into any
 home on Monday morning and you will find them
 washing; go to the neighbors and you will find
 they are washing too. It is the same thing all
 over the country. The demand for soap is unlim-
 ited, and repeat orders never cease. Now, what
 does this all mean? It means that someone is
 getting the enormous profit from your territory
 which should be yours.

There is big money in the soap business and I
 give my agents the big end of the profit—a profit
 so large that I hesitate to state in this public
 manner what it is, but will be glad to advise you
 confidentially when you write me. Suffice it to
 say for the present that you will be satisfied. I
 can give you a chance to make such a big profit
 that you will be more than satisfied with your
 income and willing to stay with me year after
 year and be one of my loyal representatives. I
 personally teach every agent how to make money
 and make it fast. My plan has been a great suc-
 cess, and I will give it to you FREE. Now, I want
 to say to every man or woman who is anxious to
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 Don't lose a moment's time, but write me at once,
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 goods. Mail money order now or write for
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Garden and Orchard

PREPARATION AND USE OF SPRAY FORMULAS

By G. M. Bentley

Insecticides are substances which kill insects. Fungicides are substances which destroy fungus diseases. When insects and fungus diseases prevail upon the same plants insecticides and fungicides may be combined and the two results gained from one application. Variable results have been obtained from the use of insecticides and fungicides, due largely to climatic conditions and to the quality, age and preparation of the ingredients used and the combinations made. A knowledge of the pest being treated and the nature of the plant infested is an important consideration.

For remedial treatment, insects are divided, according to their manner of feeding, into biting and sucking groups. Hence, in the economic application of insecticides, a knowledge of the mouth parts of insects is essential. To obtain this one has only to notice carefully the damage being done or study the insect and observe whether its mouth is provided with jaws for biting (chewing) or a beak for sucking. Until a distinct familiarity with insect anatomy and general classification is procured it may be better to send specimens to the state entomologist for identification and remedial suggestion. Specimens should be accompanied by pieces of plants upon which they feed, and, if possible, some samples of the character of the damage done.

Paris Green (dry)

Paris green, 1 pound; flour or land plaster or slaked lime, 20 to 50 pounds. These should be mixed thoroughly. The best results will be obtained if applied while there is dew on the leaves.

Arsenate of Lead

Acetate of lead (sugar of lead), 12 ounces; arsenate of soda, 4 ounces; water, 50 gallons. Put the arsenate of soda into a wooden bucket with 2 quarts of water. Put the acetate of lead into another bucket with 4 quarts of water. When these two are dissolved, mix well with the water and spray.

Arsenate of lead (made as above), 2 to 5 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Arsenate of lead is also used with the Bordeaux mixture instead of the Paris green.

Arsenate of lead will not burn foliage, it mixes more readily and is held in suspension longer than Paris green. Prepared arsenate of lead is much more convenient. This comes in the form of a thick paste, which can be readily reduced to the proper strength. Arsenate of lead also comes as a powder, in which case it is dusted on at full strength.

FROM A GARDENER'S NOTEBOOK

Apples succeed best on a clay loam. Good fruit can be grown on almost any kind of soil.

A hilltop or hillside looking south is best for a vineyard.

Success in spraying is a question of method and material.

The right location accounts for a lot of the success of some fruit growers.

The hotbed should be prepared now and put in good shape for the seeds of early plants.

It is time now the business of pruning was completed. If you have not finished, do so with a rush.

You can add to the capital stock of your farm by putting good tile drains in the wet places. Good drainage is a necessity in good farming.

Either the Paragon or the Stone are top-notch varieties for dependable crops of tomatoes.

Be sure you get some good popcorn seed and save a rich spot for it. The same P that begins popcorn spells pleasure.

Sunflowers thrive in good, rich garden soil. Plant a row of them. The poultry will pay you good prices for the seed.

A hand spray pump is a very handy tool to have about. Get a good one while you are about it, and give it good care.

The Ben Davis apple should have been named Zachary Taylor. Why? Because it is of a "rough and ready" character.

Sort over the potato seed early and look out for disease. Don't forget to treat the tubers to a formalin bath just before planting.

Get your orders in now for trees and vegetable plants to be used this spring and see that your nurseryman and seedsman are A No. 1.

Those north of Mason & Dixon's line should prime grape vines during this month. February is the right time for grapes, March for berries.

A good well and a gasoline engine can make a garden grow right through the long spells of dry weather which come with nearly every season.

Every farm should have an excellent fruit and vegetable garden, so the home may be well supplied with plenty of fruits and vegetables the year around.

Every one likes asparagus, yet few have it. Buy 100 roots this spring and put out a bed. It is easy to sell a surplus of fine asparagus at a good price.

In Boston they've put the "boy scouts" on vacant lots to teach them how to raise vegetables. They can thus use their scouting ability in hunting potato bugs and chasing the cabbage worm.

To succeed in fruit growing one must spray, and to spray right one must know exactly what he is doing. No guesswork succeeds, except by accident. Get posted.

If you have wild cherry trees near your orchard, cut them down and use them for firewood now while firewood is needed. Cherry trees are great harbors for worm nests.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING is in truth "a paper with a mission," and in that feature it is different from all other papers. Its mission is to build up and make better. Its field is the world, and the object of its solicitude and hope is the human race. But our work is specially directed to the improvement of agricultural conditions, and our unfaltering purpose is to help the farmers in their heretofore one-sided struggle, in a business sense, with the rest of the world. In this we feel that we are helping everybody else, and in its accomplishment we see before us a great work of education. That sends us to the young people as well as to the old—to the brightly developing minds that, like the glowing rays of a rising sun, portends a more brilliant day. The letters written us by the young people of every portion of this great country not only promise but guarantee a brighter future, and our only sorrow is that, because of the other fields we must cultivate in the accomplishment of our great purpose, we can not print them all. Equity, equal business opportunities and advantages for all is the unfading star that leads us on, and our great army of Cadets of Equity, learners and students of those important

truths, bring us confidence and hope. We feel that they will do their best to help us, and when they grow into leaders of sentiment and action the world will enjoy their more profound thought and nobler purpose.

What better can we do this time than to begin with this letter from a place in Pennsylvania around which clusters some dear historic memories? I suppose that is the mill on his way to which Washington contracted the cold that resulted in his death:

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl and will be 16 years old March 19, 1914. I think UP-TO-DATE is a fine farm paper, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I attend school in Perryopolis, and my sister Lila Belle and myself will graduate from it this spring. I like to work as well as to go to school, and there is lots of it to do on a farm. I help father with the farm work as well as mother with the house work. I have two sisters older than myself and two brothers younger. Perryopolis is a small town and is noted for historic buildings and surroundings, among which I may name the old state bank, the old Quaker church and cemetery, and the Washington grist mill that was built by George Washington in 1776. There is a large dam which forms a waterfall that runs the mill. The run that supplies this water also bears the general's name, and we have the Washington Coal and Coke Company, the Washington Run railroad and the Washington cemetery, but the latter are more modern than to date back to Washington's day. My home is a mile and a half from the town and I will answer all view cards with views of the buildings I have mentioned and others.—Reba J. Lynch, Perryopolis, Pa.

UP-TO-DATE is a favorite in Ohio:

DEAR CADETS—I am 14 years old and my father lives on the same farm where I was born. I go to town to school and ride a wheel. My brother and I have two pet lambs that know almost everything we say. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about fifteen years, and we all enjoy reading the Cadet letters as well as the rest of the paper. Father says he would not be without it, because he thinks it is the best farm paper published.—Violet Suhr, Norwalk, O.

Many Cadets will recall the case of friend George Alderson, a cripple, whose life has been cast in hard lines. His new chair has made his days brighter and his sleep sweeter, and he writes to express his joy and thankfulness to the Cadets who have helped him with words of kindness and cheer:



George Alderson, the Crippled Cadet, and His Chair

DEAR CADETS—As there was an appeal to the Cadets in UP-TO-DATE FARMING for aid to get me a rolling chair, and as I am so glad to say I have it, I want to thank the liberal-hearted people for their aid. I don't think we may meet on earth, but may we meet in that happy place where Equity, joy and peace are forever and ever more. I am crippled for life. But I am so thankful that I can move myself about. Those who contributed to my joy may want to see my photograph in my new chair. May God be as good to you as you have been to me.—George Alderson, Hall, La.

Suppose we open the door to this young poet from Washington?

DEAR CADETS—I'm a boy of seventeen And live right on the farm; It's the best place I've ever seen To keep a boy from harm.

I live in the state of Washington; The climate here is fine; The crops we grow I'm sure there's none Surpass them in their line.

I like to read the letters. And think them very nice, Because we all are fretters— Keep fretting 'bout the price.

I'd like to be a Cadet; I think that, too, is nice; To sell our stuff and know we'll get An equitable price.

This letter, then, will let you know I like dear UP-TO-DATE; And now I'll ask you leave to go, For it is getting late. —John Rice, Vancouver, Wash., Rt. 5.

Nearly all countries have advantages and drawbacks. What would the farmers in many of our states think if they had to dip their cattle?

DEAR CADETS—I am what people call a "cowpuncher," and am at present working on a ranch in the west end of Cimarron County, Oklahoma, in what are called the cedar brakes, which are hills and canyons, the hills being solid rock covered with cedar and pine timber. Within the last few days I have helped dip 400 head of cattle to kill the lice on them. We also vaccinated 100 head against blackleg. I am 19 years of age and like to read the Cadet letters, and would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadet boys and girls. I will promptly answer all I receive. —Charles R. Moyer, Kenton, Okla.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl, 16 years old, and have three sisters and two brothers. I live with my parents on a fruit farm, where we raise peaches, plums, pears,

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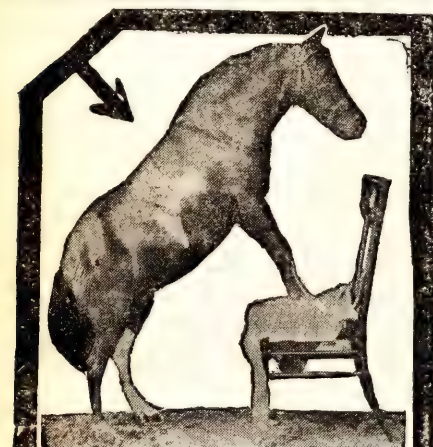
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cherries, apples and quinces. Our orchard comprises 23 acres. I keep house for the whole family, for my mother is not well and my sisters are too young to help me. I love to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and find it very interesting. My father likes to have me read it to him evenings. I would like to exchange letters and cards with any of the Cadets that will write to me.—Dora Acquistapace, Rock avenue, San Jose, Cal.

Here we have quite a newsy letter from Nebraska, where so many people read UP-TO-DATE:

DEAR CADETS—I am a Nebraska girl, 17 years old, and my father has been a subscriber to this paper for several years. There are five in our family, and I am the only girl. I live on a 160-acre farm, two and one-half miles from town. My oldest brother is married and lives on our other farm of 320 acres just three miles from our place. My next oldest brother joined the navy almost two years ago and is now in Washington. He has been to South America and has seen the Panama Canal. My other two brothers, one older and one younger than myself, are still at home. We have two little gray Indian ponies that I drive to school. My oldest brother at home has an Indian motorcycle with a back seat, on which I ride sometimes. I am a senior in the high school, there being fourteen in the graduating class. I study literature, geometry, Caesar, ancient history and botany. Every morning except Friday we have a half-hour singing period, and on Friday morning each gives a current event. I would like to hear from all the Cadets and will do my best at answering.—Elizabeth M. Lichty, Carleton, Neb.

Good-by. A month of the year is now gone and I trust a month's real progress has been made by each of you.

Hunting and Trapping For Pleasure and Profit

Our next issue will be our last for this season. The farmers are getting ready for spring and summer work and the other editors say they want our camping ground for a garden spot. As there's nothing much to do but wish the winter had been longer and a bit kinder, I reckon we might as well divvy up the spoils and hike. But we'll all have one more round before the fire dies out. Next issue Bob Snow will tell how he came out with his fox traps, and then, as master of ceremonies, your humble servant will give you boys a little token of appreciation as we part.

TIM.

REMINISCENCES OF BOB SNOW

Bob Finds Fox Dens, but Loses a Bet

For several days, as I passed by a certain creek when "running" my trap line, I had noticed a well-beaten rabbit trail leading up it. This creek led



Bob Snow on the Trail

into one of the wildest parts of the woods and I had long intended exploring it, but the "line" kept me busy and I did not carry out this intention. One day, however, not making a single catch, I packed up a dozen traps and some grub and, buckling on a heavy .32-caliber Colt six-shooter, I left for the creek. I reached the place in due time and took up the rabbit trail. After following it for about a quarter of an hour I stopped to rest and get my bearings. The land was becoming rougher and higher. The creek bed was rocky here, and at two places water falls of considerable height occurred. I could see where the rabbit trail led up a little rise and disappeared down the other side. I walked up the rise

and looked over into a little basin-like depression in the land. On the opposite side was a high bank to which the rabbit trail led. Upon closer examination I found several holes in the bank which were occupied by rabbits. Deciding that there was nothing of more interest than rabbits in the vicinity, I left the creek and entered the woods and tramped around for half an hour without seeing anything unusual until I happened to see a little opening in a bluff. Upon examination I was surprised to find fox hairs clinging to the sides and three well-defined paths leading from the entrance. I got busy at once and set six traps around the hole. The traps had not been smoked or otherwise treated to have the iron smell removed, but this is not always necessary, though I would advise trappers to prepare traps beforehand if possible. After setting the traps I left for camp. When I came out of the woods in front of the "shack" Chief was cutting wood, using the doorstep for a chopping block. I had spent a good half day making that step and I made haste to remonstrate. Chief politely listened to me and agreed to cease such damaging stunts, but I saw that he had cut about all the wood he wanted. At that Chief's an accommodating cuss when you ask him to do something he happens to be thinking of doing anyway. We went into the shack. We cooked supper, ate it and cleared up the dishes in a very short while. When we were sitting around the fire I broke the news of my find to Chief. He seemed to have doubts regarding the fox tale and promptly wanted to make a bet that I would not catch so much as a mouse in the trap I had set. I declined to bet, and then he looked at his watch and said "Well, Bob, you seem to think you found a ten-strike."

I replied with some heat: "When the dickens did you ever have anything better to show?"

"Oh," he replied carelessly, "I could find the goods if I wanted to."

"Then," I replied, "suppose you find a fox den or a lion's lair or an elephant's nest if you're so all-fired smart."

"Would coon answer the purpose?" asked Chief.

"Well," I replied, "provided you bring the coons home I guess they'll do."

"I can go out now and within ten minutes bring a couple back," asserted Chief, and, glancing at his watch again, he slipped on his coat, took his rifle and started for the door.

"Here, wait a second," I called, "was you talking about betting awhile ago?"

"A good pair of socks against a pair of mitts," he answered.

"That's a funny wager," I said, "but I'll take it. Remember two coons will be enough; no use killing 'em all in one night."

When Chief had gone I settled back in my chair and took out my watch. It was exactly 8 o'clock. Six minutes after 8 I heard two shots ring out. At nine after 8 the door opened and Chief came in. Over his shoulder hung two big coons.

"Chief," I said, "I hereby swear off all betting with you. You've got luck tied to you with whang leather. How'd you get 'em?"

"This evening," said Chief, "when I was coming back from the traps I saw a coon run into a hollow tree back of the shack. I went up and looked at the tree. It had but one hole, near the butt. I was about to rout mister coon out when I decided to wait till I had made a bet with you." (Here he grinned and eyed my favorite pair of mitts lying on the table.) "I'm glad I did, for you proved to be as much a sucker as ever, so tonight when I hiked out I just cut another hole above the first, and as the tree was hollow only for a few feet I had no trouble in punching my coon out with a stick and another one besides, and there they are. Right good pair of mitts these, Bob."

(Concluded Next Issue)

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Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—
C. B. Lozier, District Manager, Robertsdale, Ala.

A little later the second tier of producing districts for potatoes, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, etc., has its crops ready. The same condition of local organizations and exactly the same troubles are experienced, and if the crop is a good one unsatisfactory results are reaped.

And in the fall and winter the heavy producing states of the north claim the market. Again we find the same conditions as regard organization, blind direction and fierce competition, with just as unsatisfactory results. There are hundreds or thousands of local organizations, but they are absolutely unable to get away from the ruinous competition that destroys profits to the growers but make the ideal conditions for the long line of distributors to exact their handling and storage tolls. And it is the same way with all of the other crops. Beginning in the Gulf Coast District and coming north, the different sections producing vegetables, fruit and grain and cotton cannot co-operate with each other as now organized. It is perfectly clear that a local organization, or even an organization for a district doing business alone, can not hope to completely solve the marketing problem for its community or district.

Then what is needed?

The organization to successfully handle the marketing of farm produce must be a comprehensive one. The Farmers' Society of Equity recognized this fact years ago when it declared for one organization, one marketing system, one central clearing house for the whole country, for all of the farmers, for all of their crops.

The Farmers' Society of Equity and this paper have certainly been faithful in teaching this doctrine and in organizing the farmers with that end in view, and in establishing such a system. We have through these columns and in other ways expressed in strong language the absolute inadequacy of fragmentary co-operation and as persistently pointed out the necessity for National Co-operation and have shown so clearly that no person could make a mistake, how these things can be brought about. All of this time we have, day after day and year after year, been actually building such an organization and establishing such a business system, and for the last year have had such a system partly in operation to the immense benefit and advantage of thousands of producers.

The organization of the Farmers' Society of Equity has gone far enough, and its marketing system—the Equity System—has been tested and proven beyond a doubt that it is sound and will do what is claimed for it. Being convinced of these things the last annual convention of the Farmers' Society of Equity, being the fifth annual convention, took what we believe are the necessary steps which now make it easily practical for all organized bodies of farmers to IMPROVE their methods of marketing and make their organizations BETTER, as Secretary Houston says is the thing needed.

One important step was to provide ways for federating present local associations for unity of marketing with the Farmers' Society of Equity. The convention's action is expressed in Article X of the amended by-laws of the Farmers' Society of Equity as follows:

Any established local farmers' association, having as one of its objects the marketing of crops, may federate with the Farmers' Society of Equity on terms prescribed by the board of directors of the national clearing house. Such federated associations shall have the same representation in meetings of the higher clearing houses and unions, and enjoy all the benefits of the marketing system, as full local clearing houses of the Farmers' Society of Equity.

Organizers of the Farmers' Society

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the F. S. E.

It is universally admitted that we have arrived at a place where agitation and propaganda for greater production in agriculture has given way to an acute need for a more rational way to market what we do produce.

Most farm produce is grown now in sufficient amount to supply all needs. And oftentimes there is such a quantity of some crops that the prices paid are ruinous to the producers.

Notwithstanding this, or regardless of how large the crops are, or how low the prices are to the producers, or how much of the crops waste in the field, or orchard, there is a constant wail from the other side that the demand is not fully supplied, while the prices to the consumer is usually oppressively high. Because of these anomalous conditions the people have gradually arrived at the conclusion that what is needed is a new marketing system. The thought today is turning more to giving agriculture a satisfactory sales department or marketing system. This is not a new thought with this paper. But it is comparatively a new thought, or a new conclusion, reached by most other farm papers and farmers' institutions.

Former Secretary Wilson rarely said anything about marketing crops, but the Department of Agriculture under his administration and former administrations was exerted exclusively to greater and better production. Present Secretary of Agriculture Houston says, regarding the conditions referred to above "The condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem, which will have to be solved by BETTER organization of farmers and IMPROVED methods of marketing."

And the Secretary voices the thought of every present farmers' organization and all of the unorganized farmers. Organizations that farmers have had were not able to cope with the problem of marketing and the call is for a better organization. The marketing methods used heretofore were not correct, and were not sufficient, as the conditions that obtain in this day are proof. The question then arises, is there a plan for a better organization? Is there an improved method of marketing ready

to be used? Let us make the questions still broader. Is there a plan before the people that farmers can adopt and on which they can build a sound and permanent organization? Also is there a successful marketing system, a practical business system, that can be fitted to such an organization?

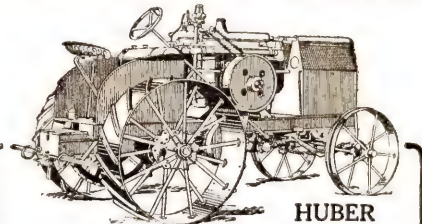
The weakness of the present organizations is in the fact that they are local in their character. They undertake to do marketing for the producers of a community or of a limited district. Each one has its own little zone, and each one naturally comes in competition with all of the others, where the same crops are produced, when it comes to marketing. As there are hundreds or thousands of them marketing the same crops at the same time, it follows that there is not a systematic direction of the marketing, but markets are over-supplied or under-supplied. It is evident then that an organization that will solve the marketing problem must be a comprehensive one, one that will overcome this condition of competition among the different organizations as the different local organizations have attempted to overcome the competition in marketing by their members.

To illustrate: The first early potatoes are grown in the Gulf Coast District of our country from Florida to Texas. The growers are now organized in local associations. These local associations have from a few to many members. Each association has its business manager, whose duty it is to market the potatoes of the association. Each business manager is expected to find the best market and to beat the neighboring organizations to it. Rarely is there any attempt at co-operation among these local associations. But frequently there is fierce rivalry. No one association knows what its neighbor is doing or where they are shipping to. Much less do they attempt to know or have they any facilities for knowing what associations that have early potatoes to market are doing in the other states. The result is a chaotic condition and the returns to the growers under such conditions are dependent on the mere elements of chance, in finding a profitable market and in getting honest returns.

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of Equity are now charged with the duty to make federating equally important with organizing new local clearing houses. For their information and the information of others, we give these instructions:

—O—
If there is a local association established now at a marketing place or shipping point that will federate for unity in marketing, it is recommended that our organizers do not organize a new local there, but that all of the producers, not in the established association, do now join with that association on its regular terms. Also if there are two or more associations at one place, presumably representing different crops, the thing to do is for them to combine so that there will be just one association for all of the crops and for all of the producers, as is the plan of the Farmers' Society of Equity and which has proven to be the correct plan. After thus combining, the next step is for them to enroll all of the outsiders or as many as possible on terms of their own making. In event that it is impossible to federate the present association for co-operation in marketing then organizers of the Farmers' Society of Equity are instructed to organize a local clearing house of the society at such place and invite the members of the other association to become full members of the Farmers' Society of Equity and through the Farmers' Society of Equity clearing house and get the benefits of our national system of marketing.

—O—
It will be seen from the above declaration that the Farmers' Society of Equity does not attempt to tear down established organizations, but rather by opening up to them the national system of marketing. The membership of such association can be greatly increased because of greater efficiency of the local associations and the increased benefits that the members will receive. Also the terms made by the last convention and our Board of Directors for federating are equally liberal with the policy of helping established locals to build up their membership rather than to attempt to take it away. The terms, with full instructions for organizing, are supplied to organizers and others interested on request to the National Clearing House of the Farmers' Society of Equity and associations federated for marketing, Indianapolis, Ind. There is evidence already that the federation plan is going to meet an existing need in the number of federations being reported. One of the largest is the Oneida Farmers' Union of Malad City, Idaho, 396 members, federated January 23, 1914.

—O—
We mention some of the farmers' associations that can advantageously federate on this plan: Any independent association; any local association even though it is affiliated with a district or crop association; any local union of a national farmers' organization; any local farmers' elevator, which is independent or a part of a state or district farmers' elevator association; the local granges, or farmers' clubs, or of any other farmers' society or organization. In equipping these local associations, local unions or local bodies, with the Equity System of marketing which is a national co-operative system, they immediately become possessed of greater interest to the members and they immediately come in a condition to render greater service and deliver more benefits to their members in this way. The federation brings an element into the organization that will make it possible for them to increase their membership and organize new local units much more rapidly than they have been able to do without it. Here again the federation idea is not to antagonize or to injure any present farmers' organization, but rather to supply it with what it has lacked in the past, and which can be made of the greatest value for the upbuilding of such organization, whether national, sectional, district or local.

We have been thus explicit in explaining these matters because we are writing this as an answer to many inquiries that have come to this headquarters, and in anticipation of like questions that will be coming up in the future and for the information of such people as may not have given the matter any particular thought.

—O—
Having thus explained how the federation is being brought about, the reader will like to know more about the Equity System of Marketing as it is being operated.

—O—
Let us repeat what we have frequently said before in these columns, about the operation of the Equity System of Marketing:

—O—
The member of a local association reports to his business manager what he has to dispose of. This, understand, comprises both the local clearing houses of the Farmers' Society of Equity and federated associations which now stand as local clearing houses as far as marketing is concerned. The manager of the local clearing house then, instead of seeking the market for the produce, reports the crops of his members to the next higher clearing house. This may be a county clearing house, or a district clearing house or a section clearing house, or if none of these, then to the national clearing house. All of this is explained in the literature of the Farmers' Society of Equity. If it is reported to a county, district, or section clearing house, such clearing house will co-operate with the national clearing house in making the sales and in directing the marketing, along lines and following out plans that have been decided among them. As a part of the Equity System of Marketing there are selected representatives on the principal markets that are under contract to the Farmers' Society of Equity and

associations federated for marketing, to buy or handle the produce on the most favorable terms to the organization that could be made. These representatives are bonded, whenever it is deemed necessary. Also the national clearing house has agents that call on the representatives frequently to check over the business, audit the accounts and give personal attention to complaints and claims of its members and subordinate clearing houses.

—O—
To illustrate the actual workings: Taking again the Gulf Coast District of the country, as far as the organization and federation extends, the producing communities are brought into full co-operation with each other. As far as the organization and federation extends competition in marketing is at end and the produce, no difference what crop it is, of all the members is directed to the market with an intelligence that can only be arrived at when all of the produce is known at one central clearing house, where the demand can find it. Isn't it clear then that just as soon as the Gulf Coast District's organization and federation is completed and practically all of the crops of that section are reported to the central clearing house for marketing, that on that day, when this point of development is reached, the perfect condition of marketing will have arrived for that section? Then, instead of any produce being started out to find a market, the demand will be compelled to go to the place where the authority is given to market the produce. The producers' own prices will be paid and more will be taken and more consumed than under the old system. In fact it will not be necessary to have near all of the produce represented. The buyers and handlers of produce prefer to buy from the central clearing houses than to buy in dribs all over the section. The expense to them is immensely less, while the superior

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grading will end many of the evils now existing in the present marketing system.

And what we have explained about the Gulf Coast District applies to all other producing sections of the country and for the whole country.

Of course any system of marketing will cost some money. Under the present system of marketing, where each local or district association is a unit by itself in marketing, it must incur a very heavy expense. We have report of the expenses of marketing of a number of associations where the expense ran as high as 25 per cent of the gross sales. A government department estimated that it cost seven billion dollars to market six billion dollars' worth of farm produce. That is seven dollars for marketing six dollars' worth. While there is no pretense that all of the expense of marketing can be eliminated, yet we believe that it is perfectly safe to estimate that one-third of the present expense can be saved through a federation, such as is now being organized, or a saving of two billion, three hundred million dollars (\$2,300,000,000). Local clearing houses and federated associations are expected to fix their own charges. It is very evident that as the national clearing house does its part, that the locals and districts will be relieved of much expense for telegrams, salaries, traveling expenses, etc., etc. The service on a national basis can be performed at only a small fraction of the total expense, when each association maintains its own marketing system, while the results are much more definite and profitable. The saving that can be made by local and district associations, in this way federated, in many cases will amount to a good profit to the producers.

In conclusion we claim that a local association standing all alone is nearly helpless in marketing. Even district associations are not much better, because there are other districts that "butt" in on the same market and effectively destroy the profits. But these associations in a federation, and using the Equity System, immediately are equipped with the one thing lacking—a definite marketing system that at once reduces competition and in a short time will end it entirely.

Every community feels its weakness under the old plan, but federation immediately brings an element of strength, security and confidence that only a nation-wide movement, a great

national federation and a tangible system for business can give.

Agriculture is very well organized now. Probably four million of the farms out of about six million in the country are in organizations now. Who can fail to grasp the stupendous possibilities that are all ready for farmers to reach out their hands and take to themselves?

Farmers, far more than enough of them, are in organizations now. A successful national marketing system that will end competition, that will positively enable them to be their own price makers, that will find demand for immensely more crops than at present, that will market their crops at a small fraction of the expense now incurred, which represents a good profit in itself, is ready for them to use. An organizing and federating plan is ready for acceptance on terms that involve only a nominal expense. With these things true, how long are farmers going to take to establish their sales department completely? Since we are so well started, why not assemble the thousands of local units around the federation idea and complete the federation this year? Any present organization, so connected up with a thousand or five thousand others all over the country, will command greater respect at once and can get from railroads and others, services that a single association can not get.

We have had the benefactors who made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. Shall we now recognize and follow the ones who are plainly showing how we can get as much money for the two blades of grass as we formerly got for the one?

We can do it, if you say so.

This paper circulates in every county in the country and in nearly every agricultural community. If YOU will take the lead in this matter, to complete the organization and federation this year in your community, let us know on the below blank and let us co-operate with you.

We can do it, if YOU say you want it done.

Send the blank.

Question Box

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted, enclose two stamps.

QUESTION—We were about ready to organize here when a party asked the question whether the local banks would vouch for the reliability of the officers of the Farmers Society of Equity. I am satisfied with the plan, so will you answer this question?—R. H. Wilson, Brattleboro, Vt.

ANSWER—You are referred to the Union National Bank, the Capital State Bank and the National City Bank of Indianapolis. All officers who handle the Society's money are under bond. The Farmers Society of Equity never comes into possession of any crops but acts in a directing capacity.

Q.—It was one year December 20th since we organized. Is it necessary to organize each year, or what shall we do?—R. E. Harris.

A.—See constitution and by-laws. You perpetuate the organization by paying annual dues of \$1.50. Your dues-paying date is January 1.

Q.—Some of our members want to buy clover seed. Please direct us where to get it.—E. L. Leonard, secretary, Lockwood, Mo.

A.—We have asked parties to quote you. Any members having clover seed to sell should send sample and quote.

Q.—Laurel Ridge Local Clearing House wants to hear from locals in California, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska. Object, exchange of business.—George L. Baker, secretary, Sherwood, Ore.

Q.—(1) There is a merchant in this community who is fighting our local and calls the members anarchists and other names. (2) Also we have a member who acts all right when in meetings, but outside of the meetings he reports everything that takes place to the merchant. What should be done?—Secretary.

Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

This list was sent by

P. O.

Co. State

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

1

2

3

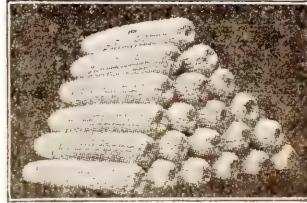
4

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

Farmers Interest White Dent Seed Corn

Each corn grower should send for full particulars and price of corn before he lays this paper aside.

You can start where corn breeders have brought this corn after eighteen years of systematic breeding. This is the best-bred corn in the country. No doubt about it. For you to breed up your corn to equal this would require many years of painstaking care and cost of more than a thousand dollars to get a bushel. For a nominal price you can buy seed of this corn to plant your



Twenty Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1908.



1914 crop and you can depend on a big increased yield over any other seed you can plant.

Farmers Interest Corn is the best quality and greatest yielding corn in America. Thousands of customers have enthusiastically testified to this. We print many such letters. Some of them live in your own county. Our seed was never better than this year. Guaranteed. This corn

Ten Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Chicago, 1907.

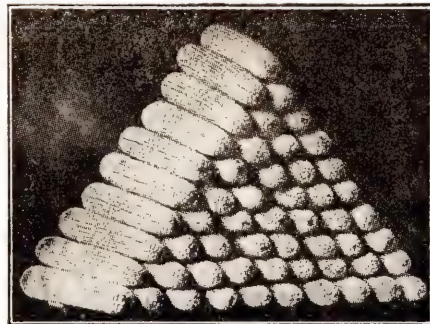


Ten Most Perfect Ears. First Prize in Class Open to World. Missouri State Fair, 1911.



Ten Most Perfect Ears. First Prize. Indiana State Fair, 1908.

might be called THE ALL PREMIUM corn, because it has almost invariably been awarded the highest prizes wherever exhibited. See some prize exhibits illustrated on this page.



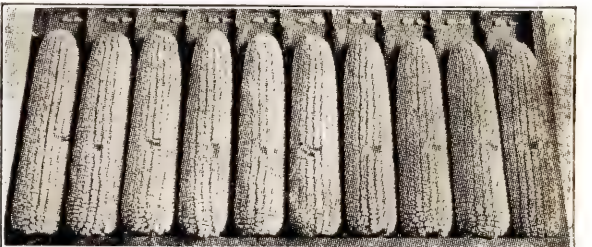
Most Perfect Bushel. First Prize, Open to World. Illinois State Fair, 1911.



Most Perfect Bushel. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1903.

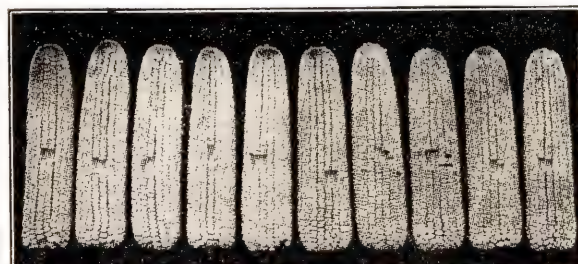
The general farmer can not afford to take the time and go to the trouble of breeding corn like our Farmers Interest has been bred. But he can profit by the years of work of the breeder by planting this great variety. This corn was bred like cattle and horse and hog breeders breed the fine stock that any farmer can get today.

Mr. Corn Grower: The cheapest way and the best way for you to quickly get that improvement in quality and yield of your corn that you are thinking about is to buy Farmers Interest Corn of us this year. An increase of ten to twenty-five bushels per acre in your crop in a normal season can be depended on if you plant this corn. Send for reports from others who are doing it right along with Farmers Interest. REMEMBER, THE EASIEST WAY TO IMPROVE YOUR CROP IS TO LET THE OTHER FELLOW DO THE BREEDING.



Ten Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1909.

Catalogue free. It will cost you only a post card. A great many farmers must buy seed corn this year, so why not start at the very tiptop of perfection by getting Farmers Interest Seed Corn?



Ten Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Columbus, O., 1911.

No other corn has such a record for premiums won. We show only a few of the prize lots. No other corn has such a record for drought resistance this last year and good yields. Send for catalogue and read. Every farmer who plants this corn will reap all the benefits of eighteen years of breeding by the most scientific corn breeders in the country.

Send today, before you lay this paper aside. THE OTHER FELLOW DID THE BREEDING. YOURS TO REAP THE FULL BENEFIT AT SLIGHT COST.

O. K. Seed Store, Desk 2, Indianapolis

This 3½ Foot Telescope Nearly Given Away



If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. Telescopes this size have sold for \$5 to \$8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends; 5 sections; opens out over 3½ feet long; closed, 12 inches long. Entertain your friends day and night with the "Wonder." We have thousands of testimonials.

Tell Time Two Miles Away

Received the telescope O. K. It is fine. Can see the count house clock two miles away and tell the exact minute.—JENNIE BEERS, Columbus, Ind.

Best for the Money I Ever Saw

I have a word to say in regard to the "Wonder" telescope which I received some time ago. It is the best for the money I ever saw. Would like to know if the price is still good, as my neighbors are worrying me to death about it. I want to order more.—JAS. W. RAINES, Sedalia, O.

A Source of Never-Ending Interest

I have great pleasure in informing you that I have received the "Wonder" telescope. The children, who are forever asking to be allowed to see through it, seem to find it a source of never-ending interest. Please accept my thanks.—CLASSTON C. SWIFT, New York City.

Can See Ten Miles With It

Received telescope last Friday. It is a dandy. Am well pleased with it. I can see ten miles away.—W. E. DICKERMAN JR., Chatham, Mass.

Better Than a \$5 One

I received my telescope in good condition. I think it is better than a \$5 one. I am sending for another for one of my friends and I know of more that want them.—THOMAS MOSMAN, Hafford, Ind., R. 4.

Would Not Take \$10 for It

I received the "Wonder" telescope and it is just standy. I wouldn't take \$10 for it if I couldn't get another one like it.

I can see ten miles with it and can read 2½-inch printing easily a mile away. I can count cattle at five miles.

No farmer should be without one. It would have him many a long walk to see about his stock.—W. A. ESKRIDGE, Ammond, Ky.

Count Windows in House Seventeen Miles Away

I wish all to know how satisfactory the "Wonder" telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country. From our place we can see with the aid of the telescope over into the Kansas Indian reservation, nearly twenty miles; count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch seventeen miles east that can not be seen with the naked eye; can see the color and count the windows with the telescope.—F. G. PATTON, Arkansas, City, Kas.

Finest Thing I Ever Had

I received the telescope and will say it is the finest thing I ever had. I would not take \$5 for it. I think every boy and man on a farm needs one of these telescopes.—CHESTER HOUSEN, Minden, Ga., R. 3.

Our Offer

To advertise the "Wonder" telescope we will send one for only \$1, provided you send 2 names of friends you think will be interested in it. Send 10c extra for ordinary postage, or 20c for insured delivery, and we guarantee safe arrival. If not a bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded. Full instructions free with each telescope.

PEOPLE'S WHOLESALE STORE
Dept. 1A, Indianapolis, Ind.

3½-FT. TELESCOPE COUPON
Send "Wonder" Telescope to:

Name.....

Address.....

Enclose 10c for ordinary postage; 20c for insured delivery.

A.—(1) That merchant is working his own undoing. The opposition should weld the members together. Merchants co-operate, so why should they not freely grant the same right to farmers. (2) See "Grievances," on page 7 of by-laws, how to handle the case.

Q.—(1) Does a county organization, when it incorporates as a county organization, lose its right to be governed by delegates from the different locals and be governed by a vote of the stockholders of the corporation? (2) If there is any book or pamphlet that will throw any light on the details of the Equity Marketing System, as it now exists and as it is expected to be when completed, I wish you would tell me how to get it.—Purl D. Long, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

A.—See Article V of National Clearing House by-laws. When a county clearing house incorporates it must provide that the directors and the executive committee be selected from the locals as provided for unincorporated county or district clearing houses. (2) The booklet "Crop Rich, Money Poor Farmer" explains the best of anything we have. (Note—See also "Personal" in this number.)

Q.—The last annual convention changed the membership fee from \$2.00 to \$2.50. Now we have some members who signed at the old rate. What shall we do?—C. F. Ridding, Gettysburg, Pa.

A.—Admit them at the old rate.

Q.—Our local has decided to erect an elevator, a coal shed and other facilities for conducting our business. We will not sell stock, but will issue notes or bonds to be held by the members who furnish the money. We will provide a sinking fund, to take up the bonds as they mature, out of the business done. Now the question is, do we have to incorporate?—Local Clearing House, Nebraska?

A.—It will not be necessary to incorporate, but it will be advisable in the interest of the people who furnish the money and all the members must eventually pay the bonds off. We recommend that you consult a local attorney who is familiar with your laws.

Q.—M. R. Leydens, Taintor, Ia., has a car load of corn to sell and will quote price on request.

Q.—Chas. E. Ottoman, Tama, Ia., has one or two car loads of corn to sell and wants offers. He prefers to sell it, but will sell in the ear.

Q.—I notice in our paper where you say western farmers want to buy corn direct from growers. I have a car load to sell and will ship direct if it will pay me. What do you think I can get on the car and who will pay the freight?—Walter Brown, R. R. 24, Jamestown, Ind.

A.—Parties wanting send for samples and Mr. Brown should name his price f. o. b. his station or delivered. Direct dealing should be profitable to buyer and seller.

Equity Field Work

TRUTH IN ITS NAKEDNESS

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE, or information, is one of the most potent reasons why the farmers of this country have not been in position to take effective steps in controlling conditions of markets and price. Below are given two letters, one from California, the other from New Mexico, which disclose conditions that should be made impossible. With the plan of the Farmers Society of Equity in operation throughout the country such conditions would be impossible. Can't you get that idea firmly fixed in your minds, brother farmers? And can't you see that with a little work, a little money and a little patient waiting for the movement to invade new territory and close up the gaps, the new system, owned, operated and directed by farmers, will become a glorious reality, and never need a crop be sold for less than its value? Read these letters and ponder them:

Kingsbury, Cal.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Some time ago I wrote you concerning peaches I had for sale. Since my little note was printed in your paper I have received many letters, one of which I enclose, inquiring about fruit and prices here. In the meantime I had shipped my peaches, so I had none, but there is a liberal quantity still here in the hands of the growers, as the price offered by local dealers is not worth considering—it is no market at all. The market for dried peaches yesterday was 3½ cents per pound. Now I am wondering what the readers of UP-TO-DATE are paying their grocers for standard, choice and fancy dried peaches? Do you get them? Keep you are overfed on them? (The Indianapolis price on January 22 was 15c for choice.—Editor.) A young man who has been working in the east said he recently paid 35 cents for a can of peaches containing nine half-peaches (four and one-half whole peaches). These could not have weighed over two pounds at best. Now we receive \$20 a ton, or 1 cent per pound, for the fresh fruit.

We are in an almost exclusive fruit-producing section, and must buy many of our necessities in the way of farm products. Bacon costs us 35 cents a pound, milo maize for poultry feed costs us \$1.25 per bushel. Other things in proportion.

Referring to the letter from Mr. Estlack (printed below), it seems to me he and his neighbors should have organized, built and operated their own cannery if, after first organizing, they were unable to make a satisfactory contract price. I am a great believer in the small local co-operative institution, such as creameries, cheese factories, canneries, etc.—A. L. Cross, Kingsbury, Cal.

Mr. Estlack Wrote Mr. Cross as follows:

Monument, N. M.

A. L. Cross, Kingsbury, Cal.

Dear Sir—I have just read your letter in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I have been a party to "leg pullings" and "skin games" where I was the one who furnished the raw material. I know we farmers are robbed of the greater part of the value of what we produce. Recently a local company put in a cannery and advised us to raise tomatoes, and we bowed our backs to the blistering sun for many moons and then were offered \$6 a ton, delivered! I fed mine to my hogs. Durned if I furnish my hide for every fellow to tan!

See what it will cost you to deliver dried apricots to Midland, Tex. I can help you sell a few tons if you can put them there at a reasonable figure after the overworked railroad capitalist gets HIS.

I am a poor, physically disabled farmer who spent the best years of his life over a set of corporation books. Now I am making a specialty of seed beans and have every variety that will thrive in the southwest. We are trying to organize for better prices. I irrigate and am sure of a crop, and can contract a year ahead. The seed houses do not seem to want me to live, so I sell seed on my own hook to farmers direct.—Yours truly, J. C. Estlack.

Saving Dollars in Hundreds

We have had a hard tussle in the past to get into the way of things, but now we are making good progress. We have just placed our second car-load order for flour and are ordering our third car of coal. We saved \$54 on our first car of flour and \$50 on each car of coal, over the best offers made us by local dealers. We have a number of new members waiting to be obligated. We have a few cars of corn and a large number of horses to dispose of. A. O. Alexander, secretary, Arnold, Nebr.

A Minister's Views—With His Coat Off

"Will you kindly send me full details as to the F. S. E. organization and its work? What are your terms to active organizers?"

I am pastor of a Congregationalist Church at Dwight, Richland County, North Dakota, adjacent to both Minnesota and South Dakota. I supply another church at a point 10 miles distant. No one who has studied the social aspect of the rural situation, as we ministers must, can doubt the urgent need for co-operative marketing. It will solve to a great extent the most critical problems of the country church, problems now agitating the Christian world. The time has come for action. Do not understand me as advocating the induction of religion into the F. S. E. To be successful your organization must be non-partisan, non-religious, strictly business, for business purposes only. But when farmers or any other class are laboring under adverse circumstances they are in no condition to build up their spiritual natures. They have less of faith, hope and charity, the three fundamentals in Christian thought and action. They are, very naturally, more concerned with economic injustice than they are in soul salvation.

If you need me, and the work will permit me to devote three or four days each week to it, I am sure I can develop the organization in this locality. I am 27 years of age and in excellent health. Please let me hear from you.—Rev. J. A. Thornton.

Progress in Pennsylvania

We held a very enthusiastic meeting of our county clearing house on January 17, and now have our county organization practically complete. We have a group of men on our executive committee who are practical business men of ability, and we are gaining ground fast in this section. Now we want you to send us a district organizer's contract, made out in the name of our county clearing house, so we may have supervision or organization in this and adjoining counties, and a county organizer's commission to Reuben Ressler, who has been chosen organizer for Northumberland County.

We've had a call to go to Gettysburg and capture the famous old battle ground for Equity. Send literature for distribution, including copies of the January 1st issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Mr. Everitt's speech hits the nail squarely on the head.—W. S. Kerstetter, County Secretary.

A Word From "Farmer Bill"

Just a word to say we organized Gannett local, 40 strong, Tuesday night. We injected the spirit of Equity until the meeting house was aglow with the light of co-operation radiating from their countenances.—W. S. Parkhurst, Idaho.

An Oregon Local's Way of Winning Members

Oscar Whitecotton, county organizer for Marion County, Oregon, sends in a very pleasing account of a New Year's dinner given by the members of the R. S. E. local in the Keiser School House. The entire community was invited. A literary and musical program was given, and several members gave talks on co-operation. Mr. Whitecotton making an address on "What is Wrong with Farming." The affair was a great success, many new members being added to the local.

The Boys' Magazine—FREE

Send today for a free sample copy of THE BOYS' MAGAZINE, the finest boys' publication in the world.

THE SCOTT F. REDFIELD CO.
571 Main St. Smethport, Pa.

Good Poultry

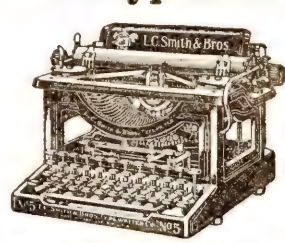
A Quarterly Magazine, published and edited by us. Tells how to mate, breed, feed and care for poultry the best way. Most complete record system. Provides for 3 months' work with poultry in each issue, along practical, sensible business lines. Quotes prices on eggs from five leading white breeds; also incubators and brooders of the best kind. Make big money on poultry by doing it our way. If new in the business, be sure that you start right. We can help you. Deals with special crops and intensive farming, fruit growing, gardening, all supporting poultry. 10 cents a copy; 25 cents a year. Write tonight. Subscribe now.

SHOREWOOD FARMS CO., SAUGATUCK, MICH.
House Dress Pattern Given

This pretty, new, one-piece house dress is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. The blouse closes at left side and has new Mandarin arm hole, with sleeves inset. Round neck, trimmed with handsome collar; removable chemise. A four gore skirt is attached to the blouse. Closes at side of front and has reversed box plait in back. Empire or regulation waist line can be used. Very easily made—use cheviot, wool, eponge, crepe, charmeuse or any suitable material. Pattern No. 5944 is cut in sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Requires about 4 yards of 50-inch material and 2 yards insertion. To quickly introduce our big home and farm magazine we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 10 cts. for trial 3-months' subscription and enclose names of 5 housekeepers and we will send you this popular dress pattern free. Be sure to give size, also say you want dress pattern No. 5944.

VALLEY FARMER, Pattern Dept. 202 Topeka, Kansas

The Business Farmer Uses a Typewriter



THE NEW MODEL FIVE L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER
is the only writing machine that is ball bearing at all important points and made to do all kinds of work without attachments. It will pay you to send for the book.
L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Branches in All Principal Cities

Six Fringed Damask Towels Given Away

These towels are of excellent quality, size 17x36 inches. Latest floral design, woven red floral borders, with fringe. Every housewife will be glad to have them. They will not cost any money by our plan; just a little effort to secure a few subscribers.



OUR OFFER

Send only three new or renewal subscriptions at 50c each (total \$1.50), or a 5-years subscription for \$1.50, and we will give you the six towels. Sent prepaid by parcel post.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

Nebraska Farmers Make Money Through Co-operation

At Crete, Neb., is a Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. It has 192 members—farmers of that neighborhood. Based upon the average value of Saline County farms as returned by the last census, these 192 farmers are worth \$3,297,408. This is more than twice as much as the combined resources of all the banks in Saline County. These farmers have been running a co-operative elevator successfully for years and bucked the grain combine to a standstill.

What Farmers Should Receive

"The average farmer of Illinois gets about \$12.50 a month for his labor," said B. F. Harris, chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association before the farmers' convention at Columbia, Mo.

"The farmer ought to be able to get at least 6 per cent interest on his investment, besides a salary for managing his farm. If he can't do that he ought to sell out and work for somebody else."

Mr. Harris praised the new currency bill, which, he said, will make it possible for the farmer to get all the loans he needs for legitimate purposes.

Texas Onion Growers' Troubles

The Southern Texas Truck Growers' Association are still wrestling with their problem of handling locally their crop of onions in 1914. A committee representing the banks met with them to consider the financial end. When all local shipping associations become members of a national federated system they will have none of the difficulties which now confront this local independent association.

A Municipal Abattoir in Texas

Paris, Tex., built a municipal abattoir in 1909. It is a mile and a half from town and cost about \$10,000. It can handle thirty hogs and rather more of sheep and cattle per day. Nothing is wasted, although naturally the by-products are not as numerous as are turned out by the great packing plants. The city charges \$1.25 for killing cattle and 75 cents for sheep, calves and hogs. The patron gets the hide, liver, heart, caul, tail and brain. Carcasses may be left in the cooler free for five days, and if left longer the charge is but 10 cents a day. For the first six months, during which it was expected that the plant would be run at a loss, it netted \$701 per month, expenses were \$562, leaving a profit of \$139 a month. At this rate the net profits for the year would be \$1,668, a very satisfactory dividend on a \$10,000 investment, besides the one big feature of leaving twelve times \$562 (the amount which would have had to be paid to the packers with interest added) in the city, giving employment and living wages to home people.

Hemp Growers to Hang Together

A group of Wisconsin farmers in the hemp belt have organized, with the help of the State College of Agriculture, an association for the purpose of handling and marketing their hemp in a business way. It is expected that this year's crop will average from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds an acre, worth at ordinary prices from 5 cents to 7½ cents per pound.

A Successful Co-operative Store in St. Paul

St. Paul, Minn., has a successful co-operative venture in the St. Paul Coastal Co-operative Association, operating a grocery store at 14 West Ninth street. This store has been in operation three months, has 165 regular customers, whose gross business totals 5,000 for the three months. The largest individual account was \$160, and the average account was about \$80. The first quarterly dividend was declared, amounting to 5 per cent on all purchases. "We put 6 per cent of our profits into a sinking fund, which reduced the amount of our dividends for this quarter," said Secretary A. W. Williams. When organized producers and organized consumers begin dealing with each other, as they will under the Equity System, one big division of the marketing problem will be solved.

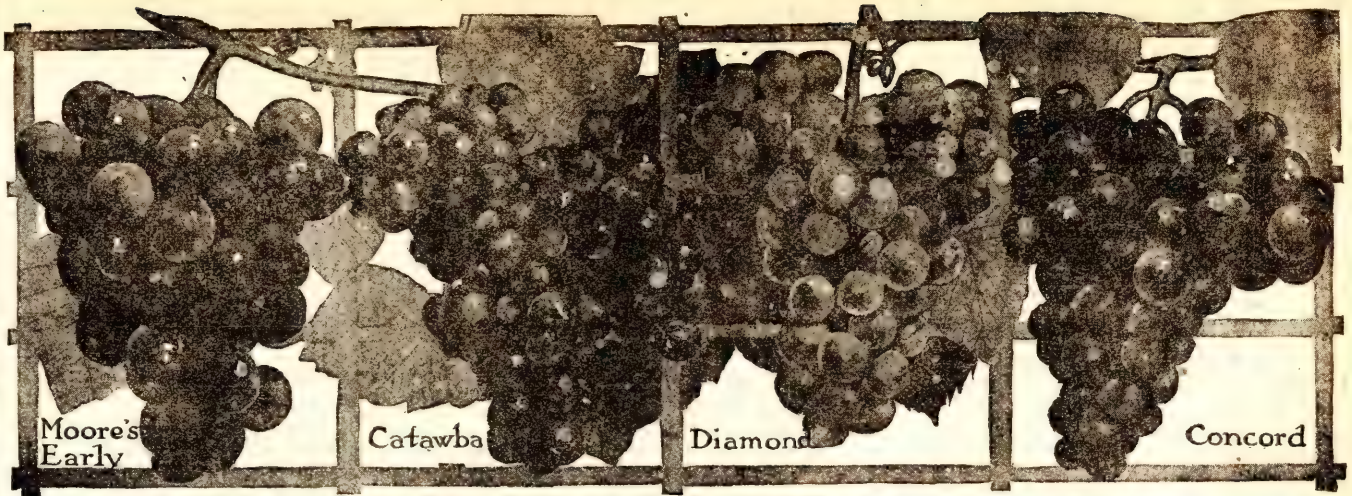
Short Items of Interest

Nebraska has fifty-five different organizations of farmers, which comprise organized agriculture in that state. They are coming to recognize the advantages of greater co-operation, and recently 5,000 delegates, coming from all organizations and from the ranks of the unorganized, met at the Nebraska state farm to consider matters of common interest, for the general welfare.

Muscatine (Iowa) County farmers have a county crop association, a county farm adviser and are now deeply interested in co-operative marketing. Leaders are at work to effect systematic organization.

The vegetable growers near Elgin, Ill., the great dairy center, have organized the Elgin Vegetable Growers' Association, with two definite objects. One is to do co-operative buying of supplies and the other is to co-operate in marketing for better prices.

Thirty farmers in the vicinity of Lafayette, La., have organized a shipping and marketing association for the handling of live stock and sweet and Irish potatoes. Most of the farmers in that vicinity have abandoned the cultivation of sugar cane.



Grape Vines on Every Farm

WHY NOT? READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

BUSINESS EXCHANGE
CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Real Money-Saving, Money-Making Opportunities—You Can Sell Anything or You Can Buy Almost Anything by Placing Your Offer Before Our Million Readers

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING—50 Cents a Line, or for eight (8) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals, each initial, numeral, abbreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before the date of the paper in which it is to appear. Remittance or reference should accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed, 200,000 copies or more. When writing to these advertisers say "I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

AGENTS

95 CENTS profit on \$1; \$4.25 clear on \$5 sales; fastest grocery seller. Free outfit offer; expense allowance. Globe Association, Dept. 531, Chicago.

FREE CIRCULAR—Best Corn Cure and Rubber Specialties for young and married women. Doctor Davis, Raritan, Ill.

FARM LANDS

LANDOLOGY—A magazine giving the facts in regard to the land situation. Three months' trial subscription free. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter, marking it personal, and say "Mail me Landology and all particulars free." Address: Lloyd M. Skinner, general manager, Skidmore Land Co., 33 S. Kidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WIDOW MUST SELL—403 acres, including 36 choice Holstein cows, crops, 100 acres valuable timber, modern buildings, worth \$7,000; 100 apple trees, running water; price \$10,000; easy terms; free catalog. C. J. Ellis, Farmers Bank, Springfield, N. Y.

ARKANSAS LAND FREE—500,000 acres U. S. land open to homestead entry. Guide book, with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of state, 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

SUNNY TENNESSEE, where low-priced improved farms, health conditions, long-crop seasons welcome the farmer of limited means; 162 acres, \$1,200; 184 acres, \$4,500; free list. Jenkins & Son, Huntington, Tenn.

WANTED—Improved farms and wild lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FLORIDA—For information about best part of Florida write Board of Trade, Fort Meade, Florida.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 9 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No solicitor or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-operative Realty Company, 1-511 Maryland Building, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; \$60 to \$100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

MEN AND WOMEN get government jobs; \$65 to \$100 monthly; examinations everywhere soon. Write immediately for free list of positions now available and spring examination schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-26, Rochester, N. Y.

WILL PAY reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

\$2.50 PER DAY salary paid one woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavoring in tubes. Ziegler Co., 447-C Dearborn street, Chicago.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me; 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free; advice free; I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

POULTRY

C. O. D. SHIPMENT—All breeds fine Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, large, vigorous, great layers, fine and show birds cheap. Macomb Poultry Co., Macomb, Illinois.

MAKE YOUR HENS lay more eggs. Wonder egg producer is doing it for others—it will do it for you; 30 days free trial if you write today. N. L. Webb, Box 38, Dodd City, Tex.

CHEAP—Must sell several 600-egg incubators, used only one season, cheap. Macomb Poultry Co., Macomb, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 432, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MOTORCYCLES—Everybody rides them. Why don't you? Your're next. Rebuilt motorcycles, singles and twins, \$25 to \$100. We guarantee to save you \$25 to \$50. Kulture's, Readings, Yales, Harleys, Excelsiors, Indians, Merckels, Pierces, Hendersons and M. & M. Tires \$4. Belts \$5. Send for catalog. Denninger Cycle Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DUROCS—A choice lot of fall pigs by Orion Chip, 58025, and Correct Finish, 46109. Albert Nye, New Washington, Ohio.

THE COMING SHEEP—Big, oily wool-mutton Delaine Merinos; satisfaction assured. H. M. Culbertson, Zanesville, O.

No. 1 ALFALFA SEED, 10c lb. f. o. b. cars. Also good farm in northeast Nebraska and one northwest Nebraska, cheap. Write M. H. Green, Lynch, Neb.

YOU CAN SELL your farm or business quickly for cash, wherever it is, by our system. Particulars free. Black's Business Agency, Desk 13, Durand, Wis.

VIOLIN for sale cheap; sent on trial. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, Route 5, Rosedale, Kas.

5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list. It is free. DeKleine Bros., Box 80, Jamestown, Mich.

SPORTING GOODS, cards, dice, books, etc.; catalog free. D. O. Smythe Co., Newark, Mo.

WATCHES repaired; best work. Free case protector. W. G. Landt, Jeweler, 7531 Normal Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WE WERE surprised when we read in the report of the last census that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent of the farms in the country. Grape vines are expensive to start with. They can be planted fall or spring; they are sure to grow. They are almost proof against injurious insects and diseases. They are attractive in almost any situation and can serve a good purpose in covering unsightly places or furnishing needed shade. No permanent vine grows quicker and lasts longer. And, in addition to all these things, grapes bear fruit practically every year and the fruit is valuable and desirable almost second to none that grows.

Considering the sum of these advantages for the grapes, when we received the census report we were in doubt as to its correctness. We thought nearly every farm had some, so we wrote to the Director of the Census and received this reply:

Up-to-Date Farming: Your letter requesting information regarding the number of farmers reporting grape vines in our recent report on the "Production of Grapes" received. As you probably know, the census reports on agriculture are based on a farm-to-farm canvass, and if a farmer grew but one grape vine he would be reported. The intention is to get a report of every farmer who grew a grape vine. Very respectfully,

E. D. DURAND, Per W. J. B. The fact is that only one out of seven farms has a grape vine. Then there are hundreds of thousands of town homes that have until this time neglected this handsome vine and universally desirable fruit. There is no yard or garden that does not have room for a few grape vines, so we have set ourselves the task to place

One-Half Dozen Grape Vines on Every Farm

and in tens of thousands of other smaller places, and at the same time employ the vines as a means to greatly increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

This is Our Offer

Send 75 cents and you will get UP-TO-DATE FARMING a full year and will also receive by mail or express, all charges paid, one-half dozen (6) strong two-year-old grape vines with full directions for planting. The varieties are Niagara, Moores Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection covers extra early to late varieties and the three colors, black, white and red. No better sort can be planted.

All vines will be sent at proper season for planting, no matter where you live.

Yours Free

Send a club of three at 75c —\$2.25, and we will send you the paper one year and the collection of six vines free. That is four for the price of three. Paper four years and 24 vines all to one address for \$2.25 if desired. Paper and vines will be sent to separate addresses if requested.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

— THIS IS THE COUPON —

PUBLISHERS UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Indianapolis, Ind. Enclosed is \$..... for which send Up-to-Date Farming one year and grape vines, all charges paid, as per your offer.

My Name.....

My P. O.....

R. F. D.....State.....Express Office.....

New or Renewal

Subscribers

(For more names add more paper.)



Sidney R. Feil

"The Sal-Vet Man"

Registered Pharmacist, Graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy



Don't Buy "Sal" this or "Sal" that

Get the original, genuine Sal-Vet. Look for the portrait of S.R. Feil in center of each trade mark.

**I'll Stop
Your Losses
From WORMS**

**-I'LL PROVE IT
OR NO PAY**

**I'll Feed Your Stock
60 Days Before You Pay**

If you will fill out the coupon below so I can tell how many head of stock you have I'll ship you enough Sal-Vet, the great worm destroyer and live stock conditioner to last them all 60 days. I don't ask you to send me a penny of pay in advance. All I want is the privilege of proving to you right on your own farm, before you pay, what I have already proved to hundreds of thousands of farmers. I want to show you how easy it is to rid your stock of worms, stop your losses, make your farm animals grow faster, thrive better, keep healthier, put on more flesh on no more feed—**make you more money.** You can't afford not to accept this liberal offer.



The Great
WORM
Destroyer



The Great
LIVE STOCK
Conditioner

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY
Dept. UPF 2-1-14 Cleveland, Ohio

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days, and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....

P. O.....

Shipping Sta.....State.....

No. of Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

is the biggest boon to stock owners ever discovered. It stops losses from worms, prevents disease, aids digestion, tones up the system, helps food do your animals more good, gives them sleek coats, bright eyes and plump bodies. It pays for itself several times over in extra profits and protection against disease. It enables you to feed new corn safely and greatly lessens the danger from hog cholera and other destructive plagues. Read these letters:

"My neighbors lost 25% of their stock from corn fodder and kafir fodder poisoning and altho' I fed the same feed that they did, with the addition of the 'Sal-Vet' which I gave, I lost none."
—Frank Frame, Sawyer, Kansas.

"Before I started to feed 'Sal-Vet' my hogs were sick, and I had lost 6 of them; since feeding 'Sal-Vet' I have lost none. All now have good appetites and are thriving."
—Ernest Triebe, Rt. No. 2, Clearwater, Minn.

"The benefit which my horses, cattle and sheep derived from the use of 'Sal-Vet' is such as to make it almost indispensable." — A. L. Martin, Director of Institutes, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sal-Vet is a medicated salt which expels the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms without bother to you. You place it where your animals can run to it freely and

THEY DOCTOR THEMSELVES

It requires no dosing, no drenching, no starving, no trouble at all. Surely you cannot afford to turn down this opportunity I give you of seeing for yourself on your own farm how Sal-Vet will save and make you money. Remember I don't ask you to send me a cent of money in advance—you have nothing to pay when the shipment arrives except the freight charges. At the end of 60 days report results—tell me what Sal-Vet has done for you. If it fails to do what I claim—if it don't rid your stock of the profit-eating stomach and intestinal worms, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon today.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President THE S. R. FEIL CO., Mfg. Chemists CLEVELAND, O.

PRICES 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 500 lbs., \$21.12. Special discount for large quantities.
No order filled for less than 40 lbs. on 60 days offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" Packages.
60 day trial shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog or sheep and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

February Fifteenth, 1914

Number 4

Garden Number



Does This Remind You---?



Don't Leave Money In The Straw Pile

Grain in the straw stack represents real money lost. Why should you lose your profits this way? You worked hard and spent lots of time raising and harvesting it.

Hire a Red River Special

And Save Your Thresh Bill

S. E. Brady and three other farmers of Deering, North Dakota, say: "We want nothing but the Red River Special to thresh for us. It saves our thresh bills." Instead of expecting the grain to drop out of the straw, the Red River Special beats it out just as you would with a pitchfork. The saving is more than enough to pay your thresh bill. Hire a Red River Special this year and keep your profits out of the straw pile.

Write for "Thresher Facts."

Nichols & Shepard Company

(In continuous business since 1848)

Builders of Threshers, Wind Stackers,

Feeders, Steam Engines and

Oil-Gas Tractors

Battle Creek, Michigan

CLOVER \$5.00 Per Bu.

AND TIMOTHY
INVESTIGATE—Best and Cheapest Seeding Known.
Alsike Clover and Timothy mixed. Fully 1 1/2 bushels, a big bargain. Greatest hay and pasture combination grown. Write for Free Sample and 76-page catalog and circulars describing this wonderful grass mixture. Beats anything you can sow and ridiculously cheap. We handle only best tested and guaranteed seed. Write before advance.
A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 561 Clarinda, Iowa

CLOVER New Crop Iowa Clover Recleaned TESTED

and inspected Red Clover. Also Mammoth, Alsike, Alfalfa and Sweet Clover of choicest quality. **TIMOTHY Blue Grass, etc., at low prices.** Now is the time to buy. Ask for samples and copy of our Special Clover Seed Circular. Large illustrated catalog of Seed free. **IOWA SEED COMPANY, Dept. 50 DES MOINES, IOWA**

Grass Seed

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

O. K. Brand Best Seed.....\$9.50 per Bushel
Prime Seed, Fine..... 9.00 per Bushel

MAMMOTH OR ENGLISH CLOVER

Extra Fine Seed.....\$9.50 per Bushel

TIMOTHY

O. K. Brand.....\$8.25 per Bushel
Prime Brand..... 8.00 per Bushel

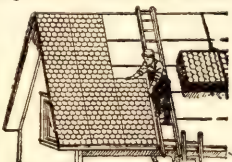
Good Brand..... 2.75 per Bushel
Bags extra at 23 cents; 2 1/2 bushels to the bag.
O. K. Seeds are "all right" seeds. They are planted by farmers the country over.

O. K. Seed Store, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

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On Steel Shingles, we underprice everybody. We sell direct from factory to user. And our enormous business permits a very low profit per sale. We pay the freight and guarantee safe, prompt delivery.

Edwards Steel Shingles can't rot or burn. And the Edwards Tightcote Process and Patented Interlocking Device positively prevent rust. Outwear best wood shingles, cost less and are easier put on. Send Postal for latest prices and see for yourself what you'll save. Give dimension of roof if you can. If not, send the Coupon below. Write today and you'll hear by return mail. Ask for Book 291



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241-291 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Please send Book on your Steel Shingles, together with latest Freight-Paid prices.

Name _____
Address _____

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters From the Editors to the Readers

Organized Chambers of Commerce

IF THERE is any special class of people in the business world who know and take advantage of all the helpful things (for them) in the possibilities and management of their business, it is those who compose the boards of trade and the chambers of commerce in the various cities of the United States. A board of trade or a chamber of commerce is a local organization to facilitate business, do more and better business at greater profit. The business men who make up these organizations first learned the great advantage of local organization. Then, after a time, they discovered the fact that local co-operation was not sufficient—that far greater results and larger profits could be obtained through the co-operation of all these organized bodies. Like the good business men they are, they organized a federation of the many various boards of trade and chambers of commerce, which federation is known as the "Chambers of Commerce of the United States of America."

The boards of trade and chambers of commerce are as widely separated as the farmers of this country are separated. Yet they can organize, federate and co-operate. So can the farmers. In fact, since these others have federated, it is all the more essential that the farmers should, as most of the business of the boards of trade is dealing in farmers' products. The one way now to cope with this gigantic business organization is through another gigantic business organization, where the heads of the one can meet the heads of the other on equal ground. If the farmers do organize and federate, then they can meet the organized business world on equal ground and with far greater power.

The second annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America will be held in Washington, D. C., beginning the second week in February, and much of its affairs will be taken up with the consideration of matters which are directly important to every farmer. Keep your eyes open, neighbor.

Express Companies and Farmers

Not many farmers make a very extensive use of the express companies, except those in the fruit and trucking districts, where this method of transportation is necessary for the proper marketing of perishable fruits and vegetables. One reason why farmers have not been larger patrons of these companies was the cost of transportation, which was too great to permit its extensive use by the farmer in his business. Up until the arrival of the parcel post the express companies had so much business they had no desire to increase the amount of it by decreasing the rates to encourage new business. Now that the parcel post has made its entry into the world of commerce, and millions of packages which otherwise might have gone by express are now being sent through the postoffice service, the express companies are making a strong bid for some of the new business, voluntarily reducing rates in some instances and improving the quality of the service all along the line. A new ruling on rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission reduces express charges and now there are opportunities for farmers to make profitable use of express service. We call your attention to an editorial containing more definite information along this line, information every reader should have.

The Farmers' Life Insurance

Insurance has long been recognized as something more than an expense from which no return is ever made unless a loss first occurs. Business has come to look upon it as a necessity and an asset. Some large corporations insure their officers, making the policies payable to the corporation. They realize that if an important member of their executive force were to be suddenly removed, there would be a break in the business that might mean heavy losses financially. Corporations consider it a splendid business policy. The same general laws of business enterprise, thrift and success which apply to business in the commercial field apply also to business in the agricultural world. The farmer himself is the biggest asset the farm has. Everything depends upon him. Let that dependence be removed, and all the affairs on the farm must suffer. A life insurance policy is not only a help in time of distress, but it is an aid at all times. Farmers need credit, almost without exception. Especially is this true with farmers who have ambition to make great progress in their work. A paid-up life insurance is an aid to credit. When a farmer can go to his banker, and place before him a policy in a strong company, he has an asset of undoubted value. Life insurance and fire insurance are quite as important to farmers as to other classes of business men.

By the way, have you a policy, and are all premiums paid?

The Farm House Kitchen

"The kitchen," says the Department of Agriculture, "is the most important room in the house. The housewife spends her lifetime in this, her 'workshop.'" That is not the only reason, either, why the kitchen should be considered the most important of all the rooms in a farm home. Where mother is, there will the children be, and, most of the time the father is in the house, he also is in the kitchen. All the editors of this paper grew up in the kitchen. It was the place to read, to talk and to eat, and to learn the really important lessons of life at mother's knee. God bless the kitchen, and if the big department down at Washington can do anything to make the kitchen a better place, better for mother and the girls, it will also be better for the boys, the men and the nation. Look over your own kitchen, neighbor, and see if it is as conveniently arranged as it might be.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Little Giant Corn Sheller

Every Farmer Should have One



75c

O. K. SEED STORE
Indianapolis, Indiana

FLORIDA Fruit, Vegetable and Stock Farm Land. Peace River region. Low price. Join own big farms. Help wanted.
FARWELL & SONS, 70 Fenelon St., Dubuque, Iowa

LANDOLOGY

A magazine giving the FACTS in regard to the land situation. 32 months' trial subscription. **FREE** If for a home or investment you are thinking of buying good farmland, simply write me a letter marking it "Personal" and say "Mail LandoLOGY to me free."
Address: **LLOYD M. SKINNER, Gen. Mgr., Skidmore Land Co., 32 Hall Ave., Marinette, Wis.**

**1913
RECORD**

Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 23 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, at Chicago, Western Canada carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

G. W. Aird,
215 Traction Terminal Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

**160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE**

Get Your Canadian Home From the Canadian Pacific



The Home Maker

We will make you a long time loan—you can move on the land at once—your Canadian farm will make you independent and

We Give You 20 Years to Pay

Rich Canadian land, \$11 to \$30 per acre —one-twentieth down. Long before final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself.

We Lend You \$2000

For Farm Improvements Only

No other security than the land. You are given twenty years to pay with interest at 6%. In case of approved land purchaser, we advance live stock to the value of \$1,000 on a loan basis.

Or if you want a place already established, you will find one on our Ready-Made-Farm. All planned by our experts, and our service and advice is yours free.

This Great Offer Is Based On Good Land

Finest on earth for general mixed farming—irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Located on or near railway. The famous Canadian West has magnificent soil, good climate, churches, public schools, good markets, good hotels, unexcelled transportation—and 20 years to pay. Time is precious. Write today.

E. L. THORNTON, Colonization Agent
Canadian Pacific Railway
Colonization Department
112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns. Ask for information on industrial and business openings

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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One year, 50 cents; three years, \$1, if paid in advance. If not paid in advance, 60 cents a year. Canadian subscription, 25 cents a year extra for postage. In changing your address always give old as well as new address. Old subscribers should always send the address label clipped from the paper or wrapper with renewal, if possible.

J. A. Everitt
Editor
Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month by The Equity Pub. Co. Inc.
John P. Stelle
Associate Editors
C. Hayes Taylor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Feb. 14 If this date, or an older one, is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once. In sending in renewals, or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents should always state "new" or "renewal."

ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND. POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 15, 1914

No. 4

Balanced Rations

"Go, make thy garden fair as thou canst,
Thou never worketh alone;
Perchance he whose plot is next to thine
May see yours, and better his own."

Study the seed catalogs.

A farmer need not necessarily be a "Bull Moose" to be progressive.

Sam Saxon says the thing most liable to go broke about an automobile is its owner.

Good ventilation is necessary to good health. Nature made us to breathe free air.

The garden should be in a spot where the soil dries out and warms up early.

Down south they have Jim Crow laws. Out west the states are passing Jack Rabbit laws.

The girl who belongs to a canning club is going to make a better housekeeper than one who doesn't.

The index to an orchardist's character is found in the bottoms of his apple barrels, not on the top.

Efficiency is the middle name of all successful men, farmers included. Look the word up in the dictionary.

Cross-bred animals are excellent for all purposes except breeding. Never use a cross-bred animal for breeding.

Be strong in your belief that 1914 will be your best year. You will then have a much better chance to make it so.

People who work at the job a little can always make home happy. Co-operation helps in this as well as in other things.

The man who gets your attention with a brass band don't always carry around a golden opportunity, even if he does say so.

Next issue we will have something to say about this good roads business that will, we feel quite sure, be worth your while to read.

Sam Saxon says one reason why more corn grows in crooked rows than in straight ones is due to the fact that there are more of them.

The farmer who has so much work to do he hasn't time to read a good farm paper seldom has the ready cash to pay for a year's subscription.

A boy naturally likes the business game. That's why farm boys leave the farm for town. Make farming more of a business and more boys will take to it.

The real difference in men is the difference that exists in their brains. Brain farming is always more profitable than brawn farming without brains.

Paint and whitewash are good materials to use in the rural uplift. We feel better when things about us look well, and we do good work when we feel good.

We hear much of the bulls and the bears and lambs down in Wall street, but no one ever mentions the hogs, though Wall street has prize-taking animals of that class.

WHICH HORSE?



The Dangers of Debt

THE BOAST of the American citizen is independence. Should the ruling classes of our own country or those of any other nation proclaim that the American people are no longer to be independent and then attempt by any means to make it so, the masses of the people of the United States would fight as no people ever fought before. But even liberty may be undermined and independence sacrificed with no thought or intention of doing it. A people may cease to be independent without any declaration of government to that effect.

The citizen who is in debt, whether to the government or to another citizen or citizens, is not independent. He is not free to act. The obligation of debt that rests upon him forbids his doing things he would otherwise like to do, and that might be of great benefit to him if he dared to do them. Debt is always a menace to liberty and independence. The debtor class is subservient to the creditor class. Prudent fathers have always advised their sons to not go in debt.

These common facts, the recognized experience of all who were ever in debt, prompted us to make some investigations as to the present standing of the people in regard to debt. World statistics show that thirty-nine billion dollars is the sum of the bonded debt of the nations of the world. The aggregate interest on this world's debt is approximately \$2,300,000,000. To all this must be added debts owed by corporations, principal and interest, which must all eventually be paid by

the people. It is claimed that the farmers as a class owe not less than six billion dollars. We do not believe it. The sum is too great. But what they do owe they owe as individuals. In borrowing they may have given mortgages on their lands, but those mortgages were not bonds. They were executed by individuals to secure individual notes. A few years ago eastern money lenders had agents in most of the states, in most of the counties, in fact, to loan money to farmers on their lands and farm homes, but these mortgages were not like municipal and corporation bonds. They would not enter the speculating market as bonds, and hence they were unpopular. The money power wishes to speculate on securities as well as to lend money. This condition has held the farms and homes of the people beyond the reach of what is justly called the money power, for it is very clear that one class has the money and another class must labor and conduct the productive industries.

But a new work of education is now in progress. The farmers are being taught that they need more money than their products will bring them, and there must be provided an easier way for them to borrow. We are told there must be a rural credit system in the United States. Banks must be arranged for their special benefit, so that farmers can combine together and not only give mortgages on their homes and the lands, but in such a way that bonds may be issued on those mortgages, bonds that can enter the stock markets. We quote from the published

(Continued on Page 5)

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"Few men have become rich from the real profits of the land."—Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture. Oh, yes, they have, lots of them, but they DEALT in farm products instead of growing them.

"Why is it there is such a lack of leaders of the right kind?" pathetically asks the National Field. Bless you, there isn't. There are plenty of right leaders. The trouble is that the most of the followers follow the wrong kind. Isn't it so, now?

"He who can introduce a new system of marketing shall have done a great good to humanity."—J. J. Hill, the Railroad King. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has introduced such a system, and it only remains for the farmers and the business world to acknowledge the introduction.

"The first requisite in civilization is that the people shall be profitably employed. * * * Next to farming, transportation is the most important thing in the world."—Elbert Hubbard, in the Philistine. Accordingly, then, the most important thing in civilization is that farming should be profitable to the farmers, and on at least this one thing we agree perfectly with Hubbard.

"The 1913 wheat crop was larger than ever before, but the demand keeps up so that the farmers have got a good price in spite of the abundance. The farmers can increase their production with little danger of breaking the market."—The Practical Farmer. It is not the total amount marketed that breaks the price—it is the manner in which it is marketed.

"The farm paper which most nearly and perfectly fills its field is the one which takes recognition not only of the farmer's need in the fields and feed lot, but also the needs of himself and of every member of his family in the home."—The Iowa Homestead. Very good so far, but not yet far enough to be sufficient. Needs in the home can only be supplied through what is received at the market place; hence the best farm paper is the one that recognizes the farmer's need in the sale of his crops and helps him supply that need.

"The badge of sanity is the ability to organize."—Magazine of American Industries. Which reminds us of the reply of an attendant at an insane asylum to a question asked him by Elbert Hubbard. The attendant was a very small man, and, unarmed and all alone, was looking after twenty-five lunatics, having them out for a walk. "What's to hinder these big fellows from getting together, putting up a job on you and getting away?" asked Hubbard. The attendant smiled as he replied: "If they could 'get together' with anybody, on anything, they would not be here." Only lunatics are unable to organize, according to this.

Competing With American Farmers

IN MATTERS of government the farmers of America are mercilessly deceived, and their financial interests are notoriously disregarded. If it is a fact that ours is a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," as one of our greatest rulers declared, our present rulers act as though they do not regard the agricultural classes as a part of the people. And in speaking of the ruling classes we have no reference to political parties in a sense of discrimination, for, so far as the farmers' interests are concerned, they seem to sail in the same boat.

But to properly understand recent legislation and the effects that are following it, it is necessary to study certain facts connected with the business of farming. The farmers' only source of revenue is the sale of surplus products. Whether that revenue be large or small depends upon two things—the quantity of the surplus and the price received for it. Of these two the price is the most important.

Therefore, whoever controls the price of the farmers' stuff controls their revenue, and whatever law or other contingency reduces the price of farm products reduces the revenue of those who produced them. Increasing the surplus without increasing the demand reduces the price. The surplus may be increased by increased production, or by bringing to our markets competing products from other countries. This has the same effect on the prices as constantly recurring bumper crops has, and a law that created or permitted such a competition that was not permissible before is responsible for the reduced revenue, as also are those who enacted the law.

That such competition is an injury to the farming interests of the United States, as like competition is claimed to be injurious to other industrial interests of the country, has long been understood by our lawmakers, and to restrict it so as to make it less harmful importers have been required to pay for the privilege of bringing their commodities to the markets of the United States to sell in competition with the products of our own people.

But for some years our ruling classes have chafed under these restrictions, and have been eager to withdraw such protection from the agricultural classes. During the latter part of Mr. Taft's administration a strenuous effort was made to abolish that protection, at least so far as Canada was concerned, and in consequence of that effort the voters emphatically repudiated the rule of Mr. Taft. But politicians are slow to learn, almost as slow as farmers are to act in matters that vitally concern them. The protection referred to, so far as farming is concerned, has been removed, and the world's products are made practically

free to enter our markets in competition with our own stuff, and the results we foresaw and urged before the enactment are coming. During the months of October and November of last year eighteen million pounds of meat was brought here from other countries. This is three times as much as was brought here during the entire year of 1912, when the tariff restrictions were in force. Did we need it? We have never been without a surplus to ship abroad to supply foreign demands that other countries could not so well supply. Did its coming make meat any cheaper to our consumers? The prices charged consumers in this country prove to the contrary. But it competes with home-grown meat stock and reduces the price paid to American farmers.

But where did all this meat come from? Eight millions came from Canada, six millions from Argentina in South America—much of it, it appears, by way of England—three millions from Australia, and about half a million from Uruguay, also in South America. And it came because it was admitted to our markets as free as though the stock had been grown and slaughtered in Indiana or Illinois. During the same two months 253,358 head of cattle came free from Canada and Mexico.

And that is not all. Corn is coming to our eastern seaboard from South American countries, and is so affecting prices that this staple product commands lower prices in the east than in the corn belt markets. Formerly the eastern demand was supplied by rail from the great central states. That now seems to be changed, and water transportation supplies our eastern demand and takes from our corn belt and great lines of railroad their surest and best customers and business.

Nearly all our home demands are likewise affected, and other crops as much or more than corn. The Department of Agriculture tells us that the importations of wheat during the month of November, 1913, were 127,000 bushels, against only 2,000 bushels during November, 1912. Of flour there was imported during last November 10,124 barrels, nearly twice as much as during the same month a year before. During last November 5,132,308 bushels of oats were brought into our markets from abroad, whereas only 4,266 bushels came during the same time the year before. Last November's receipt of competing potatoes was 764,863 bushels, against only 10,668 bushels in November, 1912. When we have large crops at home, as we did not have last year, the effect will be disastrous. The present administration's own reports certainly prove that. We appeal to the farmers to be on their guard, with a better system of marketing that will find and supply the interior demands.

agricultural resources, the increase of production and the lessening of the costs of production, and thus supplying the ultimate consumer with the products in form for use as cheaply as possible. It is the province of the Department to do all it can to bring about conditions which will enable the sixty-five millions living in cities and towns to enjoy good food and good clothing in plenty, at a price that will not work a hardship upon them. It is no less the province of the Department to do all it can to bring about conditions so the thirty-five million producers living on the farms can dispose of their products at a price that will enable them to enjoy comforts and luxuries, purchase the products of mines and factories, improve their farms, and raise families creditable to the nation. When the duties and purposes of this great Department is thoroughly understood by all, and the officials and employees of the Department are selected for their fitness to carry out the full purpose and discharge all the duties implied, the whole people, as well as any part of them will be vastly benefitted.

Up until this time, the chief officials of the Department have thought they could serve both producer and consumers by encouraging the farmer to grow larger crops, at less expense, on the theory that the larger production would bring the farmer a greater income, and, on the other hand, that the more abundant supply would reach the consumer at a lower price. Secretary Houston admits the fallacy of this argument, and fallacy it is. So we find new plans and purposes are being taken up by the Department. The

Bureau of Marketing has been established to investigate the best means of getting the products from the farmer to the consumer, at prices which will be best, in the long run, for all concerned.

If the province of the entire department has been little understood by the average person, that of this new bureau of the Department is even less understood. A very general idea prevails that this bureau is going to set up in the marketing business, tell the farmer what, where, and when to sell, and then establish some means whereby the consumer can, without any endeavor on his part, get his flour and meat, vegetables and fruit, fresh from the farm at greatly reduced prices. Nothing of the kind is likely to happen. It would be as reasonable for the farmer to expect the Bureau of Plant Industry to spray his trees, because it has made special study and investigation of spraying, as to expect the Bureau of Marketing to market his crops. A farmer can get good advice from the specialists in either department, but he will have to do his own work, or hire some capable man to do it for him. The Department will recommend better methods of marketing, but it will hardly establish them, any more than when it recommends that farmers plant potatoes free from disease, it will furnish disease-free seed. Let us all come to a better understanding of what the Department will do, and what the farmers must do for themselves. We shall then lose no time waiting for something we shall never obtain by waiting, but will undertake to get it for ourselves as we should.

Shipping via Express or Parcel Post

A NEW interstate express rate tariff went into effect throughout the country on February 1 by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Inasmuch as a new parcel post rate went into effect January 1, a comparison of the two rates is of interest and value to all shippers of agricultural products in packages weighing twenty pounds or under.

In a large number of instances the express rate is the cheaper rate. Especially is this true with packages of the heavier weights.

We give a few instances of comparisons to show differences in cost of transportation, in order to impress our readers with the fact that such differences exist, and to make inquiry before making shipments, so the cheaper rate may be always used.

In Zone 4 a package of ten pounds by parcel post, uninsured, would require 43 cents postage. The same package could be insured for \$50 and sent by express for 39 cents. A twenty-pound package, uninsured, requires 83 cents by parcel post; by express, insured for \$50, it takes but 58 cents. To insure a package for \$50 by parcel post requires 10 cents extra.

As distances increase, the differences in cost of transportation are greater. For instance, to send a twenty-pound package, uninsured, by parcel post from New York to Salt Lake City requires \$2.40. The same package, insured for \$50, could be sent by express for \$1.71.

There are many cases where a package can be sent by parcel post, uninsured, more cheaply than by express, insured, but by insuring the package by parcel post the express rates are cheaper. As an instance, an uninsured parcel post package weighing five pounds, mailed anywhere in the fourth zone, say from New York to Cleveland, O., would require 23 cents postage; if insured for \$50, the postage would be 33 cents. By express, the package, insured for \$50, would be carried for 28 cents. (All express packages are insured for full value, if shipper de-

clares the value thereof, without extra cost. In other words, the express company is liable for all damages and loss. The United States postal service will not be responsible for any loss unless the package is insured, for which insurance an extra fee is charged.)

A package weighing more than ten pounds, up to twenty pounds, can be sent by express, insured, cheaper than by parcel post uninsured, except in the first and second zones.

There are some other advantages in making express shipments that are of value, and should be considered. The shipper is always given a written descriptive receipt for all packages delivered for shipment. If packages are either lost or destroyed the company in charge must notify both the shipper and the consignee.

The express companies can be compelled by law to pay claims for which they are liable. The Postoffice Department can not be sued by law except in the United States Court of Claims at Washington, D. C., and a judgment in that court can not be collected unless Congress makes a special appropriation.

Express charges are collectible at destination, if so desired, and credit is allowed to responsible shippers, collections being made weekly or monthly. Postage must always be prepaid.

The express companies accept notes, drafts, bonds, mortgages, accounts, etc., for collection throughout the civilized world. The postoffice renders no such service.

The express companies, as a rule, transport small packages in packing chests and so protect them from injury. The postoffice transports all parcels in sacks and they are frequently broken or crushed. However, the Postoffice Department is now considering the use of different types of containers.

All our readers who make shipments of produce by either express or parcel post should thoroughly inform themselves as to rates from their station to points of destination and be posted as to the services rendered by each method.

The Department of Agriculture

MANY PEOPLE may suppose the United States Department of Agriculture was created and is maintained solely for the benefit of the farmers, which is a narrow and incorrect view. The various departments of the national government, located at Washington, are for the benefit of all the people, and not for any special class, though the operations of a department may be confined to a special class of industry. In the establishment and conduct of the Department of Agriculture the needs of the nation are considered, the consumer, the handler, and the manufacturer as well as the producer. The object of the Department is to assist in building up national welfare by the development of agriculture in all its branches, so that the entire people may have the necessities and luxuries of life in abundance, and that the business industries which are founded upon

agriculture may thrive and prosper. The Department is as much interested and concerned, and rightly so, in providing the cotton and woolen mills of the country with the kind, quality and quantity of fibre they require to keep their looms running steadily, giving employment to thousands, and providing clothing for millions as it is in helping the cotton planter and the wool grower to understand how to produce them to best advantage. The Department of Agriculture is not for farmers alone, but for the whole people, and its duty is not only to encourage production of field, garden and orchard, but to find ways and means of supplying our population with their needs which must come from the vegetable and animal kingdoms. It is not to help the producer any more than to help the consumer. To fulfill its purpose, it must help both, and do injury to neither. Naturally, then, it should concern itself with the conservation of

No Longer to Be Ignored

SPEAKING for the farmers of Maine, Mr. C. E. Embree, a farm organization manager there, says the marketing end has been ignored too long. The organizations in that state are separate, each having separate offices, and are doing business along independent lines. But the state body hires a manager, who assists in marketing produce and buying supplies, and thus the different organized bodies work more or less in unison and derive relative benefits.

We mention this particular case because Maine is one of our most distant states, and is in the far northeast and on the seaboard, where it is thought the western spirit of organization and aggressiveness does not prevail to so great a degree. But it is a fact that marketing conditions can not be much longer ignored anywhere, and such word reaches us from almost every state in the Union. The high officials have at last become convinced that, by proper marketing, the farmers may have even better reward for their labor and the wants of the people be supplied at much lower prices. The accomplishment of these two things may well claim the vigilant attention of the great masses of the people, including professional and official life. It only remains to make the efforts general. A local organization here and there may accomplish much, and the purpose of handling single crops or products may convince of what can be done, but the essential thing is a nation-wide organization and the bringing in of every product under the same control. We do not mean an arbitrary control, but a directing power that will prevent speculative depression of price and monopolistic price extortion at the other end of the deal, and that, at the same time, will find every demand and supply it. If a single organization can not accomplish this without too much delay then all the organizations should immediately federate on the question of marketing, not one product only, but all products. Thus should there be a marketing knowledge and control, a rural marketing system that shall have a direct knowledge of both supply and demand, extending from Maine to Texas and from Florida to Washington.

There is nothing selfish or arbitrary in this. It is purely mutual. The supply needs the demand as badly as the demand needs the supply. Neither can do without the other, and both are benefited by coming together. But we have little hope of results through official channels. There the eternal round of committee work and investigation, of commission control and "expert" management have got into ruts that are not only ineffective, but disgusting. This accomplishment is up to the producers themselves, and we want to see them united for the greatest purpose that ever before appealed to them. And the consumers should lend every possible assistance.

Powderly's Plan

MANY of our readers will remember the name of T. V. Powderly, the old wheelhorse of the Alliance movement. Very few, possibly, who knew him in the old days know where he is or what he is doing. Mr. Powderly is now chief of the Division of Information of the United States Immigration Bureau and is in Washington, D. C., giving assistance to the foreign class who come to this country to attempt to better their condition. Mr. Powderly thinks the government is not living up to its opportunities, nor doing its full duty in the matters of turning foreigners loose at the gates of Ellis Island, to hunt their own way to employment, and he believes a "bureau of distribution" should be established to enable them to find places where they can be of service to this country and of benefit to themselves. His plan is to have a big assembly room at the

Remember This

An advertiser in UP-TO-DATE FARMING writes: "Up-to-Date Farming was one of the seven best papers used. As the advertising addressed itself to farmers of the most intelligent class, this speaks highly for the character of your circulation." We have other such letters to show that advertisers appreciate your patronage.

It also proves that our readers are satisfied with the advertisers. The publisher makes this possible by accepting only reliable advertisements, and guaranteeing to the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING all ads that are published. His guarantee below is your protection. You are safe in patronizing advertisers in these columns.

A. H. Ludwig

Advertising Department

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

immigrant station, and when foreigners are admitted they should be taken to this room, where intelligent agents of the department would talk to them about actual conditions here, explain the various lines of work open to them in city or country, and answer their questions and find out what they are best fitted to do. Lectures on our industries, illustrated with stereopticon slides or moving pictures, should be given in foreign languages. Mr. Powderly also suggests that a "farm" should be provided where those who were farmers before they came here could be taught the rudiments of farm work as it is done in America, to help both the immigrant and the American farmer who needs help, and thus send many an honest, ambitious foreigner to the place where his services are needed, rather than to crowd them in the overcrowded tenements, to find work where and when possible.

With the co-operation of the Post-office Department, Mr. Powderly has sent out over 8,000,000 postal cards to American farmers, asking for information as to labor wants. These cards were sent to rural delivery carriers, with instructions to deposit one in each rural letter box. From the replies received, Mr. Powderly says the showing is conclusive that good farm labor is growing scarcer each year, and that plenty of good jobs await steady, honest men who have had past experience in farming.

All this is indeed very interesting, and the plan, if carried out, should be beneficial to many. There are some very large difficulties to overcome before very much can be accomplished. Our farmers will hesitate to employ men who can not speak our language, and the foreigners, in turn, do not like to be isolated from their own people. Hence they will continue to crowd in the coal mines and the tenements, live in greater poverty, undergo greater hardships, because of the great natural law so crudely expressed in the old saying, "Birds of a feather flock together."

The Lumber Trust Pirched

THE STATE of South Dakota has won a victory over a lumber dealers' combine which is of great interest to all farmers and particularly farmers' elevator companies who handle lumber. South Dakota has a state anti-trust law, and it was under this that several large lumber companies operating in the state were convicted and fined for having fixed prices to drive the farmers' elevator company at Geddes, Charles Mix County, out of business. Two scales of prices were agreed upon by these dealers, a maximum price where there was no farmers' competition, and a minimum price, which was the actual cost price, where competition existed. The minimum scale was made operative at Geddes, forcing the Farmers

Elevator Company at that place to sell at or below cost to meet the competitive prices of the combine. The convicted companies will carry the case to the supreme court of the state and make a test of the constitutionality of the law.

In Missouri a similar case has already been decided by the supreme court of that state, which has issued a decree ousting twenty wholesale lumber companies from doing business in the state, canceling the licenses of four unincorporated companies and placing fines totaling \$436,000 on the defendant companies, which were convicted on counts of price fixing, curtailing the supply, instituting boycotts against independent dealers. The suits were filed in 1908 by ex-Governor Hadley, then attorney general for the state.

New York and Better Marketing

GOVERNOR GLYNN of New York is joining others in high official life in favoring a better system of marketing. He recently held conferences with other influential people of the state, with a view to reducing the price of farm products as they come to the consumers. He believes if the consumers were charged less consumption would be greatly increased and that would encourage greater production more effectively than any of the means now employed to that end.

But the governor is careful to make it clear that it is the consumers' prices he would reduce, not the prices received by the farmers. He wishes the farmers to get the same or even better prices than they do now. Like so many others in these later days, he believes farm prices may be fully maintained, or made higher, and yet consumers' prices be materially reduced. This can be accomplished, he thinks, by better marketing and cheaper and more direct and thorough distribution.

Whether the efforts of those in high places be effective or not, it is gratifying to us that they have at last come to understand the real situation, and it ought to encourage the farmer to press the matter with renewed energy, and see to it that their own plans be carried out and their system made effective all over the country.

The Dangers of Debt

(Continued From Page 3)

plan of an arrangement of this kind in Wisconsin:

The funds of the association are loaned on first mortgage security and when these securities are deposited with the state treasurer the association may issue bonds to an amount equal to the securities deposited. The bonds issued are sold and in this manner additional funds are provided. When the association sells the bond issue it has again in its treasury as much money as when it started.

Who furnishes the money? The buyers of the bonds, and the bonds

go into the stock market along with railroad and other corporation bonds, and a lien upon and control of the homes of the people go with them.

The danger of this system is that it is taking upon itself a nation-wide character. We quote from the report of a national commission appointed to consider the subject:

The commission has provided that the land bank bonds shall be placed in the same class with the highest grade of railroad and industrial bonds and made available as legal investments.

This is the dangerous feature. Such a thing never threatened American homes before. Farmers are not speculators either on boards of trade or in Wall street's stock-gambling concerns. Hence these schemes will put them at the mercy of that class of people and it will take from them their business independence and involve their homes as they were never involved before.

Smile Awhile

Be Satisfied With Less

"You can't fool all the people all the time," said Mr. Wilson.
"No," replied the trust, "but those we can't fool we can buy, and then fool the others that much worse."

A Natural Riser

"That swimmer is a great diver. I wonder where he learned."
"He didn't have to learn. He's been going down and up all his life."

Natural That He Should Be

"Young Sitkins is pretty well developed, isn't he?"
"Yes, his father is a good developer; he has been a photographer all his life."

A Family Affair

"So you think Bilkins hasn't a very high opinion of his wife?"
"No, but he has of her husband."

Buying and Borrowing

Agnes—That book looks awfully interesting. Is it good?
Gladys—Indeed it is. I'd lend it to you in a minute, but I didn't borrow it. I actually bought it.

The Newest Woman

"Is it a fact that your husband has been deceiving you?"
"Yes, I've been giving him a dime every day to pay his car fare and I learn he's been walking to the store and spending the dime for tobacco."

Day After Day

"My dear, this pie seems to be getting dry; it must be yesterday's."
"Yes, and if you don't eat it today it will be tomorrow's."

Could If They Would

Wife—Now, John, don't you believe women can keep a secret?
Hubby—I know they can.
Wife—Good for you. You are smarter than I thought you were.
Hubby—They can, but they won't.

Spoke From Experience

"Johnnie, how does a bee sting?"
"I tell you, teacher, it stings awful."

Well Watered

"I don't understand how you are interested in those government reports. They must be mighty dry reading."
"I read the reports on irrigation and there is nothing dry about that."

Not Now

Maid—The man at the door says he has a bill, ma'am.
Mistress—All right. Tell him we don't need it now; we have enough on hand at present.

To Please the Neighbors

"Why don't your wife sing for the baby when it cries?"
"We found out the neighbors would rather hear the baby."

First Thing Served

"You are the fifth tramp that's been here today. What do you want?"
"Just an ordinary coarse dinner."
"Well, we serve chops the first thing. Yonder is the ax and the woodpile."

He Was the Learner

"You seem to be better satisfied with your wife's cooking than you used to be. Has she learned much?"
"No, but I have."

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice

THE general review of trade by Bradstreet's follows:
 Optimism spreads, following ease in money. Textiles fairly active. Woolen mills operating 75 per cent. of capacity. Domestic, not foreign, competition keen. Immediate delivery demand best from jobbers. Future business conservative. Retail trade slack on mild weather. Coal depressed. Car movement light. Bank clearings larger. Failures show perpendicular drop.

One of the notable events affecting agriculture since our last report was the passage of the agricultural extension bill by the United States Senate. It provides that Congress shall appropriate \$10,000 to each State in the Union the first year and thereafter increasing at the rate of \$600,000 annually for all the States until an annual appropriation of \$4,800,000 is reached. The purpose is for educational and experimental purposes. The House passed the bill some time ago, but it will now return to the House for action on the Senate amendments, then to President Wilson for his signature, which it is expected will be given and the bill will become a law.

In this connection we will say that the appropriation by Congress to the Department of Agriculture for the year 1914 was, in round figures, \$25,000,000. The States appropriate probably a like sum in the aggregate. Then there are appropriations for special activities by the Legislatures, and laws in some States that enable the farm colleges and experiment stations to draw money from special funds. It is certain that more than \$50,000,000 has been appropriated annually by the Federal and State governments for years for educational and experimental purposes. Notwithstanding this, the yields of crops per acre have not increased, but rather have decreased. In the last annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture he said that 225,000,000 copies of bulletins and other publications were issued and distributed to farmers and those interested in agriculture in the past sixteen years for educational purposes. And the Secretary said further: "No other government issues as many publications as does the United States, and the Department of Agriculture surpasses all other departments of the government in this respect." Yet there is not a country, barring possibly Russia, where the yields of crops are so small as in ours. Something must be wrong with American agriculture that millions of dollars for education cannot reach.



PUT ANOTHER WHEEL ON YOUR CONVEYANCE AND GO STRAIGHT AHEAD.

Reports on winter wheat to the time of this writing are good, but there is some apprehension because of the cold wave that now grips most of the wheat belt and the absence of snow over much of the territory. Our report shows an encouraging decrease in the visible supply both in the United States and Canada. The cash prices at Chicago and New York are practically the same as two weeks before, but at other points quoted they are about 2c a bushel lower. The price is about 16c a bushel lower than a year before.

The corn visible increased over three million bushels. Notwithstanding that it was the shortest crop in years, the visible supply is the largest for the years we compare. This is probably because of lack of confidence in the future, because of imports of corn from Argentina. Such imports have been 7,131,360 bushels from July 1, 1913, to February 6, 1914. As the average Argentina crop is only about 200,000,000 bushels and Europe needs all the surplus, our corn growers can control the price here if they refuse to dump. The price of corn is from 2c higher in Chicago to about 4c lower at St. Louis than two weeks before.

Oats visible shows a liberal decrease in both United States and Canada, with prices about unchanged.

Cotton is much lower. Potatoes are higher. Sweet potatoes are higher. Beans about unchanged. Hay is lower; it strikes us it is too low considering all conditions.

Shippers' attention is called to changes in express rates. On small packages the rates have been lowered, but on larger ones they have been raised. Get the schedule from your express agent.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on January 31, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Jan. 31, 1914	Change from two weeks before
WHEAT	67,927,000	— 3,893,000
CORN	19,809,000	X 3,136,000
OATS	29,434,000	— 2,182,000
BARLEY	8,199,000	X 191,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 53,791,000 bushels. This is 3,626,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 5,667,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 16,367,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,485,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 7,505,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on Feb. 4, 1914, two weeks before, and a year before as follows:

	Feb. 4, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chicago	96 1/4 @ 96 3/4	96 @ 96 1/2	1.11 @ 1.13 1/2
St. Louis	92 @ 94 1/2	95 @ 96 1/2	1.08 @ 1.12 1/2
Kansas City	88 1/2 @ 89 1/2	90 @ 91 1/2	1.00 @ 1.04
Cincinnati			1.11 @ 1.14
New York	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.09 @ 1.10 1/2
Minneapolis—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard	91 1/2 c	No. 1 hard, 89 1/2 c	No. 1 hard, 87 1/2 c
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	66 @ 66 1/2	64 1/2 @ 65 1/2	51 @ 52
St. Louis	65 @ 65 1/2	63 1/2 @ 64 1/2	52 1/2 @ 53
Kansas City	67 @ 68	67 1/2 @ 68	51 @ 52
Cincinnati		68 1/2 @ 70	55 @ 56
New York	69 1/2	70	58 1/2
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	40 1/2	40 @ 41 1/2	36 @ 37 1/2
St. Louis	40 @ 40 1/2	41 @ 41 1/2	36
Kansas City	39 1/2 @ 40	39	35 1/2 @ 35 3/4
Cincinnati			37 @ 38
New York			39 @ 40

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on February 4, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:
 Wheat—May, 92 1/4 c; July, 88 1/2 c. Two weeks before, 92c and 87 1/2 c respectively.
 Corn—May, 65 1/2 c; July, 64 1/2 c. Two weeks before, 65 1/2 c and 65 1/2 c respectively.
 Oats—May, 39c; July, 38 1/2 c. Two weeks before, 39 1/2 c and 39 1/2 c respectively.
 Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat: May, 90 1/4 c; July, 92 1/4 c. Two weeks before, 90 1/4 c and 90 1/4 c respectively.

Cotton

New York, February 5.—Cash cotton closed: Middling upland, 12.65c; middling gulf, 12.90c. The price is 65c a cwt. lower than two weeks before. A year before the prices were 12.95c and 13.20c, respectively.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON—BALES.

	Ending Feb. 6, 1914	Ending Jan. 30, 1914	Ending Feb. 7, 1913
For the week...	228,228	380,449	229,735
For the season...	11,074,307	11,306,152	11,263,843

VISIBLE SUPPLY—BALES.

World's	6,106,182	6,112,713	5,627,628
American	4,551,182	4,585,713	4,510,658

The American visible decreased 34,343 bales in two weeks, while the world's visible decreased 122,657 bales in same time.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago quotations are used in our report for the sake of uniform comparison issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets and instructions for marketing address the Farmers' Society of Equity, Department of Marketing, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Monday	60	42	92
Tuesday	55	25	33
Wednesday	40	40	25

Total, 3 days... 155 107 150
 Market held steady at former prices. Trade was quiet and largely confined to best grades of Dusty Rurals. Extremely cold weather was held responsible for lighter trading, many of the buyers not caring to take the chance of having stock damaged by frost while in transit. At the same time there was a good demand for really fine stock.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, bulk, Triumphs, 1 car poor, small at 40c. Dusty Rurals—5 cars at 68c. Per bushel, bulk or sacked—

Wisconsin Triumphs, Burbanks and Kings...	\$60 @ 65
Round white...	63 @ 67
Dusty Rurals, fancy...	67 @ 68
Michigan, round white...	62 @ 67
Idaho, Pearls...	80 @ 85
Oregon, Pearls, ungraded, field run...	70 @ 75
Fancy graded, bright...	80 @ 85

NEW POTATOES—Trade is quiet. There is an ample supply.
 Barrels, Branda red, No. 1... \$6.25
 No. 2... 5.50
 Hampers, Florida and, No. 1... 2.50
 No. 2... 2.00

The price of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota potatoes is 2c to 5c per bushel higher than two weeks before. The price of Idaho and Oregon potatoes is 5c a bushel higher than two weeks before. The price is about 20c per bushel higher than a year before. Florida new potatoes are just beginning to arrive. Bermudas are quoted the same as two weeks before.

SWEET POTATOES—A fair demand exists for choice, sound, even-running stock. Jerseys are reported in

ample supply and there are some Delawares on sale. The Eastern are preferred and Illinois are rather slow. The latter are not in favor with the good trade. Some barrels have had to be cleaned up at low prices. They had been on the market until they were in bad order.
 Barrels, Illinois, fresh, well packed, sound and uniform... \$2.50 @ 2.75
 Uneven in quality... 2.00 @ 2.25
 Hampers, Delaware... 75 @ 85
 Jersey... 1.00
 Illinois... 65 @ 75
 Illinois are 25c to 50c per barrel higher than two weeks before. Delaware hampers are unchanged to 10c higher than two weeks before. Illinois hampers are 10c to 15c higher than two weeks before. Kansas City quotes Alabama bushel hampers at 85c. Sales are being made f. o. b. net, at Alabama shipping points around 65c a bushel hamper.

BEANS—Little can be learned about the market. No one seems to be much interested. This makes it appear that there is no material change, and neither offerings nor demand are large enough to have much effect.

Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice...	\$2.05 @ 2.10
Common	1.75 @ 2.00
Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.	
Red Kidneys, choice...	2.95 @ 3.00
Brown Swedish, long...	2.00
Round	2.35 @ 2.50

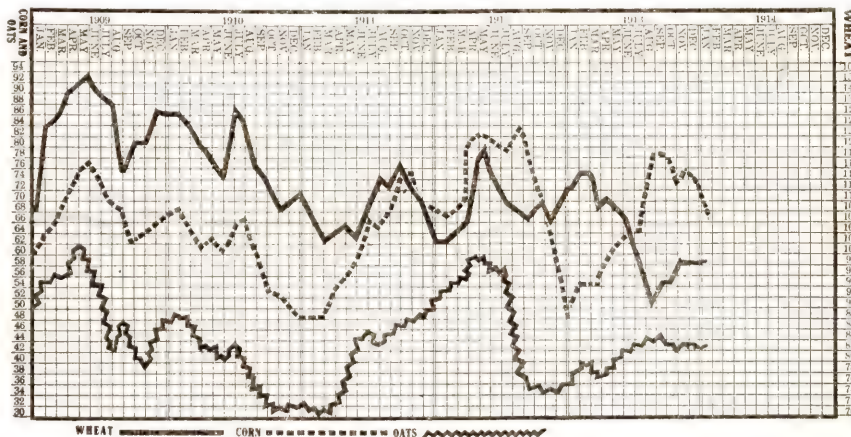
Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
— 1,510,000	— 4,206,000	X 1,550,000
X 1,603,000	X 7,520,000	X 10,403,000
X 547,000	X 16,151,000	X 11,652,000
— 444,000	X 2,245,000	X 4,630,000

Pea Beans are unchanged from two weeks before. Red Kidneys are 5c to 10c per bushel higher. Brown Swedish unchanged. A year before hand-picked choice Pea Beans were \$2.25 and \$2.27 per bushel.

HAY—Receipts, 1,625 tons. Choice Timothy Hay in light supply and demand good. Market firm. Other grades quiet. Prairie Hay in large supply and quiet. Demand light.

Choice Timothy Hay...	\$15.00 @ 16.00
No. 1 Timothy...	13.50 @ 14.00
No. 2 Timothy...	11.50 @ 12.50
Iowa and Nebraska Prairie...	10.00 @ 13.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie...	6.00 @ 7.00

Each grade of Timothy Hay is \$1 to \$1.50 a ton lower than two weeks before. A year before the price of choice Timothy was \$15.50 to \$16.50 per ton.



Read Wheat Prices at Right, Corn and Oats at Left

This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago, for the period, 1909 to January, 1914, inclusive. The lowest figures in January, 1914, were: Wheat, 96c, on January 2; Corn, 65c, on January 3, and Oats, 39 1/2 c, on January 2.

A Letter to Clearing Houses

The National Clearing House has sent a communication to each local, county or district and section clearing house, addressed to the secretary, on the important matter of marketing crops.

Certain rules were laid down by the last national convention, governing the marketing of members' crops, and the board of directors and the executive committee were ordered to provide certain things preparatory to undertaking this work on a national scale. Chief of these things were to arrange for satisfactory market representation and to secure a competent director of marketing at national headquarters. These things have been done. The headquarters of the P. S. E., or the National Clearing House, is now ready to do its part and it expects the loyal and hearty support of every member of our organized clearing houses and of federated associations.

So each member should not fail to attend the next meeting, when the communication will be read and acted upon. Some of the 1913 crops remain to be marketed and the 1914 crops will soon be ready to market. There is no more important matter to call the attention of every producer of things to sell. Therefore don't neglect the next meeting—don't disregard your most vital business concern.

If no regular meeting is to be held promptly, one should be called.

Alfalfa Clover

A field of alfalfa will improve your soil, increase your supply of hay and increase the value of your land. It is easy to grow anywhere if you know how to prepare your land and when to sow. We will give you full directions FREE with each order of seed purchased of us.

Prime seed, testing 99 per cent pure, \$9 a bushel. Choice seed, testing 99.4 per cent pure, \$10 a bushel. Bags, 23c each extra. F. O. B. Indianapolis. These quotations are for immediate acceptance or subject to market changes.

O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$7.50 @ 8. Oat straw at \$7 @ 7.50. Wheat straw at \$6.50 @ 7.

There is no change in the prices of straw from two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Remains quiet. Demand tame, and centered in good corn. Common and damaged very dull. Per ton—Illinois corn... \$120 @ 160
 Oklahoma... 100 @ 150
 Damp and damaged less.

There is no change in the prices of broom corn from two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Monday	5,774	3,454	3,158
Tuesday	8,126	4,692	4,911
Wednesday	10,828	5,187	2,979
Total	23,908	13,333	11,048

A steadler feeling existed today, with prices about the same as yesterday.

Colder weather evidently was an incentive for buying, but no better prices were obtainable.

Fresh Firsts...	26 1/2 c
Ordinary Firsts...	25c
Seconds...	24 @ 21c
Dirties...	24 @ 25c
Miscellaneous, cases included...	24 1/2 @ 26c
Cases returned...	24 @ 25 1/2 c
Refrigerator, according to quality...	21 @ 23c

Eggs are about 5c a dozen lower than two weeks before.

Fruit

APPLES—There is no activity in the market. Barrels are having a very fair sale. They remain held firmly. The trade of box apples is only moderate. The higher priced goods move slowly. Some prices are as follows (barrels):

Jonathans, \$5 @ 6; Northern Spies, \$3.50 @ 6; Ben Davis, \$4.25 @ 4.50; Baldwin, No. 1 to fancy, \$5 @ 5.50; Grimes Golden, \$4 @ 4.50; Greenings, \$5 @ 5.25.

The price of barrel apples is 50c to \$1 higher than two weeks before.

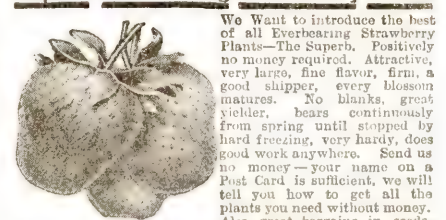
Some prices for box apples from the west follow:

Arkansas Black, \$2.25 @ 2.50; Rome Beauty, \$1.75 @ 2.25; Jonathans, \$1.75 @ 2.25; Grimes Golden, \$2 @ 2.50; Delicious, \$2.50 @ 2.75; Spitzenberg, \$2 @ 2.50.

The prices on box apples are from unchanged to 50c higher than two weeks before.

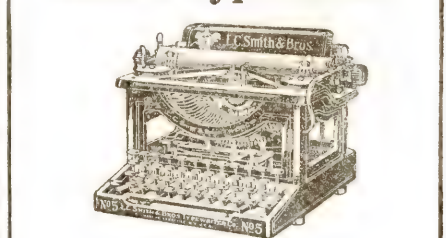
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Fruit From an Unsprayed Ben Davis Apple Tree—Half Wormy



Fruit From a Sprayed Ben Davis Apple Tree—Very Little Wormy

WITH the institute season on, and with the farmers considering plans for another year, the subject of spraying is a constantly recurring topic for thought and discussion. Not long since it was a topic open to dispute whether it was really worth while to spray fruit and ornamentals, but with the present wide distribution and well-known destructiveness of the San Jose scale, the canker worm and the codling moth, as well as other pests, it is no longer a question as to the advisability of spraying. Practically every open-minded person will admit this point, for his own or his neighbors' imperfect fruit or dying trees are eloquent apostles of the doctrine, and the real questions which come up relate to the detailed information regarding the most effective and practical method of procedure.

With what shall we spray? When shall we spray? How shall we spray? What sort of machine will best serve my purpose? These and many others are questions which are constantly arising and which must be answered and the answers understood if the best results are to follow.

It is no simple matter to answer the first of these queries, "With what shall we spray?" since the selection of the material depends largely upon the kind of tree or plant to be treated and the insect or disease one wishes to destroy, hence the first thing to do is, if possible, to determine the name of the creature under treatment. Books and bulletins relating to these topics are now becoming sufficiently abundant so that one is able to determine many of the common pests for themselves, and thence turn immediately to the suggested remedies. In case assistance is required, however, the various state agricultural experiment stations are always ready with help of a dependable character.

As a rule, most pests and diseases are more susceptible to the application of control methods during some parts of the year than they are at others; in fact, a remedy might give admirable results at one time and, if applied at another, would yield an absolute failure, or even worse than a failure. So not only must care be exercised in the selection of the spraying material, but in its time of application as well. As an example of this point take the lime-sulphur wash. This is recognized as the standard treatment for scale insects, such as San Jose, etc., using the concentrated solution at the rate of one



Unsprayed Peach Tree

gallon diluted with seven gallons of water. The correct season for application is in the spring of the year, just as the buds are swelling. To be sure, good results are sometimes secured by fall and winter applications, but the best returns come from the spring work. What would result, however, if this material were applied at this strength during midsummer? Unquestionably the trees would be defoliated and seriously injured, if not killed. The scale probably would be destroyed for the most part, but the task of making a thorough application would be greatly enlarged because of the interfering foliage. Equally poor results, as far as the insects were concerned, would follow an attempt to control the codling moth if the spraying be done a considerable time before the egg-laying moths appeared, or after the young larvae had made their way into the apples.

When one considers the large number of insect pests the idea of attempting to control them seems a momentous task, and truly it would be if one must needs execute a special program of spraying for each species. Fortunately, however, one treatment, perhaps with a mixture made by combining several sprays, may control two, three or several of these pests. Thus the work is greatly reduced. Further, if, after study and experiment, the practical man or the specialist is able to arrange a tentative spraying program, so that by its execution the more common of the troubles will be controlled, the task is still further reduced and the whole situation resolves itself from a complicated mass of details concerning pests and sprays to one of comparative simplicity, entirely within the range of practicability for the average man.

Orchard Treatment

As an example of this point, we may refer to the results obtained in the apple orchard spraying program upon which the Department of Entomology of the Ohio station has been working for some years. The program may be summarized as follows:

First Spraying—If the trees are infested with San Jose scale, or abundantly with surfy bark louse, or oyster shell bark louse, spray with the lime-sulphur wash in the spring just as the buds are swelling, using concentrated lime-sulphur, one gallon to seven gallons of water.

Second Spraying—Directly after the white parts fall from the blossoms, spray with Bordeaux mixture, to each fifty gallons of which is added three pounds of arsenate of lead paste; or, lime-sulphur one gallon, water forty gallons, arsenate of lead three pounds. The latter spray is the preferable in most instances.

Third Spraying—About ten days after the second, using the same materials. If little rain falls for a few days after the second spraying until

time for the third, the latter may be omitted.

Fourth Spraying—About midsummer, using arsenate of lead three pounds, water fifty gallons.

The foregoing controls the scale insects, codling moth, lesser apple worm, apple curculio (to a certain extent) and many of the apple foliage destroyers, as well as prevents apple scab and has a tendency towards controlling some of the other fungus diseases of the fruit and foliage. It can not be relied upon to control all apple troubles, however. For example, canker worms may be sufficiently abundant to require a special treatment, or plant lice may be very troublesome and necessitate still further spraying, but during the majority of seasons the execution of such a program will yield fair returns. The accompanying illustrations show the amount of wormy and sound fruit from two neighboring trees, one of which was sprayed along lines similar to those given in the spraying program, and the other was not sprayed.

In spraying for any given trouble it quite frequently happens that the results are more far-reaching than one anticipates. This was abundantly illustrated some years since in our experimental work with the lime-sulphur sprays applied for the control of the San Jose scale. In 1903 the peach leaf curl was quite prevalent in northern Ohio, doing immense harm. Much to our surprise, the trees treated with lime-sulphur for the control of San Jose scale were entirely free from curl attack, while the untreated trees, left for comparison, lost all of their fruit and practically all of their foliage. The accompanying illustrations tell the story better than words.

So much for the materials to be used and the time of their application. Even though one is fortunate in the selection of the spraying material and is absolutely correct so far as time is concerned, if the work of application is not properly done, failure or only partial success is the result. Several "don'ts" should always be borne in mind:

Don't spray when trees are wet.

Don't spray during freezing weather.

Don't spray carelessly.

Don't be stingy with the liquid.

The man who sprays in a haphazard way, squirting a little liquid here and there over the tree, has done worse than had he not sprayed at all. Failure to secure results is certain and failures lead to discouragement and the ultimate abandonment of the project.

The last phase of the matter to be considered, and one for which no hard and fast answer can be given, is the selection of the proper spraying apparatus. Conditions and requirements are exceedingly variable. One man may grow potatoes and fruit and naturally demands a machine to serve

both crops; another may have a few small trees, hence a small bucket pump will suffice; still another may have a few large trees, thus requiring a stronger and more powerful apparatus to reach the topmost branches, and another may require the larger, gasoline-engine-driven power rigs for commercial orcharding work. No matter what the requirements, there are a number of definite principles which should guide one in selecting an outfit to suit their special needs.

Garden Treatment

Asparagus—For beetle, spray with arsenate of lead after you have stopped cutting; during the spring pyrethrum powder may be dusted on the larvae.

For rust, spray during July and August with the Bordeaux mixture.

Bean—For rust, or anthracnose, spray with the Bordeaux mixture every ten days.

Blackberry—For fungus attacks use Bordeaux mixture or copper sulphate solution before the buds open.

For insect attacks use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green or Bordeaux and arsenate of lead just before the flowers open and just after the bloom has fallen.

Cabbage—For clubroot, rotate crop or lime the soil at the rate of 35 to 50 bushels per acre.

For lice, use 10 per cent kerosene emulsion.

For cabbage worms, use Paris green when the plants are young; when the plants begin to head use hellebore.

For Harlequin bug, use a trap crop; when this is thickly infested spray with pure kerosene.

Celery—For rust and blight, use Bordeaux every ten days or two weeks.

Cucumber—For the blight, use Bordeaux mixture.

For the beetle, use Bordeaux mixture and the arsenate of lead or Paris green.

For lice, use 10 per cent kerosene emulsion.

Currant—For the worm, use Bordeaux mixture and the arsenate of lead before the fruit is nearly grown. After this time use hellebore.

Potato (Irish)—For the scab use formalin or corrosive sublimate.

For the beetle use Bordeaux and arsenate of lead or Paris green.

Strawberry—For the fungus diseases use the Bordeaux mixture.

Tomato—For the rot use Bordeaux mixture and repeat every ten days or two weeks if necessary.



Sprayed Peach Tree



Everbearing Strawberries

By J. H. Bradley

THESE new creations in the strawberry line are worthy of attention of all strawberry growers. They are really a new thing in the strawberry world, and have come to us to stay. The main thing that distinguishes these varieties from other common kind is their habit of blooming from May until winter. Under ordinary conditions, they will bear berries from June until hard freezing weather. Ordinary frosts have little effect upon them. In order to get the most paying results from them, we advise picking or pinching the blossoms off until within a month of the time when fruit is wanted. The rule is to stop pinching the blossoms about August the first. Then we may expect ripe fruit about the first of September.

Everbearing strawberries may be made to pay handsomely. Select well drained ground that is in a fair state of cultivation and cover the ground with a good dressing of well rotted barnyard manure. Work the manure well into the ground and prepare as you would for any ordinary crop, as potatoes. Set the plants in rows 30 inches apart and the plants 18 inches apart in the rows; and begin cultivation immediately. Cultivate so that you do not cover up the crowns of the plants and keep all weeds down by hoeing about the plants every 8 to 10 days so long as the weeds come or until late in August.

One strong point about the everbearing strawberries, is that they bear a good crop of fruit in the spring as well as in the fall. They are inclined to heavier fruiting in June than common spring varieties. If they are well cared for and fertilized, you can get a crop of fruit in the fall of the first year, a crop the next spring, and another crop in the fall of the second year. Thus you get three fair crops of strawberries in the same space of time that you usually get but one. These strawberries bear their main fall crop the first year, the year that you set them out. Common strawberries bear their first crop in the spring of the second year. These fall strawberries should not be confused with varieties that occasionally bear a crop in the fall of the second year. The true fall strawberries always bear their best fall crop in the fall of the first year.

There is no plant that so adapts itself to all soils as the strawberry. It is a fruit that can be grown everywhere, in sandy or clay soil. While good drainage is essential there is nothing that the strawberry delights in more than a moist soil. Your land may be sandy, loam, black swamp soil, heavy clay or rich clay loam, and in

any of these with good drainage you can grow good strawberries. But of all locations avoid land that has been long in grass, for in such sods will always be found larvae and other insects that would likely destroy the plants. Land that was in cultivation the previous season, or plowed the

past fall is recommended; on such land we advise early, shallow plowing just before you are ready to plant.

The planting should be early in the spring as the soil can be worked in good condition; for the plants will always do better if set before they have started much growth. It is not practical always and in every section to do this; but the earlier they can be set the better they will grow that season, and a larger crop will get the following fall; and in every section the planting should be done as fast as spring advances northward. Do not fail to plant some of the everbearing strawberries, whether you have a town lot, backyard, a private garden or a broad thousand acres; my word for it, you will never regret planting some of the fall or everbearing strawberries.

SUCCESS IN GROWING TOMATOES.

Last season I intended setting one-quarter acre tomatoes and then get a canning outfit to can the crop. Dry weather set in the latter part of April and continued until September 20th, when we had light rains. As a result of this weather we failed to get the number of plants necessary, but by careful watering we secured a stand of plants on one-sixth acre. As the season continued dry it looked as though we would have no tomatoes and consequently did not purchase the canner. Previous to setting we had given the ground careful preparation, and after setting we continued to cultivate thoroughly and often so that in spite of dry weather the plants grew to ma-

turity much thriftier and earlier than we had expected.

They began ripening some fruit about August 1st and continued bearing until frost. We made a fair picking regularly about every other day, and as tomatoes were scarce on the local market, we disposed of them there as they ripened and at good prices. Of course we made use of quite a good many for table use and canned all we wanted for winter use. We kept a strict account of all sold, and after the season had closed, found that we had marketed a little over \$40.00 worth. In ordinary seasons we think that it would be better to employ the canner, but as it was we consider we did as well selling the crop from the field, as the extra price received compensated for the shortage. As will be seen they brought us at the rate of about \$250.00 per acre and they were grown upon ordinary land. Following the advice of the experimental station we used both stable manure and commercial fertilizer, which we think contributed largely to our success. We know of no other crop that could have given us equal results with the same amount of labor.—G. W. Huffstetter.

LARGE OR SMALL POTATOES FOR SEED

An experiment conducted in 1912 at the South Dakota station throws some light on the relative value of large and small potatoes when these are used for seed purposes. In this experiment all small and very irregular tubers were selected out of the total bulk of seed potatoes used in planting the patch. This left the larger, better formed tubers to be used in the lot called "large." All tubers in the original amount of seed were used for planting either for "large" or "small" seed so that there were no intermediate discarded tubers. The average weight of the large tubers was 5.7 ounces, while the small potatoes weighed 3.1 ounces. In nearly all cases the potatoes were cut into four pieces, the exception being in the case of very small tubers, which were cut only into halves. After cutting, the large seed pieces averaged 1.4 ounces in weight, while the small seed pieces weighed .8 ounce. This seed was planted in alternate rows, eighteen rows being used in all, the yield in each case being indicated in the following table:

Row		Yield Pounds	Bushels Per Acre
1	small seed.....	127	132.3
2	large seed.....	160	166.7
3	small seed.....	131	136.5
4	large seed.....	173	180.2
5	small seed.....	131	136.5
6	large seed.....	171	178.1
7	small seed.....	129	134.4
8	large seed.....	181	188.6
9	small seed.....	138	143.7
10	large seed.....	187	194.8
11	small seed.....	138	143.7
12	large seed.....	168	175.0
13	small seed.....	150	156.3
14	large seed.....	175	182.3
15	small seed—Not weighed.		
16	large seed.....	158	164.6
17	small seed.....	139	144.8
18	large seed.....	187	194.7

From the above figures it will be seen that in the case of all rows the weight of those planted with large seed without exception outyielded the rows next to them which were planted with small seed. The average yield of the rows planted with large seed was 180 bushels per acre, while the small seed yielded an average of 141 bushels per acre. Here was an increase of 30 per cent in yield in favor of the large seed.

Observations taken from the crop indicated that the rows planted from large potatoes produced a more uniform crop and the growth was more rapid from the beginning. As potatoes are cheap this spring, it would seem from this experiment that it will be a safe venture to use only select potatoes for seed.

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Plan Your Garden Now

By County Agent Burrell, Daviess County, Ky.

NOW is the time to make plans for your family garden, if you are hoping to have a good supply of fresh, wholesome fruits and vegetables throughout the season. It is entirely feasible upon a quarter or half acre of ground, either in the country or in the city, to raise the vegetables for a fair sized family use. The plot intended for garden use should be covered with barnyard manure as soon as possible and the ground plowed during the first spell of open weather when the ground is not frozen. If well rotted manure is available apply it to the surface after the ground is broken, but if fresh manure is used apply first and turn under 6 to 8 inches deep.

It is of utmost importance to order a number of this seasons seed catalogues and order your vegetable seeds early. If you wait until planting time and then rush to the corner grocery for your seeds you may be sadly disappointed. You are pretty liable to get something that does not suit your requirements. If you wait to order from a seed house until ready for planting it will reach the seed house when every one is rushed to death and some choice varieties are exhausted.

Make a plan of you garden on paper and carefully map out the ground as you wish the finished garden to appear. Make a list of the seeds and plants needed, taking in account the size and capacity of your family and its preferences as to varieties, etc., the probable water, manure and labor supply for the coming year. Don't try to raise more than you can care for.

Plant in rows the long way of the garden, not in beds. An exception is corn, which, in a single row, is liable not to pollinate. Therefore plant it in blocks.

Put the tall, dense crops—corn, pole beans, etc., at the western end where they will shade others the least—that is, from the afternoon sun.

Keep together the perennial sorts and next them the all season varieties such as carrots, salsify, parsnips, etc., and plant the others in succession in the order of time of maturing, for convenience in working the ground for a second crop.

Let us consider for a moment what is to be aimed at in a vegetable garden:

First of all of course is table quality; then continuity of supply—you will want as many things for as long a time each as possible—but you will need to guard as carefully against getting any one of them in such abundance at any time that it will go to waste; and thirdly you want your garden to go as far into winter as possible.

Now what is the way, you or any one else, naturally figures up this garden stuff? By the row, not by the ounce or pint of seed. If last year you planted 4 rows of early beans and had more than you could possibly eat as soon as they began to ripen; and only two rows of early sweet corn, and found that there was not enough of that so you could have a third helping when your friends came into dinner—then you have got something definite to work upon in figuring out this year's garden. Probably two rows of beans and four of corn would come nearer the mark. And using two varieties of beans and two of corn to furnish a succession from the same planting would be still more satisfactory.

Now take a pencil and paper and after each vegetable which you expect to have in your garden, put down the number of rows you think you will want. Then knowing the length of your rows, you can easily figure out about how many lineal feet of row or drill you will have to buy seed for. Most catalogues will tell you how many feet of row an ounce or pint of the

different seeds will plant. In estimating the amount to buy you must keep in mind the ones which you will want to plant several times to give a succession throughout the summer, such as radishes, as early corn, lettuce, etc.

All the seed catalogues give directions for planting and caring for the different vegetables, but there is one thing you must keep in mind when watering a garden during dry weather. That is to soak the ground thoroughly once or twice a week and not sprinkle the surface every day. Where the surface is sprinkled only the top inch or two of soil is moistened and the roots grow near the surface where they will easily be killed by the hot sun. Instead of sprinkling, the hose should be laid on the ground and let the water run in furrows alongside the rows, until the ground is thoroughly wet down to the moist earth.

In growing a garden as well as producing all other crops keep in mind the four principles of increasing crop yields—careful preparation of the soil. Good seed carefully selected and tested for germinating capacity. Thorough, frequent, shallow cultivation, and proper fertilizing

Eight to twenty loads of well rotted

barnyard manure may profitably be used on garden soil, and two tons of ground limestone per acre will be beneficial. It should be applied to the surface after the land is plowed and then harrowed in. A liberal quality of a high grade, complete fertilizer may be profitably used also. The safest way to use it is to spread it in the furrow where the row is to be and then work it into the soil with a cultivator before planting. Nitrate of soda spread on the surface beside corn and harrowed in when the corn is knee high and again when it is beginning to tassel has proven to be very beneficial. Nitrate of soda worked into ground beside potatoes which were nearing maturity has caused them to grow for two weeks longer with a material increase in production.

GROWING EARLY TOMATOES

Just to prove to our friends and neighbors that "tomatoes" can be made a profitable crop, I relate this:

After having grown tomatoes several years with but indifferent success my mother decided to raise a patch of her own and do her own bossing and work except plowing. She decided the profit was in early and not late shipments. She rented $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of very good soil, had it planted and fertilized under her own direction ready for the plants.

other growers, she set this patch in tomatoes two feet apart, making about 3,000 plants.

Our neighbors believed mother's plants would be killed, laughed at the idea of raising such early tomatoes.

After the plants had taken root and blizzard and it seemed we would lose all the plants, but mother gather up four men with hoes and covered the plants with dirt. This proved successful and the following day we were able to uncover them. Altho' they looked very ragged and bad mother never gave up.

They soon began to grow out and we were not bothered again with cold. The plants were topped, leaving two clusters only; this making them about two weeks earlier and a prettier patch of tomatoes I have never seen.

Mother was one of the first shippers and the scarcity caused them to bring a good price, which they did as long as they lasted.

Besides selling to the neighborhood and town we had plenty to use, give away and feed to the hogs.

After freight charges and fertilizer bills were paid she cleared \$128.65 off $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of land. Considering the time and expenses which were very small, I consider this a very profitable crop.

L. A. H.

HOW ONIONS PAY

In reading over your topics of profitable crops, I must say I enjoy them very much and receive many good suggestions.

Our most profitable crop consisted of one-half acre of onions. The ground was well fertilized with barnyard manure and then plowed in the fall. In the spring, as soon as the ground could be worked, one and one-half pounds of salt was applied and well worked into the ground.

In April the seed was drilled in rows thirteen inches apart, allowing four pounds of seed per acre (the seed being drilled in the dark of the moon).

We weeded them three times, besides scuff-hoeing them. We harvested 150 bushels of good onions, selling them at \$1 per bushel, and about seven and one-half bushels small onions at 60 cents per bushel. Scullions we did not keep track of, but sold them for 10 cents a crate on the ground as long as they lasted. Even at this price we could not meet the demand, as onions were very scarce in this part of the state. (Besides this we raise sweet corn, cucumbers and other garden truck to sell.) We began pulling out the thick-necked onions from the patch as soon as they got big enough to tell from the others, selling bunch after bunch while green for 5 cents a bunch.

We considered this our most profitable crop this last year, as the other crops did not do as well accordingly on account of the drought.—Mrs. J. E. H., Michigan.

A New Idea in Farm Schools

A township club has been formed in a town of the twenty-three townships of Mill County, Illinois. F. C. Granis, the agricultural agent for the county, has arranged for holding a two-day agricultural school in each township, under the auspices of the township clubs. Lecturers will be secured and as much active demonstration work will be done as conditions will permit.

Stung

"Pretty nice land around here," said the stranger, as his dusty rig stopped in front of the gate.

"Certainly is," replied the eager farmer. "Finest in the state."

"I reckon it is too high priced for a poor man," sighed the stranger.

"Well," replied the farmer, "it is worth every cent of \$200 an acre. That's the way I value it. Were you thinking of buying?"

"No," replied the stranger as he dotted something down into a book, "I'm the new county assessor."



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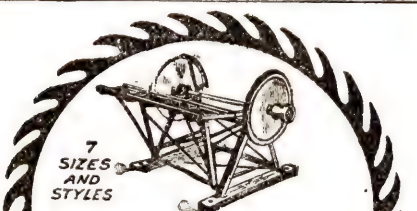
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Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:

First Prize \$3.00 Second Prize \$2.00 Third Prize \$1.00

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their farming experiences, their most profitable crops, or their ideas on any subject of general interest to farmers. Every farmer is invited to contribute an account of his most profitable crop, telling what made it so, in figures and facts. For the three best letters received each issue the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell your story in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

THE MOST PROFITABLE CROP.

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

That crop is the most profitable for which the land hath been properly prepared, thoroughly cultivated and then fed on the farm in a manner to bring best results to the farmer. It may be, as in the writer's case, a few acres of corn to supply the need that only King Corn can supply, as the large portion of the farm team's ration, feed for the fattening hogs to supply the farmer's table, a good constituent of the poultry ration. These are the ways to get returns in ready dollars and have an eye to soil improvement. That has been woefully neglected on many sections of our fair land.

A few acres seeded to oats in March if conditions will allow, the land having been covered with compost and plowed in the fall. This assures a crop and harvested as hay, placed in the mow, will be of great value should the corn crop be drouth-stricken.

A few acres of wheat on properly prepared lands assuring bread for the farmer's family and a good poultry ration might be the crop most profitable. The writer came to the farm that he hopes to make a home not to be despised eight years ago; an old washed hill farm, large portions, gullied and fairly creeping as the alternate frosts and thaws wrought their work; the outlook was all but encouraging, but with courage akin to that which dominated Napoleon, who, when told by his engineering corps, that the Alps stood in his way, made reply: "There shall be no Alps." I thought "There shall be no gullies." Well, I have been successful in part, but am on fighting ground, going forward, buoyed by that magic word, "Hope."

This is my way of healing washed land: I commence cutting corn in the fall as soon as it is profitable feed for fattening hogs. My hogs are fattened and killed before the blasts of winter are here. I try to have the fodder nearby the places I wish to improve and scatter it on the frozen ground in the early morning and the cattle have the stalks clean before the ground thaws; they return later in the day and tramp the stalks into the ground. Fed this way for two successive winters and you have sufficient soil to get a stand of grass and a permanent pasture is assured and who will say that a good pasture is not first cousin to a good crop. I now have bluegrass growing on the gullies of eight years ago. I realize the fact that the man who owns his broad and fertile acres is not confronted by the problems to which I and thousands of others in like circumstances are subjected.

I think all honor due the men and boys who are reclaiming lost farms and helping to make beautiful old Earth, the Creator's footstool.—J. H. Blythe, Kentucky.

TOMATO PROFIT

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

The plot I gave last year to this vegetable was 22x11 feet. The rows were twenty-six inches apart. The plants set 2 feet, 2 inches apart. This gave fifty plants. Now each healthy, vigorous tomato plant should produce three pecks of tomatoes during bear-

ing season.

When placing manure or fertilizer in hills or rows, place on the upper or elevated side of the plant as it leaches down.

The ground should be plowed as early as it can be worked in the spring and manure broadcasted. The plants can be home grown and transplanted. Where each plant is to be set form a hill and place a pint of chicken droppings or chemical fertilizer about eight inches above the root of the plant and a short distance from it. If your fertilizer is high-grade and strong, use only one handful to each plant.

Set plants on the south side of the hill, not in them, but on the edge on ground level. Plants in hills dry out more quickly than on ground level and the hill is for protection from cold.

A branch of cedar placed firmly beside each plant protects from early frost. Any evergreen is frostproof. Last May an unexpected freeze formed a frozen crust in our garden, but the tomatoes set early in April were all right under their evergreen covers. Where evergreen can not be had protect with newspaper or inverted tin cans.

After frost danger, remove the cedar branches and cultivate as needed, keeping all weeds down. When the bloom appears set a stake five or six feet high to each plant, tie as the plant grows with soft cotton strips; keep the suckers pinched off. When dry water freely after sunset. Never water in strong sunlight.

The tomato has few insect enemies. The first green worms that appear should be promptly killed. Tomatoes should not be grown on the same plot of ground season after season. Any plant whose bearing season is long is hard on the soil and should be grown in different places.

If you have room for only a few plants they can be set near a fence and no stakes will be needed as they can be trained to the fence. The material for stakes is often at hand.

Our itemized expense for fifty plants follows:

	COST
Plowing and manure.....	\$.75
50 stakes at 2½¢ each.....	1.25
Plants .....	.50
Total cost	\$2.50

Sold from June 22 to 30 ripe tomatoes at 8 cents per gal.	
two gallons amounted to.....	\$1.60
Sales for July.....	11.20
Sales for August	9.00
Sales for Sept.....	3.85
Canned for home use 45 qts. at 10¢ each	4.50
Three doz. bottles catsup, at 10¢ each	3.60
Green tomato pickles, 4 qts....	1.00
Green tomatoes sold.....	.80
Total	\$35.55

Tomatoes for table use for a family of five not included.—Mrs. C. C. M. Vinton, Virginia.

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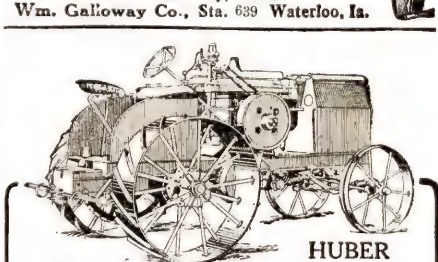
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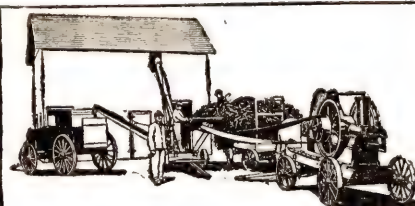
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SWEET CORN MY MOST PROFITABLE CROP.

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

About the middle of April I prepare from one to two acres of ground ready for planting. I cover it with manure early, have it ploughed deep, harrowed, rolled and marked out, and then if it is not too cold at that time I immediately plant it with an early variety of sugar corn. Ten days after I plant another plot of ground in sweet corn seed, planting the same way. Ten days after, I plant a third plot of corn, and keep on doing this till about the middle of July. In this way we have early corn, and ten days later more corn, and so on, always enjoying on our table sweet corn continuously. We never grow tired of it. We cook it three times a day, for breakfast, dinner and supper, for a family of ten persons. Imagine what a large kettle it takes to cook it in—for we like it "on the cob" best of all. Also imagine what it would cost us if we had to buy our corn to eat, as we husk from one and a half dozen to three dozen ears a meal! Also we have all we want to can, to dry or put down in salt. When the first crop is ready our boys pull a wagon load of it and take it to Columbus, 10 miles away, and sell it sometimes (at first) for 25c and 30c a dozen—later on, for 15c a dozen. They haul it every other day for weeks, as the different plantings ripen, until the last crop is used. We also sell in the village close by. Our telephone rings most of the time—people calling us up to order sweet corn. Our children carry over a few dozen at a time, and every day we sell from 25c worth to two dollars worth. During a good season, we have sold over \$200.00 worth. Often we raise some lima beans, early peas, tomatoes, etc., and these are good sellers; but our most sure and certain profitable crop is sweet corn. We use for the earliest planting the Premo; for the second earliest, the Kendal Giant; and for the general crop, Stowell's Evergreen.—Mrs. E. E. Evans, Reynoldsburg, Ohio.

DRY WEATHER OATS.

No crops were very good here this year on account of the severe drouth, which lasted from the twenty-third of May till late in September. Our best crop was an 11-acre field of oats the data of which I give below:

SOLD.
470 bu. oats at 50c.....\$235.00
6 tons straw at \$10..... 60.00
Total.....\$295.00

PAID:
30 bu. seed oats at 50c.....\$ 15.00
9 days with team filling at \$3 27.00
1½ tons fertilizer..... 33.00
For reaping and binding.... 10.00
For drawing and stacking.... 10.00
Threshing 470 bu. at 3c..... 14.10
Total.....109.10
Net.....\$186.90

Every farmer should keep an itemized account of each crop so that he may know from which he is getting the greatest returns for work and money expended. I keep an account money expended. I can tell just how much has been bought or sold in every line pertaining to the farm and home by referring to my books.—Ephraim Pierce, New York.

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Afraid of robes.
Afraid of clothes on line.
Afraid of cars.
Afraid of sound of a gun.
Afraid of band playing.
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One Year to Pay!
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Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **Guaranteed a lifetime.** Skims 95 gts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5-12 shown here.

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Stops Spavin Lameness. Allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.,** 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

15⁹⁵
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 ON TRIAL.

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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

Absolutely on Approval. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

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Stewart Ball Bearing Machine

HIGH SPEED

YOU NEED THIS \$7.50

Stewart Ball Bearing Machine

It's a valuable outfit that should be in every stable. Those who know the horse best have agreed that to clip him at the proper time improves him in every way. He looks and feels better, does more work, rests better and gets more good from his feed. Insist on having the "Stewart." It's the easiest to turn, does the fastest work, stays sharp longer and is more durable than any other clipping machine ever made. Get one from your dealer, or send \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Your money and transportation charges back if not pleased. Catalogue Free.

INCREASE YOUR WOOL MONEY

The way to do it is to get more, longer and better wool that will bring a higher price from the buyer. You can if you use a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

It turns so easy that a boy can run it all day without tiring. It is ball bearing throughout, including a ball bearing shearing head, shears quick and evenly all over. The price including \$11.50 four sets of knives is only. Get your dealer to send now, or if you prefer send \$2 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance and you may try the machine and if not satisfied money will be refunded. Write for catalogue. **CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFI CO. 224 Ontario St. Chicago, Ill.**

PROFITABLE BEEF IN THE CORN BELT

Farmers and agricultural college experts are busily figuring on how to raise beef at a profit on corn-belt land valued at \$150 an acre. Many farmers, in view of the changes made in the tariff, and the recent increases of cattle importations, have concluded the task a dangerous if not an impossible one, and refuse to engage in the effort. Others believe that, taking the world over, more beef could be sold than can be grown, and that world prices will rule, regardless of the tariff, and are planning to try beef production for profit.

By proper care in breeding and feeding the production of baby beef can be made profitable, especially where one has pasturage and a good silo or two. Cattle can grow on grass, and a silo can turn a cornfield into beef at a low cost, especially when fed in conjunction with stover, cottonseed meal, clover or alfalfa hay.

The Aberdeen-Angus cattle are especially well adapted to baby beef production. Good breeding animals should always be procured. Though the cost may seem high, good animals are far the cheapest in the long run. One hundred dollars each for cows and \$250 for a bull is none too much to pay if the animals are procured from a reliable breeder.

As a rule calves should come in March, as at that time the fresh cow will give plenty of milk for her offspring at the first and the milk flow will increase when grass comes, and when the calf will be larger and be able to make profitable use of more. Then by July, when grass begins to fail, the calves will have a fine start and can use other feeds without any setback.

With the right care, calves should attain a weight of from 850 to 1,000 pounds when 12 or 15 months of age, and this is the most profitable time to place them on the market. Counting the profits in pork when pigs follow the cattle, and the value of the manure, baby beef should be a profitable farm crop on land valued at \$150 an acre.

HOW BLOOD TELLS.

The most profitable litter of pigs I ever raised were farrowed August 6, 1906, out of the noted Poland China brood sow Lady Keep On, No. 202,064, and by the great boar, Meddler, No. 99,999, winner of grand championship at the World's Fair at St. Louis, 1904. In June, 1906, E. H. Ware of Douglas, Illinois, had a Poland China brood sow sale and advertised, among other sows, Lady Keep On, and as I knew that Frank Brumback of Cisna Park, Illinois, was fitting a full brother to her for the Illinois State Fair, and knowing he was invincible I concluded to send a bid on Lady Keep On of \$100. Geo. M. Cantrall of the American Swineherd sprung my bid a little and secured the sow for me for \$115. The express was \$17.25. Total cost \$132.50. On August 6 she farrowed eight pigs, six of them alive. I knew the value of this litter and I was afraid she would lay on some of them, so for over a week I did not leave the pigs with her. Every two hours the pigs were allowed to get their dinner, then were taken away. I gave them every attention needed to put them in the best salable condition. In October the brother to my pigs, in the herd of Frank Brumback, took first at the Illinois State Fair and sold for \$3,000 to G. E. Leslie of Memphis, Missouri. This brought me many letters about the sow, Lady Keep On. The day before Thanksgiving, 1906, Mr. Ware came to my farm and I sold him Lady Keep On for \$350, one sow pig for \$142 and one-half interest in a boar pig for \$75. This pig afterwards killed himself in a fight. In January, 1907, I sold a boar pig to Wm. S. Davis of Worthington, Indiana, for \$75.

March 18, 1907, I sold a sow pig to Line Lukins of Disco, Indiana, for \$105

and one sow pig to F. M. Lail of Marshall, Missouri, for \$82.50. In December, 1907, I sold half interest in the last boar to Leslie McCormick of Laddona, Missouri, for \$350, making a total of \$1,179.50 for the sow and her litter, besides using one of the boars in my herd for some time. This litter had eleven producers of champions out of fourteen animals, shown in the first three generations of their pedigree. There's a reason.—Edwin Alphonso, Union, Missouri, R. R. 1.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

There's a lot of fun in watching properly fed pigs, calves or lambs grow.

The dairyman who constantly thinks of his cows, talks of his cows and even dreams of his cows makes much money.

Whether sheep and dogs can thrive in the same neighborhood depends wholly upon the character of ALL of the dogs.

Alfalfa and exercise is a splendid combination for brood sows at this time of year. Plenty of alfalfa, but not too much exercise.

The big majority of farmers who have stock that is registered are making money. This is a hint to those who have no pure-breds.

By means of a silo the sweet juiciness of the corn is kept through the winter, and a good dairy cow turns it into dollars. Build a silo.

Scatter a few oats about for the brood sows to pick up. Not too many, on account of the coarse hulls. A small ration of oats, however, will help the sows bring forth fine pigs.

The Simplest CREAM SEPARATOR Ever Built — DE LAVAL

EXCELS ALL OTHERS not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability, but as well in its great simplicity. THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE OPERATION, cleaning, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval which requires expert knowledge or special tools. NOR ARE THERE ANY PARTS WHICH REQUIRE frequent adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every day use of a cream separator.



Combination Wrench, furnished with each De Laval machine, which is the only tool required in setting up, taking down or using the De Laval, the simplest cream separator ever built.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE MACHINE THAT cannot be taken apart, removed or replaced by anyone who can use a wrench or screw driver. In fact, the only tool which is needed in the use or the operation of a De Laval Cream Separator is the combination wrench and screw driver illustrated above, which is furnished free with every machine.

The De Laval Separator Co.
 NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

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LISTEN! Read This Twice

For five months starting February first I am going to make my New Special Proposition to every dairyman in this country on the New Genuine Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator. It's a combination offer. Its equal has never been made in the history of this country. I not only save you dealer's, jobber's and catalog house profits but I sell you a better machine and give you a bonus as well to try it, which shows my faith in my separator, my proposition and my plan.

No such offer as I make on the class of separator I sell has ever been made.

The New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

is made so good in my factory that I will send it anywhere in the United States without an expert to any inexperienced user for a ninety day free trial to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and will let the user be judge, because it's the most modern—the most sanitary—the most scientific—the cleanest skimmer—the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. Write me and I will tell you how to make money in the dairy business when the pastures are dried up in summer. I did it on my own farm and know. Get my proposition now. It's so good that no dairyman who owns two or a hundred cows can afford to be without it. All I ask you to do is to first get my proposition before you decide to purchase any cream separator of any make, kind or at any price. Just drop me a postal. Address:

Wm. Galloway Pres. William Galloway Co. 633-B Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Iowa

Travel
 20,000 miles, look over every factory in the United States and all of the foreign countries—you won't find its superior at any price. Made in our own factory from finest materials on best automatic machinery, by skilled workmen, in tremendous quantities, all parts alike, interchangeable, and standard and sold to you for less money than dealers and jobbers can buy machines not as good in carload lots for spot cash.

Get my 1914 Catalog and Cow Book FREE

90 Days Free Trial 5 Year Guarantee

Successful Artificial Incubation

By L. G. Shepard

First see that all trays and burlap coverings on bottom of machines are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Remove trays from machines and wash them in a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Remove burlap from frames and wash thoroughly. Clean away all down which accumulates under burlap and when burlap has thoroughly dried replace same on frames with tacks the same as you found it. If burlap shows wear replace with new. Wash the inside of incubator thoroughly with 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Clean lamps thoroughly, boil lamp burners and put in new wicks. Clean all heaters by using a rag on a stick the same as you would to clean a gun. Now replace all trays

and burlap, fill your lamp, see that the wick is properly trimmed so as to give a good even flame with no sharp points when lighted. Place lamp in the machine and run from six to ten hours, then open incubator doors for a few hours, then close doors and regulate your machine to run on as low a flame as you can and have the proper heat 103 degrees for hanging thermometer, 102 for thermometer on tray with eggs. When you have your machine so it runs steady for three days you are all ready to start the hatch. When I have my flame regulated so machine runs satisfactory I always take a pen and mark a horizontal line on mica in chimney at top of flame, which is a great help in regulating flame when you fill your lamp. Now if you have properly cared for your eggs while saving for incubation and turned them each day, remove trays from incubator and fill them with eggs. See that eggs lay flat on side. Replace the trays in the incubator and leave them untouched until the third day, counting the one on which you filled the incubator. Then turn eggs twice a day. On the fifth day, if eggs are white shelled, make your first test and remove all eggs not found to be fertile. If eggs are brown shelled test on tenth day, as a brown egg is harder to test than a white one. Then in five days from first test, make another test and remove all eggs containing dead germs.

If room where eggs are to be tested is below fifty degrees fahrenheit, have a flannel blanket under tray and cover eggs with a flannel of two or three thicknesses so as not to chill the live germs in the eggs. When cooling eggs take an egg you know to be fertile, and place same to the eye; if it feels neither cool or warm replace egg in the machine. On the eighteenth day close the incubator and do not open until the end of the hatch.

At the beginning of the hatch, if moisture fails to appear on the glass of the incubator, moisture may be supplied by placing a pan of boiling water under the ventilators in bottom of the machine, but should not be done unless necessary. By this method last year I hatched one hundred and forty-two chickens from one hundred and fifty-six eggs and one hundred and ninety-two chickens from two hundred and five eggs. Of course I had good fertile eggs.—L. G. Shepard, New York.

A PERSONAL LETTER TO MARY (From H. H. Johnson.)

Dear Mary: Thanks for your frank, sensible letter about your idea of making money enough to buy your own clothes. I particularly like your idea of laying by a little something, not only for the rainy day, but for that sunny day when you and your future partner start a home of your own.

You didn't need to tell me that you would be glad to help out on the family needs if necessary. I could have read that between the lines if you hadn't mentioned it. A girl of eighteen doing what you are doing, taking hold of home responsibilities as you have, with a cheerfulness that makes things light for you and every one around—well, such a girl isn't going to be a disappointment to anyone.

Your training with the few chickens you have had for home poultry and eggs has laid a good foundation for bigger things. You will find an incubator practically as easy to care for as a setting hen. Instead of ten or twelve chicks you will get over 150 at one time and as you say, you will get some of them early in the season, long before the hen hatches are out. In that way you will get broilers on the market while prices are high, also you will have the pullets beginning to lay in the fall and keeping at it in the winter when eggs bring big prices.

I think your judgment is good in selecting one hatcher of the medium size to start with and one brooder to match. You will find a machine of this size and its output of chicks as easy to care for as the smaller size. With the kind of attention I know you are going to give to the work, I feel sure you will surprise the folks on results. The whole bulk of your first investment will be less than the folks would pay for an extra cow, and in three or four months it will pay back its cost, and then your money for clothes and savings.

I don't think you will find it any hardship to add this little extra responsibility to your day's work. I don't mean that the chickens are going to take care of themselves entirely. If you succeed, as I want you to, you must give them good care, but it is pleasant work, outside work, healthful work, and I think you'll find it more of a recreation than a mere duty.

Faithfully yours,
H. H. JOHNSON.

To know that you know how to run your incubator is the finished education in artificial hatching.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR \$3
No freight to pay. Actual hen controls everything. No lamps, no expense, no costly mistakes. Over 600,000 sold. Thousands of testimonials. Agents wanted. Free Catalog with Special Introductory Offer.
NATURAL HEN INC. CO., Sta. H, Dept 7, Los Angeles, Cal.

"Jimmy, Always Give 100 Cents' Worth for Every Dollar You Get"

That's what my father said to me when I was a boy—and that's what I'm doing when I send you my Belle City hatching outfit. 276,000 users will tell you so. I am giving you more when you compare my 8-Times
World's Champion
140-Belle City
\$7.55
with any other incubator made. Double cases all over, best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder. \$4.85. Both, \$12.50. Write for free book today or send price now and save time.
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 79, Racine, Wis.

7.35 LOWEST PRICE YET FOR BIG INCUBATOR
Think of it! The old reliable Progressive 155-Egg Incubator for \$7.35. Money back with 8 per cent interest if not satisfied. Wonderful bargain! Only incubator with hundreds of dead air cells. Copper hot water boiler, double disc regulator, deep nursery, double doors, egg tester, safety lamp—every big feature—all for \$7.35 freight prepaid E. of Rockies. Incubator and Brooder ordered together, \$9.85. Send your money now, or, if you want more facts, write for our Big Free Book. **PROGRESSIVE INCUBATOR CO. Box 146 Racine, Wis.**

Mrs. Farmer, Listen to Me!—Why Fool with Setting Hens?
Is there anything more exasperating than an old "Settin' Hen"? How foolish it is to try to raise chickens "by hand," when the **Sure Hatch Incubator** is waiting, ready to do the work easier, cheaper, better—at any time, January, March or June!
I build a good, practical hot-water heated incubator, that will hatch even if the room is at freezing temperature. I'll send it to you by first fast freight the day your order is received.
You can make a hatch and prove its success to your own satisfaction.
We are reliable; have been in business sixteen years, and back our machine with a strong 5-year guarantee. You should have poultry on the place to pick up feed that would otherwise go to waste. The Sure Hatch Incubator will enable you to hatch chicks in winter, to get the highest early Spring prices. Machine will be shipped to you by first fast freight the day your order is received.
A postal card brings you by return mail my Big Free Catalog, giving full description of Sure Hatch Incubators and Brooders; also prices of the different sizes.
Frank Hammond, Pres. & Mgr. SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO. Box 28, Fremont, Nebr.

U.S. POULTRY BOOK
The Most Valuable Poultry Book OUT! My U.S. Poultry Book is a wonder. No other book like it ever printed. Not a catalogue; but a book of new and reliable facts on Poultry Raising proven and endorsed by U. S. Government Poultry Experts. It isn't for sale. You can't buy it, but I'll give it to you Free with a Sure Hatch Incubator. Book worth \$10 to you.

SEE WHAT OTHER Women Have Done
"I hatched 96 chicks out of 100 eggs, and it is my first incubator and I ever did. I like your Sure Hatch Incubator fine."
Mrs. R. Rachel, Gladstone, N.D.
"I have one of your 150-egg Sure Hatch Incubators and the longer I use it the better I hatch. I took off a hatch yesterday of 147 chicks from 155 eggs. Am well pleased with my machine after 8 seasons use."
Mrs. Anna D. Hill, Hanford, Cal.

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It pays to keep bees right and raise your own honey. Send today for free catalog of BEE SUPPLIES and sample copy of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, oldest bee paper in America and indispensable to the bee keeper.
DADANT & SONS, BOX 9, HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

43 VARIETIES poultry, pigeons, ducks, geese, water fowl; incubators; feed and supplies. Catalogue 4 cents.
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50 Leading Breeds pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys; fowls, eggs and incubators; best at lowest prices. Fine catalog 2c.
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Poultry Paper
44-124 page periodical, up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents.
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Latest Book "Profitable Poultry," 128 pages practical facts, lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, etc. 180 beautiful pictures. Latest improved methods to raise poultry. All about Runner ducks, 52 other varieties pure-bred poultry only 5 cents.
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56 BREEDS Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Hardy, northern raised, pure bred, of finest plumage. Fowls, eggs and incubators at lowest prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c for large, fine 10th Annual Catalog and Poultry Book.
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55 BREEDS PURE BRED Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, also Incubators, Supplies, and Collie Dogs. Send 4c for large Poultry Book. Incubator Catalog and Price List.
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50 Varieties Pure bred Chickens, Ducks Geese and Turkeys. Northern raised hardy and fine plumage. Prize winners at the world's largest shows. Lowest prices on stock and eggs, incubators, brooders and poultry supplies. Large Ills. Catalog for 4c.
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PFIFE'S 65 Varieties LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1914. Write HENRY PFIFE, Box 615, Freeport, Ill.

Tells Why Chicks Die

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1609 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

Half a Million People Are Making Chicken Profits with Johnson's Old Trusty Incubator—This is because the Old Trusty was invented by an engineer who knew chickens. It's made of finest materials in Johnson's own factory where top notch results are obtained at lowest cost. Huge output, brings the price of Old Trusty within the reach of anyone. Saves you about \$5.00.
This Year's Price Based on 100,000 Sales
Write at once for Johnson's price to your station—freight paid. Get started making poultry profits this year. For many years Johnson advertised his price "less than \$10"—this year it is still less than \$10 delivered east of Rockies. Only a trifle more clear to Pacific Coast. And Johnson ships promptly, ready to use.
Mail a Postal NOW
Get the Old Trusty Catalog—read the chicken chapters. Learn about the famous construction of the Old Trusty. Address
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130 EGG Mankato Incubator \$7.25
A high grade hatcher, direct from factory to user. Has red wood case, triple walls, asbestos lined, copper hot water tank, self regulator, nursery, high legs, safety lamp, etc. Safe, simple and sure. All set up ready for use. Money back guarantee. 18 years experience. Brooders for 120 chicks \$2.50. For 240 chicks \$4.00 and up. Write for big free catalogue.
Mankato Incubator Co., Box 718 Mankato, Minn.

"If I were buying a dozen incubators they would all be Queens."
C. E. GRAGG, BUTLER, Mo.
Mr. Gragg wrote after he had taken off two 95% hatches. The grand record of the

Queen Incubator
is built on service. You can depend on good hatches every time you fill it with fertile eggs. I build honestly, so your machine will last many years. See my 1914 Model with its 28 Special Features. Paying a higher price for other incubators will not get you a better hatcher. Send for finely illustrated 1914 catalogue.
P. M. WICKSTROM, Incubator Man Box 19, Lincoln, Neb.

RAYO Cuts Down Expenses—Does Away With Labor—and Makes \$179.40

"I am sending my order for another Rayo. The returns from my Rayo last year checked up over 500 chicks that lived to produce. Sold 45 cockerels from the lot from \$2 to \$3.50 each; most of the rest I marketed as broilers at 1 and 2 lbs., at an average of 30c per lb. Figuring it up, I find the Rayo made \$179.40 net for me. The machine took very little of my time, and I can recommend it to everybody who wants to make money in the business."—Roy Best, Waverly, Ohio.

What the RAYO Has Done for Others—It Will Do for You

Get one and beat your neighbors' hatches and make more money. The Rayo boosts profits, slashes expense, cuts out the drudgery, over old-style, lamp-on-the-side machines. Requires only 1 filling to hatch. Runs on 1 gal. of oil; others use 5 gals. Runs with little attention; others need constant looking after. The Rayo does all its work automatically. Hundreds of experienced poultrymen will have no other machine. Beginners sure of success. Low, direct, freight prepaid prices to all.

All Three FREE
Money-Making Book and sample of first and only Patent Hatching Chart free to everybody on request. Complete chart and \$1.50 Hygrometer free to all new Rayo purchasers. Ask for Book No. 14. It tells how to Turn Eggs Into Chickens Into Dollars.
Rayo Incubator Co. 1039 S. 13th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Garden and Orchard

FROM A GARDENER'S NOTEBOOK

Asparagus is one of the first and one of the best vegetables that grows. If you haven't a bed, get one ready this spring.

One or two-year-old roots give best results, but are more expensive. A rich sandy loam soil is best for them. Make rows four feet apart, placing roots fifteen inches apart.

In planting asparagus roots make a deep furrow and put a layer of well-rotted, rich barnyard manure in the bottom of the furrow. Use plenty of good fertilizer.

Some seed houses call string beans a "farinaceous" food. Call them hard names if they will, but there's no more delicious vegetable grows in my garden. The Early Red Valentine and the Refugee are still general favorites, and, as Mr. Post would say, "There's a reason."

Yes, it's more trouble to plant poles for pole beans than to plant them with corn, but we prefer to grow them in the garden and put poles up. We think it pays in returns. Now is the time to cut poles.

A good garden plow, hoe and seed drill is a most excellent tool and a time saver. Get one and get a good one while you're getting. An inferior machine of this kind is an abomination.

I have found the responsible seed houses, as a rule, most courteous, kind and helpful, if there's any information about varieties, culture, etc. You will find them so. Write them of your gardening problems.

Don't be in a hurry to plant cauli-

flower or Brussels sprouts for home use. Sow the seed in May and transplant in July. Confine your early spring endeavors to early cabbage.

Don't neglect to prepare that portion of the garden where the cabbage will grow very rich. To get tender, juicy, fine-flavored cabbage, and get them in spite of worms, make the land rich.

If you are to have egg plant, don't wait too long to sow the seed. Get it in the hotbeds early.

It is easy to transplant lettuce. Sow seed in hotbed, or in a box in the house, for very early use. Denver Market is an excellent variety for this purpose.

The seventeen-year locusts are due this year in West Virginia, so fruit growers in that state having young orchards (trees two to four years old) should not prune this spring. Orchards planted this spring will be badly stung.

Save the tin cans and melt off the tops and bottoms and the solder at the sides. Tie the cans in cylindrical form with a string and fill with rich earth. Then plant the seed of your early vegetables, and when time comes for transplanting there will be no check in the growth. Make a hole for the plant, untie the string, remove the can and put dirt, plant and all in the hole, firming the ground all around.

RAISING, PICKING AND SELLING STRAWBERRIES.

In the winter of 1909-1910 I left New York to take up a claim in New Mexico. I had been a raiser of strawberries for several years and when I left the East my brother and I had about an acre of this fruit which would be ready for harvest in June. Of this only half an acre was new set. The rest had produced one crop in 1909. After picking we had plowed out the rows with a cultivator and rooted out the weeds as much as possible. However, an old bed seldom pays only about half as much as a new one.

The new bed had been set in the spring of 1909. The ground had been well fertilized with barnyard manure plowed in, and the weeds kept us busy during the summer, but we kept the patch clean. The first runners were kept cut so as to throw all the strength of the plant to the production of good vigorous crowns. In August I began to allow some runners remain, usually four to each plant keeping them in the rows by laying stones on them. This kept the rows even and not too broad. By winter the rows were about ten inches across and well filled with plants. We did not mulch till spring when some straw and litter from the stables was put between the rows to keep the berries from the soil.

In June I returned from New Mexico to help harvest the crop. When I arrived I found the picking under way and immediately took charge of the marketing end. The patch was located about six miles from Olean, a city of about 16,000 and a good market. My berries had to compete with berries from nearby sections where conditions were more favorable which were shipped in by a commission house and sold at from two to four cents cheaper than home grown fruit. Yet I seldom had any trouble in finding a market. I make two trips nearly every day, often having 300 baskets per trip. The price averaged between 8 and 9 cents. I sold to grocers almost entirely as the crop was too perishable and the work too rushing to permit of peddling direct to consumer.

The picking was all done by hired pickers, mostly women, girls and boys from neighboring farms who were glad of a chance to earn a bit of pin money. We paid 1 1/4 cents per quart for pick-

ing. A picker usually picked about 100 quarts per day, often much more. Every night we gave each picker a basket of berries to take home. That this favor was appreciated was shown when the picking became poor—our pickers remained loyal.

My brother was overseer and gatherer. Busy days sometimes saw as many as 10 to 12 pickers in the patch and one man would be kept busy gathering the baskets. A carrier holding 12 baskets and fitted with a handle was used. They were gathered as soon as picked to prevent sun scald and taken to a tent at the edge of the field where a "crater" packed them into crates ready for market.

A strict account was kept of every basket picked and sold. The season lasted 20 days. At the end of that time we reckoned up and found that we had sold exactly \$500.00 worth of berries, of which amount it took an even \$100.00 to pay our pickers and other expenses. This left us each \$200.00 to the good. So I can safely say that my most profitable crop was my crop of strawberries of the year 1910, grown on less than an acre of stony hillside.—Roy A. Wiley, Santa Rosa, New Mexico.

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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homemakers

Fireside Social Chats

By Aunt Sophia and Others

SISTER, as the old negro Baptist preacher was wont to call the feminine portion of his flock, I want to introduce a newcomer who comes forward with a very helpful suggestion on the conveniences of closets. Her article reminds me of a post scriptum added to a child's effort at composition by a friend of mine, a mother whose little son was undergoing the agony of his first lessons at school in English composition. Frederick was instructed to compose a sentence, using the two words, "house" and "closet." His unaided effort resulted in this:

"A house is a lot of rooms with some closets stuck around."

His mother, with a quizzical smile, added: "And a really good house is a lot of closets with a few rooms stuck on."

Closet reform is a good movement, and let's push it along.

Heart problems: Some one wrote me a letter and asked me to invite our fireside club to come forward with their heart problems, because matters of the heart are uppermost in the mind and the heart is the seat of woman's existence. Well, now, Minerva, what am I to say? I suppose if what you say is true, and the heart is the one big organ in which we womenkind think, and move, and have our being, almost every problem that confronts us, from dishwashing to divorce, is a heart problem, isn't it? And perhaps you are partly right in this. But I wonder just what you did mean, particularly, by your "heart problems." If it is the kind of stuff we find in so many papers, where some lady with a high-sounding title tries to outwit Cupid in his career of "rule or ruin," I'm not sure they are heart problems at all. Young folks' love affairs are more problems of bright eyes, curly hair, ruby lips, holding hands and things of that sort than problems of

the heart. I rather doubt our wanting to run the young folks out of the cozy corners and bringing them to our fireside chats would be quite fair to either them or to us. But, let me say here, if we can have real heart problems, those which grip us and sway us, make us or break us, let's have them by all means. If we only knew each other better by heart the world would lose much of its misery.

AUNT SOPHIA.

CLOSETS AND COOKS

By Lady Louise

When a man thinks of building a new house he thinks of sitting rooms and porches; his wife thinks of kitchens and closets. The man wants a good sitting room and plenty of porches. The wife wants a good kitchen with a cellar attachment and plenty of closets. No matter how many closets a house may have, there's never enough. Men make fun of them, but I know of no more important feature about a house than its closets.

Carpenters and architects may know all about planning and constructing dwellings, but I've never found very many houses that were sufficiently or sensibly equipped with closets. I don't mean those black little stuffy cubby holes in a corner or beside the chimney that are sometimes called closets. I mean a real, light, airy, sweet-smelling, capable, capacious closet—the kind every woman prays for, but sees only in hope.

I want a window in every closet, and I am fortunate enough to have them in my home, but the architect who planned it actually thinks I'm demented or obstinate beyond all reason. But light and ventilation are quite necessary in them if they are to be what we want them to be.

I believe in having closets for each of several purposes, if it can be done. Clothes closets off the bedrooms, a linen closet off the dining room, a coat closet and one dark closet for woollens, practically air tight, and if you want it moth proof line it with cedar shingles.

It is amusing to read about the troubles the city people have with cooks. It isn't a bit amusing to them, I imagine. We who live in the country and do our own work, being our own cooks and delighting in the task, have no trouble with the cook problem, except to satisfy the astounding appetites the men folks bring with them to their meals. May I tell you how I make a few of my favorite winter dishes?

Celery Fritters

Cut celery stalks in cubes, put in boiling salted water until tender. Cool, then dip into a fritter batter made of a cup of sifted flour mixed to a thin batter with the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, half cupful milk, a tablespoonful of olive oil, and salt and pepper. Add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Fry three minutes in hot fat.

BOILED CORN MEAL PUDDING

To a quart of buttermilk add soda to sweeten, and a well beaten egg. Add a cup of raisins or any other fruit liked, also a half cup of molasses, or sugar, one teaspoonful of salt. Thicken with meal. Do not get the batter too stiff. Have ready a pudding bag, or a square of heavy muslin will do. Seal, then roll in flour and pour in the batter, tie securely and drop in boiling water. Boil steadily three hours. Dip the pudding and bag in cold water a moment before turning out. Serve with cream and sugar, flavored to suit.

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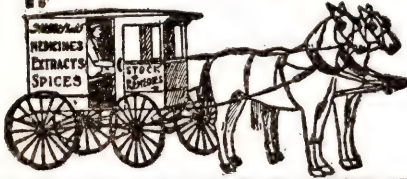
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6572. LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.—Very neat and smart. It may be made with high or low neck, but the low cut is better, and in this case the wide collar is used. At each shoulder in front there is a small tuck, which gives a little ease to the material at the bust. The closing is in front and a plain sleeve completes the garment. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

6561. LADIES' PLAIN SHIRTWAIST.—A plain tailored model, such as this one, will be liked for business or school wear and is also suitable for the home in the morning hours as well as for shopping. This waist is high in the neck, which is finished with a band and may be worn with various styles of collars. The closing is arranged in front with a box pleat for studs or buttons. In the back this waist has a shallow yoke, which is applied and may therefore be omitted if preferred. Regulation shirt sleeves complete the waist. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

6562. LADIES' THREE-GORE SKIRT.—A model skirt which is cut with three gores. It may have either high or regulation waistline. In the back the upper edge is gathered and in front it is plain. There is a graceful drapery suggestion at the line of closing in front, at about knee depth. Sizes 22 to 32 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material.

6568. LADIES' SKIRT.—A simple model which is given a dressy effect by the use of a tunic in front only. The model has three gores and may have either the raised waistline or the normal finish. Sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material.

5523. LADIES' HOUSE DRESS.—House dresses are always made on simple lines and such a model as that shown in No. 5523 is in line with the taste of the hour. This dress has a simple blouse with a side front closing and a seven-gore skirt. Sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material.

6552. LADIES' HOUSE DRESS.—This dress is less plain in character and can be worn in the street as well as in the home. The blouse is ornamented by a handsome collar and revers and has a small chemisette. The skirt is made with three gores. It is gathered across the back and has a side front closing. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material.

5658. LADIES' COSTUME.—Quite dressy in appearance and suitable for figured or plain materials is this costume. The revers and the chemisette make this dress effective, for the bodice is otherwise plain. The skirt is a three-piece design and it has a long, loose panel in the back, which can be omitted or shaped to resemble a sash. Sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material.

6553. CHILD'S APRON.—The children are provided for in the remaining designs of our group. No. 6553 shows an apron which will be suitable for school wear made of gingham or of crossbar lawn. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

6581. CHILD'S FROCK.—This shows a pretty frock made on sacque lines. This has a diagonal front closing, edged with a handsome collar and revers. The sleeve is long, in the new bishop style, but may be shortened as shown. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

6559. CHILD'S FROCK.—This model is one of those frocks which have the unbroken line from shoulder to hem, the dividing line being made only by the girdle or belt. The front closing extends to the neck and a pretty collar trims it. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

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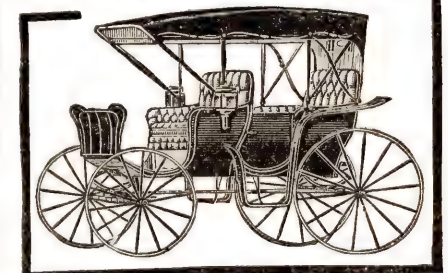
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A portable post card gallery—makes finished photo post cards and buttons in a minute's time—5 styles of pictures in 3 sizes. No plates. Film or dark room. This picture taking outfit gives you a complete, ready-made business. Profits begin at once. Each sale brings \$c to 15c clear profit. One minute pictures sell like wildfire at fairs, picnics, busy corners, small and large cities—**Everywhere.** Small capital. First sales bring back practically entire investment. Write at once—full particulars—**FREE**
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A CHATTY LITTLE LETTER FROM IDAHO

Dear Aunt Sophia:

I have a few words to say to the women readers of our paper. I read nearly everything in UP-TO-DATE, and think it one of the most valuable papers agriculture has. I am much interested in its work for better marketing, which will mean more comforts and conveniences for our farm homes. I love farm life, run as it is, but when A. Y. Satterfield, the national organizer of the Farmers' Society of Equity, organized a local union here last fall, I became enthused with the visions of farm life as it might be and can be.

I have a recipe for a sauce I think delightful. Add one part seeded raisins to two parts cranberries, and see what a delightful change you have produced.

I keep beets, turnips, carrots, etc., from wilting by packing sand around them when placing them in the cellar.

Wishing all the readers of this paper, as well as those who are working to make it, a year of success, prosperity and happiness, I am—Mrs. Frank Fisher, Arbon, Idaho.

Hunting and Trapping For Pleasure and Profit

TIM'S FAREWELL TALK

Well, boys, this is our last, for this season. We've had some good social campfire chats, and gained a number of good ideas for future operations. But the season has left us with but little beside these good ideas as substantial results.

Now, we'll hang the traps in the shed, hang up the guns, lay off the hunting coat, and until the north wind brings the snow again, we will give our thoughts to other things. But when Jack Frost feathers the wilds, we'll all be back again, and no one will be more pleased to hear from every one of you than

TIM.

REMINISCENCES OF BOB SNOW

(Concluded From Last Issue)

However, those fox sets Chief scorned proved very successful. The first morning I caught a fine red fox and during the next week I caught one more red and three grays. These five foxes were the only foxes caught in the neighborhood that year.

The days sped by only too fast. True, it was hard work keeping up the lines, but to us it was pleasant work. We had a calendar, but seldom looked at it. One evening Chief pointed to it with his knife and called my attention to the fact that it was the last week in February. Three more days till the last, which was the day we were to leave for civilization. Those three days were busy ones. We took up all short lines and part of the main lines, so that the day before we were to leave we had out only about ten traps each. That day Chief and I went out for a last hunt. We tramped around for half an hour before seeing game, and then it was in the form of a big 'possum sitting in a tree top. We were about 100 yards from him. Chief took the first shot with his .25 Stevens, but Mr. 'Possum still held his position in the tree. I took next turn with my .22 Remington and the 'possum fell off his perch. Upon looking at him closely we found that Chief's bullet had passed through his ear. The next day we took up all our traps, packed up our furs, took our guns and traps and hit the trail for home, to while the summer away and then to return to this little cabin in the heart of the great forest at the first "call of the wild," to live again surrounded by the wild things of the forest, for the big woods were our home.

BOB SNOW.

(The End)

Saving You \$220

On Reo the Fifth

This year we offer you a saving of \$220—of 16 per cent.

The 1913 Reo the Fifth sold for \$1,395, completely equipped, including electric starter. This year's car, even better equipped, sells for \$1,175.

Tires and electric starters both cost less this year. But most of this saving comes through factory policy.

Three years ago Mr. R. E. Olds built this great chassis as his final car. And he said that it marked his limit. Many thousands of these cars have been sold since then, and against each car we made a charge to cover all the machinery we bought to build this car.

Now that investment has been all wiped out. We now figure only factory cost, and the saving goes to our buyers. That is one result of building one perfect car and confining our output to it.

Streamline Body Electric Starter

This year we adopt the stream-

Reo the Fifth
Summer Series
Now \$1,175 Equipped

line body, which is now European vogue. This beautiful body is the coming type. The angle dash is going.

We use the best equipment made for electric starting and lighting. In every way the car's equipment is modern and complete. The finish is perfect. The upholstery deep and rich.

And this car alone has the one-rod control. No levers in the driver's way.

A Costly Car

Reo the Fifth is famous as an honest car. It is built throughout in a careful, costly way. We add in these ways to the necessary cost about \$200 per car.

The steel is twice analyzed. Our materials are made to formula. Our gears are tested in a mammoth crushing machine. Each driving part, as a margin of safety, is given 50 per cent over-capacity.

Each engine gets five long and radical tests. Close-fitting parts are ground over and over to give utter exactness. Nothing is ever hurried.

We use 15 roller bearings. We use 190 drops forgings to avoid risk of flaws.

Cars of this model are kept running night and day, covering thousands of miles, to reveal any possible weakness.

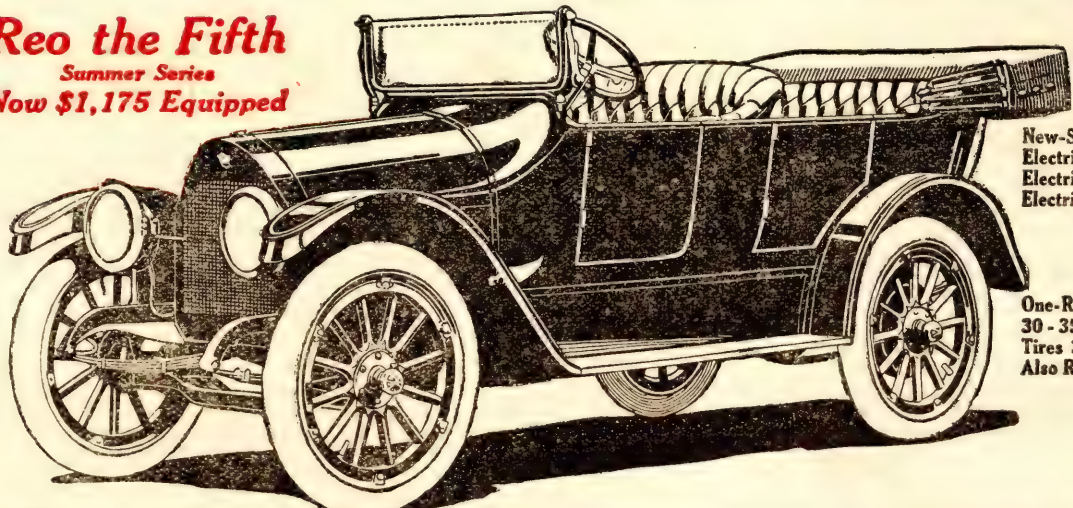
The result is the utmost in a well-built car. An almost trouble-proof car. Small cost of up-keep. A car built to run for years and years as well as it runs when new.

No car in this class compares with Reo the Fifth for a man who buys a car to keep. Thousands of men now know this.

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Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont. Canadian Price, \$1,575.



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Electric Lights
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30-35 h. p.
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Everybody loves roses. They are easy to grow, and our sorts are free bloomers every month of the growing season. Nothing can equal or take the place of roses about the home. Start your roses this spring.

We have selected a choice collection and guarantee satisfaction. They will thrive vigorously in any ordinary garden soil and require little care. Read the description of these beautiful roses.

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For intense rich, velvety crimson color there is no other rose to compare with Meteor. A strong, sturdy grower, entirely hardy. It is always in bloom; fragrance is delicious.

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The new yellow rose, which fills every requirement of the ideal garden variety. It grows to perfection in any soil and blooms continuously the entire season, bearing immense flowers of deep golden yellow, which assume rich creamy tints in their later stages of development. A rose of sterling worth; hardy everywhere.

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One of the finest snow-white roses. Lusty, rapid grower, producing a great abundance of large, full and firm, elegantly pointed buds, showing depth and richness as they open into magnificent pure white double flowers, possessing a distinct, exquisite fragrance.

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A rose as beautiful and dainty as its name. Hardy, always producing strong, vigorous growth. Flowers practically all the time, having great masses of the most beautiful fragrant roses of rich silvery pink, exquisitely shaded.

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The new production every one raves over, a real everblooming rose, Crimson Rambler. Plant grows rapidly, making shoots from eight to ten feet during the season, and covers itself with bright green, glossy foliage. Bright crimson flowers in great clusters are produced the entire season.

By arrangement with our nursery, plants will be sent at the right time for planting in your locality. Full printed instructions sent for planting and culture.

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This is a fine, handsome clear toned, good sized Violin of highly polished, beautiful wood with ebony finished pegs, finger board and tail piece, one silver string, three gut strings, long bow of white horse-hair, box of resin and Fine Self-Instruction Book. Send us your name and address for 24 packages of Buine to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold return our \$2.40 and we will send you this beautiful Violin and outfit just exactly as represented.

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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a New subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER of EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE the days may seem to move slowly, but very soon now the violets and roses will begin to smile at those who so like to see them. About the homes of many of our Cadets they are already in bloom, and the gardens are promising their annual supply of good things. Even the fields are beginning to get ready for an expected harvest. It is thus with all nature. Each day and night brings changes, sometimes imperceptible, but all leading to different conditions. For the Cadets of Equity there will be opportunities in the future years, but they will be different from the opportunities of today. Hence "Whatever thy hands find to do, do with thy might." Enjoy yourselves and help all you can in the great cause in which we are enlisted.

We will begin our letters this time with a nice little letter from Ohio:

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I think every one should read it, because it is a farm paper that should be in every home. I have taken it for two years and will send in my renewal soon. I am also getting up a club and will soon have it ready to send in. I live with my parents on a farm of sixty acres and I want all of the Cadets to write. I will answer all, and will send photo to the first five that write.—Foster Sheller, New London, O.

A city girl expects to move to a farm soon, and, therefore, she likes to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

DEAR CADETS—My sister has taken UP-TO-DATE for more than three years and I like to read the Cadet letters and other things about the farm. I am a city girl, but I expect soon to go on a farm in Arizona. I would be pleased to hear from all the boys and girls, and will answer all.—Frances Thomas, East Wilmington, Cal.

People sometimes have large farms in the great northwest:

DEAR CADETS—I am a North Dakota girl, 19 years of age, and live on a farm of 1,440 acres, only eight miles from town. I graduated from the country school three years ago, and I am staying with my oldest sister, who has been married six years. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters, and I wish all the Cadets would write me either letters or cards, and also send photos, as I am very lonesome sometimes. I will answer all.—Emilie Froelich, Valley City, N. D.

This home girl is very welcome:

DEAR CADETS—As an event of the beginning of the year I wish to become a Cadet of Equity. My father has been taking UP-TO-DATE for several years, and I enjoy reading the letters very much. I am 20 years old and have lived on a farm all my life. I like city life, but I think country life more independent. Our best crops are corn, wheat and oats. I would like to receive cards and letters from all Cadet girls and boys and will answer all I receive.—Alice Boll, Columbus, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE helps in the study of agriculture:

DEAR CADETS—I am 19 years old and live on a farm of 208 acres at the foothills of the Ozarks. The surrounding country is not smooth, but it is an excellent farming region. Farmers raise from 35 to 100 bushels of corn per acre. I am a senior in the high school of a nearby village, and the most interesting subject I study is agriculture. I find UP-TO-DATE is a great help to me in that. I take it to school and my teacher thinks it a model farm journal. He often reads articles in it to the class. I am passionately fond of music and flowers and I think I could not live contented anywhere except on the dear old farm. Cadets, please write me. I think to exchange letters is helpful as well as entertaining. I will answer all I receive.—Belle Wynkoop, Eudora, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I'm a girl almost sixteen, I trust as good as is often seen. I live in the good old Evergreen state. And to our home comes UP-TO-DATE. The best farm paper in all the land. The letters are good on the Cadet page. Mostly from girls and boys of my age; And I thought, dear Cadets, I'd write one too. So I'd get to hear from some of you. So write me, Cadets, every one, And I'll guarantee there'll surely come An answer to every Cadet mate That writes me in the Evergreen state.—Florence E. McClelland, Chinamatum, Wash.

Next we are favored with a descriptive letter from South Carolina:

DEAR CADETS—I wish to tell you something of this grand old Dixie Land. I live in South Carolina, about five miles from Yorkville, which has a population of about 2,200 people. It is said to be the most beautiful town in the state, and one may well believe it when in the spring the many trees of cypress, oak and elm begin to bud, and later when their foliage is in full growth. Yorkville has an excellent location, with good drainage, and is very healthful. There are five churches, an orphanage and a graded school building. I am attending the high school and will graduate this year. I am 18 years old and live on a farm of 360 acres, the products of which are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, peanuts, all varieties of vegetables, and chiefly cotton. Papa takes UP-TO-DATE and thinks there is no other paper like it, and I am sure by the way my brothers look for its coming twice a month they think it is a gem. In my estimation no other paper excels UP-TO-DATE. I will be pleased to correspond with any of the Cadets that care to write to me. Though busy with my studies, I am sure I can find time to answer every card or letter I receive. I would be specially pleased to hear from those whose birthday is January 27.—Reola Youngblood, Yorkville, S. C.

Poetry and sunshine is a boast of the south, and we cheerfully admit the following, though poetry takes more space than prose and space is an object in this department:

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a lass of fifteen years To join your band of friends so gay; To gain admission I have some fears, But just this time please let me stay.

"She's from the country," did you say? And I admit you are right in that; No city for me, with its stir and display Or thing made by man for show, and all that.

Give me the country, with its birds and its bees; Where God is the artist the pictures are true;

And then the perfume from the bloom-laden trees— The country is best for me and for you.

I like to read books from the pens of great men

And my highest ambition is to do things as well—

To know and to think and to write like them, But of my success no one yet can tell.

But I must now bring these lines to a close; I did not intend to make a long call, But in good company swift the time goes And I'd like to stay and not go at all.

—Eunice Walford, Gloster, Miss.

DEAR CADETS—I am a California girl, aged 13 years, and am the oldest in a family of four. I live on a farm of 102 acres. My uncle has eight horses, nineteen head of cattle and eleven hogs. We milk nine cows. My father died October 8, 1913. We live about eight miles from Modesto, on the Stanislaus river. Our farm is mostly bottom land. We raise corn, potatoes, alfalfa and vegetables in the bottoms and grain on the uplands. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for about two years and like it fine. I would be glad to exchange letters or cards with the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Edna Deal, Modesto, Cal.

DEAR CADETS—I am 20 years old and live on a farm of 120 acres, two and one-half miles from town. We have many things made of concrete, among them a concrete corn crib. I love music, sports and auto driving. I have learned that a light-weight car will go as far and as fast as a person need go, and with less expense than a large car. The cost of high living is our greatest problem. Illinois is king of the corn-growing states. Much land sells at \$300 per acre, though one piece sold recently for \$100 per acre. I like UP-TO-DATE fine and think it helps to solve scientific farm problems. I would like to exchange cards, letters or photos with the Cadets.—Lee C. Griesemer, Hopedale, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Nebraska girl, 17 years of age. I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for four years and think it is the best farm paper I ever read. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Kate Angle, Cowles, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—I will be 17 years old July 22, and live on a small ranch. My uncle owns a ranch and lives beside us. I have finished school and am keeping house for my father, as my mother is sick. We live fifteen miles from Seattle, on the water front. There are ten children in our family, five brothers and four sisters. I am the oldest girl, but there are two older brothers.

I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Marie Johnson, Richmond Beach, Wash.

DEAR CADETS—I live in the country with my folks, where we have been only three months. I like the country, but not so well as town life. We have been getting UP-TO-DATE ever since we came here, and we all think it a splendid paper, and oh, how I enjoy the boys' and girls' letters! You wished us to tell something we had just learned. I have learned so much since we came here that I can not tell you all, but I have learned cooking, housekeeping and many other things. I advise all girls to learn these along with their school studies. I am 15 years old and love books, music and outdoor sports. I have been taking music for about five years and can play pretty well. I would be glad to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls. I have a camera and will send some photos.—Ruth Gordon, Thornville, O.

Here comes a young scientific farmer who won first prize in an agricultural contest:

DEAR CADETS—Last year I entered the agricultural contest conducted by the agriculture teachers of four rural agricultural high schools and won the first prize, which was a Royal pea huller. The peas were planted on land which had been in oats. I cut the stubble thoroughly with a disc harrow and made a splendid seed bed. The peas were planted with a drill on June 17 in rows thirty inches apart and four inches deep. I did not use any fertilizer. On the 30th day of June I plowed them, and again on the 4th of July, followed by hoeing on the 6th, and plowed again on the 16th. On the 24th I gave the final plowing and laid them by. I picked the crop by hand and hulled them with a pea huller. On a plot of one-eighth acre I made 210 pounds of seed, which is at the rate of twenty-eight bushels per acre. My costs of production were: Planting, 20 cents; plowing, \$1; hoeing, 75 cents; picking, 75c; threshing, 50 cents; total, \$3.20.—Boyd Chapman, East Chattanooga, Tenn.

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Milne's Stump and Tree Puller

clears a two-acre circle with one sitting—pulls stumps, green trees and hedges quick and easy. You can pull trees faster than you can cut them down, leaving the land clear for cultivation.

All Steel Combination Stump Puller

Unbreakable—handy—rapid—powerful. The only machine on the market that can be set either stump anchored or self-anchored. Double Triple and Quadruple Attachments. Also Rotary Power Attachment for sawing, grinding, etc. Write for free catalogue.

MILNE MFG. CO., 835 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

Monarch Guaranteed Steel Stump Puller

Best in the World—Send for Proof

It's best in material, best in construction. Far ahead of all on improvements. Made in our own factory, backed by 20 years' experience.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS

Send for copy of this guarantee.

MONARCH STEEL STUMP PULLER

Stump Pulling now easy work. Our new double and triple power maulers clear from 1 to 5 acres per day.

Don't Buy the Ordinary Kind—Investigate the Monarch

Compare the Mighty Monarch with the ordinary stump puller. Test it. Find out about the improvements and equipment we give you. Send for color and guarantee.

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Secret Locket set with stone and 16-inch neck chain Given

for the names of two ladies and 25c, stamps or coin, to pay part of advertising expense. All handsome gold finish. Every girl and young lady should have one. Prepaid by parcel post.

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Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, \$2.50; Dues, \$1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

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State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Pocatello.

Oklahoma

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Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—
C. B. Lozier, District Manager, Roberts-dale, Ala.



A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the F. S. E.

Wanted—A leader in each community.

Each community has a leader, perhaps several of them, or perhaps several who have not led in community affairs, but one of whom can easily become the leader in the future.

We must find a leader in each community, or develop one. The call now is for a man, or a woman, since women are stepping up alongside of the men in many activities, to take the lead in promoting the great things for community uplift and betterment.

There are easily several such men and women in each community where this paper goes who will read this call. Will one or more of them respond? Will some one in each community, where the leader has not yet been found, send the blank that is appended to this article and help to bring the people of his community to a full realization of their hopes to make the place they have selected as home the best place in all the country to live in and do business?

There are tens of thousands of rural communities where nature has provided everything for man's physical and material comfort and welfare, but the opportunities are not embraced. The soil is fertile, the climate is fine, the water is pure, the neighbors are congenial and the markets are near or the transportation facilities to distant markets are sufficient, but the community is not as prosperous as it might be—the community is not thriving.

The country is awakening to these facts as never before. Farmers are now seeking for a cure for the evils of country life as they never did before. There are more influences at work now to urge farmers to do something to better their condition than ever before, and farmers' associations, corporations, unions or clubs are being formed faster now than ever before. We read in a paper that in one north-western state over three hundred farmers' clubs have been organized in the past year. These farmers' clubs meet at schoolhouses or at the homes of the members. The paper which claims the chief credit for the existence of the clubs says:

The ——— believes in any practical movement working for agricultural betterment. * * * The farmers' club, which is made up of farmers, is controlled by farmers and returns to its farmer members all of its benefits without a cent of tribute to any one, is the best "self-help" weapon of which we know, and when the farmer gets into the habit of helping himself he can cure a large majority of our agricultural ills. * * * We believe in rural organization—local organization for specific work and social advancement. We believe in the control and conduct by the farmers themselves of such organizations. We believe in organizing for business purposes. The wide-awake farmers' club will fulfill all of these things.

The intimation is thrown out in the above that anything beyond the local farmers' club takes the organization

out of the hands of the farmers; that the farmer has not the business ability to manage an organization that is broader than the extent of his and his neighbors' farms; also, if anything is asked to build and maintain a farmers' organization, that has a more ambitious program than the local club, it is "tribute" to some one. But have not farmers a right to select their agents and representatives from their own ranks or from other classes and pay them for services rendered in organizing them or in helping them to do business?

What would laborers have gained if they had organized their locals and not have joined all the locals of a trade in central units and all of the central units in a national body? And then they went farther and the different trades organized the American Federation of Labor.

To illustrate: The United Mine Workers of America met in Indianapolis in January. One of the duties of the convention was to decide the price of labor in the mines for the next year. Now, understand, there were representatives of every important mining district in the country at the convention and the matter of wages was decided for practically every mining district in the country and for every organized miner.

Contrast this, if you please, with the teaching being passed out to farmers that anything beyond local organization takes the organization out of the hands of farmers, and as soon as their program is extended beyond the community they will pay "tribute" to some one. Why, it was stated in the Indianapolis papers that to take a roll call vote in the miners' convention cost \$10,000. This was because the delegates were paid for their time attending the convention and the time consumed, considering that there were more than 1,000 delegates, would represent \$10,000.

Yet these people are miners and you are farmers. They have only their labor to sell and you have the absolute necessities of life to sell. They have organized and co-ordinated and federated and have contributed to their organization until it is in a position to guarantee them their price for all they sell, while you still meekly ask

the other fellows, "What will you give?" They have contributed their small mites, as dues, to their organization until they have hundreds of thousands of dollars in the treasury for offensive and defensive work, while some farmers' leaders tell you to not contribute a cent toward a business organization for protection. They pay their delegates' expenses and a per diem when attending the convention, but when a farmer is sent to a farmers' convention he is asked to pay his own expenses or, perhaps, an oyster supper is pulled off to provide the means.

Such advice to farmers is "rot." It is not only dangerous, but it is damaging. Farmers, under the old conditions, have paid, and are paying, more tribute to others than any other class of people ever did since the world began. It is clear that this can not be changed except by a revolution at the business end of farming. Yet some people say: "When the farmer gets into the habit of helping himself, he can cure a large majority of our agricultural ills," and "The wide-awake farmers' club will fulfill all of these things."

The individual farmer is powerless to change anything and the local farmers' club has but little more power. The individual farmer becomes powerful only as he is backed up by his brother farmers, and the power of the local club or association, or whatever you call it, increases in ratio with the number of other clubs that work in unison with it.

A few years ago farmers' clubs spread all over Michigan. Where are they now? What did they accomplish toward a solution of the great rural problems? They have disbanded, or have merged with organizations with more comprehensive plans for accomplishing the great objects.

We do not say that good may not come out of such schoolhouse and farmers' home organizations. They form the very best nuclei for local clearing houses or for federation, if the membership is large enough and their objects important enough. Every community where the farmers' clubs exist is in need of A LEADER to study the plan of national organization, co-operation and federation as being established by one organization—the

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Here's my proposition, and if you are a smart man you will write me before sunrise tomorrow:

Send me one dollar and I will ship you, **FREIGHT PAID BY MYSELF**, this improved 1914 Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner, with all equipment. Clean your Seed Wheat, Oats, Flax, Barley, Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass Seed, etc. Then PLANT those fine seed. AFTER you have harvested a bumper crop, pay me the balance of my low price. Not one penny need you pay, except the \$1. until next October. And by October YOUR CHATHAM WILL HAVE MORE THAN PAID ITS ENTIRE COST IN INCREASED CROPS. Then you'll have it to work FREE for you the rest of your life.

Your Dollar Returned

I only want the dollar as evidence of good faith—to protect myself from mischievous boys. If after 30 days' hard test, you don't want my "Chatham," send it back at my expense and I will return the dollar.

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Every "Chatham" is practically a made-to-order machine, for I send you the exact and proper Screens, Riddles, Hurdles and Sieves to grade and clean every Grain and Grass Seed grown in your locality. That's the secret of my success. I would not be the leading maker of Graders and Cleaners if I had tried to make my equipment fit ten million farms. What would you think of a clothing maker whose suits were all one size? Wouldn't it be a miracle if he gave you a fit. Yet

all makers of Graders and Cleaners, except me, send the same equipment, whether you live in Maine, Ohio or Oregon. They wouldn't do that, if they had my 11 years' experience.

Extra Screens Free

I use, all together, 81 Screens and Sieves. It usually requires 15 to 17 for the average farm. These I select from the 81. After 4 years in the business, I am pretty sure to pick the exact equipment needed on your farm. If I shouldn't, just drop me a line and I'll send you additional requirements. There will be no charge for this.

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Farmers Society of Equity. And to do that we want you to send the blank appended.

One of the professors of an agricultural college said in an address recently: "The labor question is the greatest problem confronting the farmer today." Then the same speaker, referring to a solution, said: "The problem must be solved by teaching sons of farmers that their vocation in life is to be found on the farm. This teaching must come through the schools and colleges and county agricultural agents."

One naturally wonders how these institutions are going to solve the problem in the future since they have not made any impression on it in more than fifty years since the agricultural colleges began to be established, but the trouble is constantly growing worse. Many of the southern states have had the county agricultural expert or agent for years and the agricultural colleges before him, yet the farm labor problem is more acute than ever.

Such talk is pure buncombe. You can give every country boy a college education and initiate him into all the mysteries of raising big crops and fine stock, but without the certainty of financial reward that labor and intelligence and superior judgment is entitled to, and receives in other callings, the education WILL NOT keep the boy on the farm. For a fact, the broader the education, and the more intelligent and discerning the young man is, the more likely he is to seek a different vocation.

The bare fact that under our protective tariff for agriculture, that we had until a few months ago, rural population decreased tremendously and abandoned farms increased at an alarming rate, while enormous educational and demonstrative efforts were constantly put forth to help farmers, must show conclusively that there are other vocations more profitable, or at least more attractive, than agriculture.

And now, with free trade and inevitable lower prices for the products of the farm, already being realized, the only kind of education that can hope to turn the tide from town and city to country, or that can hope to keep the boys on the farm, must be deceptive—calculated to make them believe what is not really true.

We have often said that the problem of a sound organization of farmers is the greatest one before the country. Until farmers are in a position to protect themselves in their dealings with others, superior education in producing can avail them very little. First must come organization and co-operative business to insure enough money, enough reward. Reward stimulates every producing capacity in a man, and then we have intensive farming, increased production and increased reward again, leading to still further increased production.

It is stupid, if not worse, for the friends of farmers and farmers' institutions to give farmers' boys higher education to produce better, and then leave them to work under a system that allows them no voice in the matter of naming the prices they shall sell for. Try to imagine a manufacturing or mercantile concern doing business on this basis. Farmers and farmers' boys would now better study the business systems of some of the big manufacturing or distributing concerns than to attend agricultural colleges and read the Department of Agriculture bulletins.

In Connecticut there is produced for each individual 3 bushels of grain, 4 gallons of milk, 3 pounds of butter and a fraction of a pound of cheese. In Denmark there is produced for each individual of its population 38 bushels of grain, 336 gallons of milk, 81

pounds of butter and 13 pounds of cheese.

Go back a number of years and we find that the revolution in Denmark agriculture began with farmers organizing and co-operating. She is full of co-operative dairies, slaughter houses and marketing associations. WITH THESE CAME INTENSIVE FARMING, but intensive farming was not forced ahead of them. It could not be done in Denmark and it can not be done here.

We may have quoted the following from the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, before, but it is worth repeating:

However desirable increased production on farms may appear to be from the consumer's standpoint, it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income per farm or per capita of farm population or that prices paid by consumers would be any lower.

And this also from the Department of Agriculture:

The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market and to a certain extent control the market in both directions, because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions and to act more promptly than either farmers or consumers who are not organized and as individuals are helpless.

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Write us for special low prices on co-operative buying of Empire Fences. Get your neighbors to join you in ordering. We will quote you lowest wholesale factory prices. Joseph Stangle, Constantine, Mich., writes: "Empire fence can't be beat. My fence, put up seven years ago, as good as the day I got it. Expect neighbors to go in with me to make up big orders." Ask for FREE BOOK of facts about fence quality: illustrates and describes

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This book will show you why the No. 9 Empire and the Empire, Jr., made of Open Hearth Steel, great big wires, galvanized as a wire fence should be galvanized, will outlast any soft Bessemer steel fence ever made. It illustrates our big wires—the strong Empire knot that holds good as long as the fence. It will show you why Empire fences are proof against any and all kinds of weather, rust, rot—proof against the hardest use—why they do not sag, why they stay hog-tight and cat-tight as long as they are in use—why they are by far the least expensive fences to buy in the long run.

Farmers everywhere are investigating fence quality. Users insist on knowing the quality underneath, just as they know how to judge a horse. You cannot fool an experienced buyer with an old horse doped up—polished up—to look like a good horse. You cannot fool an experienced buyer with a poor fence doped up to look like a good fence.

Bond Steel Post Co., 61 Maumee St., Adrian, Mich.

Get My Low Price On The Hercules Stump Puller

SEND me your name if you have stumpy land, or even a few stumps in your fields. I want to make you a price that will save you at least 50% on the regular price of the famous Hercules! This is the best chance that you have ever had, to get rid of the stumps in the quickest, cheapest and best way.

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Stump land is *loser* land, *robber* land, *failure* land. You can't afford to keep stumps. They cost too much money. They take away half the real value of your land—and they rob you of big crops that you don't get! Let me quote you my price on the world's best machine for clearing land.

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You Take No Risk
 I'll send the Hercules on 30 days free trial—you try it in your own way, on the stumps in your fields. If you keep it, you are still further protected by any unqualified 3-year guarantee which insures the free replacement of all broken castings for 3 full years, whether the broken castings are your fault or the fault of the machine!

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 You will be glad you wrote. You'll be pleased with the photographs, letters and facts about the Hercules construction. My price will make it easy for you to own a Hercules. Nothing to be gained by waiting—much to be lost. Write me now while my special price offer holds good. Address me personally,
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at half usual prices.
Mead Cycle Co., Dept B170 Chicago



undoubtedly a marketing problem which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing.

—o—

So the call is made again for a leader to organize a local clearing house for each community at the market city or town, or to federate the local association, union or club, if one already.

—o—

In closing this article we can not do better than quote from an address made by A. Y. Satterfield, national organizer of the Farmers Society of Equity, at the last convention:

Don't let us get it into our heads that there is any particular business in any part of agricultural America that will not be benefited by co-operation with other people engaged in agricultural pursuits. Ours is a work that will bring about a real revolution in agriculture, with marked benefits to all those who are engaged in it and depend upon it. It is a big proposition—the greatest that ever struck the American continent—but just as soon as time and hard work will permit, it will be accomplished. I want to tell you right here that it is going to come. The freedom of the agriculturist from the bondage of price uncertainties is coming just as sure as the freedom of the negro followed the Dred Scott decision. We must hold together. There shall be no withdrawing, no faltering, no looking back. Above all, let each one of us carry back with him a full sense of the absolute necessity of loyalty—loyalty to the local, to the district and to the national head. Under one head we can stand together and win, but once sever connections with the head and you cast yourselves adrift, to be driven on the rocks and destroyed, soon or late. Be loyal, and be active.

—o—

Send the blank and get full instructions and learn how easy it will be. Also learn how you will be paid for your services and benefited through a clearing house or federation.

THE BLANK

Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

This list was sent by

P. O.

Co. State

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(For more names attach paper. You should send not less than twelve names. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

WHAT IS SENT TO MEMBERS

Upon receipt of the report of a local clearing house organized, headquarters sends a working outfit to the secretary. Included with this is a member's card, an emblem button, a copy of the constitution and by-laws and one circular, "A National Marketing System," for each member. The same are sent to the secretary for each subsequent member added to the local. The secretary is required to deliver these to the members as they attend the meetings. Secretaries should not fail to deliver them promptly and members should see to it that they get them.

The constitution and by-laws will show how the society is organized and governed, and explains the duties of members and officers. The circular explains more fully what the objects of the society are and how they will be accomplished through a local clearing house or federated association at each market city, town or shipping station. We want each member to be a

good member. He can not be unless he understands his organization and what he connected with it for and how he is to derive benefits from it. For these purposes we send the things mentioned. Study them.

Question Box

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted, enclose two stamps.

The following people report crops to sell:

John Strandberg, Walnut Grove, Minn., has 1,200 bushels of No. 3 yellow shelled corn. He wants offers on his track at Revere, Minn.

P. E. Johnson, Box 24, Moravia, Idaho, has five and six-inch cedar posts to sell at reasonable prices. Also a car load of potatoes.

QUESTION—Our local dealer has been telling some of our members that he can pay \$10 more on a car load of potatoes than we can get through the Equity System. This is making some of our members think that we are not getting our rights, so please let me know how I should handle the matter.—J. L. Borch, Mayville, Mich.

ANSWER—The only way that your local dealer can pay you \$10 more or any other sum more than you can get for shipping potatoes through the Equity System is to pay you more than the current market price. He may do this for a car or a few cars in order to break up the organization, but you will find if the farmers give up the organization that he will take a good many times \$10 off of you in the future. Inasmuch as your organization is to get the highest prices possible, there can be no objection to your selling your potatoes to the local buyer when he will pay you more than can be realized by direct marketing through the Equity System. But you should be very careful to not let this operate to disrupt the local clearing house. Maintain your organization and it will constantly become more valuable to you, as you learn business and as your membership increases and the volume of business you do increases. Also do not be discouraged if occasionally you realize a little less for a shipment than you might have obtained for it at home when you loaded. Sometimes the market goes off between the time of loading and the time of sale. But you must remember that when you sell to the local buyer that he is subject to the same uncertainties. Sometimes he loses, just as you may lose, but in the long run it is clear enough that he makes his profit and sometimes a very large one. We believe that the Equity System will get for our members better prices than the individual local buyers and shippers can realize, because of the superior advantages our representatives have on the market because of the large volume of business they do, and usually the society secures their services at less than the regular rate.

You have organized to do your business. To do your business of marketing you must be business men. Business men take the bad with the good, remembering all the time that, in the long run, doing your own marketing must prove profitable.

Q.—I have thirty acres of ground that I sowed to clover last spring, but the drought killed it with the exception of spots where the clover is good. I have been thinking of sowing the barren places to oats, and buying ten or fifteen young heifers, to be fresh, and also some sheep to help keep down the undergrowth in my woods and pasture this year. These heifers to be turned back to the stock yards in the fall. Do you think the high price of stock cattle and the uncertainty of the markets will justify me to do this? Or would I better cut my clover? In other words, do you think the tariff being taken off will have a sufficient effect on the future price of cattle and of sheep as to make my venture unprofitable?—R. E. Watson, Whiteland, Ind.

A.—We believe that you will not run very much risk if you carry out the program proposed. You will not feed any grain, or not much grain, to the young cattle, and the increase will probably bring you around the same price that the cattle are worth now. Also you will have the calves to go on the market, which will bring you considerable money. If there is any decline in the price of cattle between now and next fall we believe it will not be very much.

50 ORGANIZERS FOR SOUTH WANTED

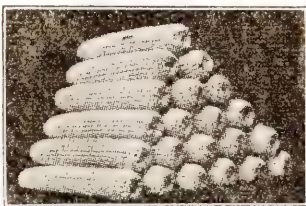
Campaign for organizing the farmers in the Gulf Coast district now open. Better marketing is at hand, and local clearing houses of the F. S. E. can be quickly established at every shipping point in gulf states. For terms, territory and full particulars write C. B. Lozier, national director, Roberts-dale, Ala.

Farmers Interest White Dent Seed Corn

If a corn grower you better send for full particulars and price of seed and letters from growers, probably in your own county, before you lay this paper aside.

You can start where corn breeders have brought this corn after eighteen years of systematic breeding. This is the best-bred corn in the country. No doubt about it. For you to breed up your corn to equal this would require many years of painstaking care and cost of more than a thousand dollars to get a bushel. For a nominal price you can buy

seed of this corn to plant your 1914 crop and you can depend on a big in-



Twenty Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1908.



Ten Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Chicago, 1907.

creased yield over any other seed you can plant.

Farmers Interest Corn is the best quality and greatest yielding corn in America. Thousands of customers have enthusiastically testified to this. We print many such letters. Some of them live in your own county. Our seed was never better than this year. Guaranteed. This corn

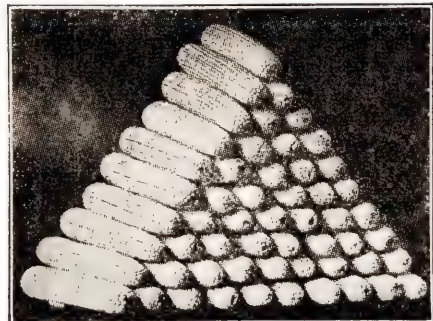


Ten Most Perfect Ears. First Prize in Class Open to World. Missouri State Fair, 1911.



Ten Most Perfect Ears. First Prize. Indiana State Fair, 1908.

might be called THE ALL PREMIUM corn, because it has almost invariably been awarded the highest prizes wherever exhibited. See some prize exhibits illustrated on this page.



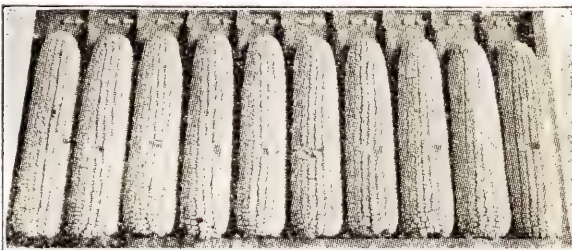
Most Perfect Bushel. First Prize. Open to World. Illinois State Fair, 1911.



Most Perfect Bushel. Grand Sweepstakes. Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1909.

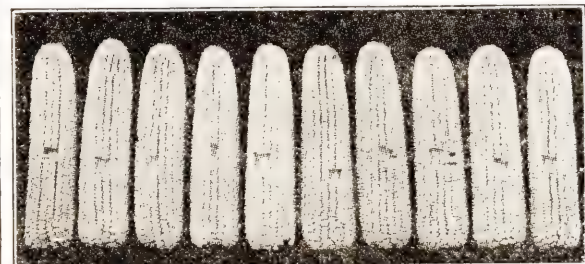
The general farmer can not afford to take the time and go to the trouble of breeding corn like our Farmers Interest has been bred. But he can profit by the years of work of the breeder by planting this great variety. This corn was bred like cattle and horse and hog breeders breed the fine stock that any farmer can get today.

Mr. Corn Grower: The cheapest way and the best way for you to quickly get that improvement in quality and yield of your corn that you are thinking about is to buy Farmers Interest Corn of us this year. An increase of ten to twenty-five bushels per acre in your crop in a normal season can be depended on if you plant this corn. Send for reports from others who are doing it right along with Farmers Interest. REMEMBER, THE EASIEST WAY TO IMPROVE YOUR CROP IS TO LET THE OTHER FELLOW DO THE BREEDING.



Ten Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1909.

Catalogue free. It will cost you only a post card. A great many farmers must buy seed corn this year, so why not start at the very tip-top of perfection by getting Farmers Interest Seed Corn?



Ten Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Columbus, O., 1911.

No other corn has such a record for premiums won. We show only a few of the prize lots. No other corn has such a record for drought resistance this last year and good yields. Send for catalogue and read. Every farmer who plants this corn will reap all the benefits of eighteen years of breeding by the most scientific corn breeders in the country.

Send today, before you lay this paper aside. THE OTHER FELLOW DID THE BREEDING. YOURS TO REAP THE FULL BENEFIT AT SLIGHT COST.

O. K. Seed Store, Desk 2, Indianapolis

THROW YOUR VOICE

Into the next room, down cellar, under the bed or anywhere. Lots of fun, fool your friends. The VENTRILOPHONE is a little instrument that fits into the mouth and cannot be seen. Boys or Girls can use it. We also give you a 32 PAGE BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS on how to use the VENTRILOPHONE and on the ART of VENTRILOQUISM all for C. ARDEE Co So. Norwalk Ct. 10 cts

Greatest Suit Offer Ever Made!

Just send us your name and you will promptly receive the most astonishing—yes, wonderful suit offer, together with big assortment of Cloth Samples, Tape Measure, Fashion Figures, Order Blanks, etc.,—all absolutely FREE by Return Mail, Postpaid. This includes an offer on a fine suit for yourself so liberal it will startle you, and our Grand Offer to Start You in a Big Money-Making Business for Yourself. Our wide-open terms, conditions and privileges will astonish you. The low prices we will make you on men's high-quality clothing will amaze you. New Agents Make \$40 a Week!

Do you wonder that our agents make all kinds of money? We must have an agent in your town. Get our GRAND OFFER, and the special AMERICAN OUTFIT, which is already packed with big Assortment of Cloth Samples and complete equipment, ready to be sent you free, charges paid by us. "First Come, First Served." Rush your answer to us quick if you want a suit for yourself, before someone else gets the prize. We pay express charges on everything. Write us now.

American Woolen Mills Co.,
Dept. 244
Chicago, Ill.

New 1914 Thin Model 20 Year Watch \$3.75

Elegantly engraved, gold finished double hunting case, high grade American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents free.

\$3.75

20 Year Guarantee. Let us send it C. O. D. to your post office or for FREE EXAMINATION at your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any 15 Jewel \$5.00 watch pay the express and our SPECIAL \$3.75. Mention Ladies, Men or Boys' size and if by mail express HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 265 CHICAGO, ILL.

WATCHRING & CHAIN Given

We give beautifully engraved, latest style, thin model ladies' small and gent's size hunting or open case WATCH. Fine position gilt metal case, looks and wears like gold. Also 14m. Diamond Ring and Handsome Chain, ALL FREE for selling 20 pks. of our high grade, gold finished, stem-wind, thin model, highly engraved, 20 jewel watches at 10c a package. Silver aluminum chain 25c with each pkg. Extra present given if you order now.

IDEAL WATCH CO., Dept. 479 ELMIRA, N. Y.

WATCH Given AND RING

We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem-wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send \$2.00 to watch and ring. Write to-day for the jewelry.

ARDEN WATCH CO., Dept. 40 Chicago

SEARN-Ladies' & Gent's Watches

We give Ladies' and gent's size, hunting & other styles to anyone selling our post cards at 10c each. Order 20 packets now. When sold send \$2.00 and we'll send you Free a stem-wind, thin model, highly engraved, guaranteed watch of golden color, proper size. Other styles described in plug. Also diamond ring and fine chain (Ladies' or gent's style) FREE.

PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7 CHICAGO, ILL.

4 RINGS GIVEN

Send name and address. Get 24 papers Gold Eye needles. Sell 25 papers for 10c with humble FREE. When sold remit \$1.30 and these four beautiful rings are yours.

GLOBE CO., Dept. 330 Greenville, Pa.

You will be surprised how easy it is to get this fancy embossed watch and stone set ring given for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10 cents each. Write to-day for the jewelry.

Arden Watch Co., Dept. 239 Chicago

10c

Our big Cook Book, containing hundreds of useful recipes and other information of interest to every housekeeper. The retail price of this splendid Cook Book is 25 cents, but every person who sends this advertisement and 10 cents is entitled to our regular 25-cent Cook Book and every-day companion for housekeepers. Money refunded if dissatisfied.

McMullen Printery, 3951 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

20 Beautiful Post Cards GIVEN

Very Choicest Gold Embossed

Our prize collection of 20 most beautiful Souvenir Post Cards, in lovely colors and exquisite gold embossed designs, all different, extra fine quality, and the prettiest collection ever offered. Entire collection sent free and postpaid to all who send 10c for 3 months trial subscription to our big monthly farm and home magazine. 50 cards and magazine one year for 25c.

Valley Farmer, Dept. J-20, Topeka, Kan.

Equity Field Work

Up-to-Date Farming and Equity in Oregon

We find UP-TO-DATE the most helpful of all farm papers and we appreciate the good work that is being done through its pages. May it continue to grow and may it and the Society of Equity do as much good in all the states of the Union as they have done in Oregon.—G. F. Mighills, Oregon City, Ore., R. F. D. No. 3.

Equity Equalizes Prices in Idaho

The Farmers Society of Equity has saved this country many thousands of dollars, both in buying and selling, for we can do better in the town of Burley on account of the Farmers Society of Equity than in towns on either side. I am satisfied it will grow stronger as farmers get more money to do business with. Our county union is incorporated, but not much stock sold, as farmers must get money out of their crops to live on and buy live stock. Wishing you success in your great work, I remain.—D. L. Whidden, Heyburn, Idaho.

Walton Has Nebraska Going

The following letter from B. F. Walton, recently appointed state organizer for Nebraska, should carry encouragement to all organizers and members:

Geneva, Neb., Jan. 26, 1914.

I wish to state that Geneva Local No. 7103 is making good. We started July 1, 1913, with fifteen members. We now have over eighty and we have done \$11,489 worth of business from July 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914. We have so far this year handled five cars of grain and one car of salt. We have no money invested and no salaried officers. Our business agent, Mr. A. E. Weber, gets a commission and all it costs the members is actual operating expenses. We have made a big saving to members.

The producers and consumers are beginning to see that farmers can do business in a straight business way for benefit.

I have organized ten other locals and all are making good. Tobias and Ohio are two new locals and are doing a big business. You will hear from Nebraska later.—B. F. Walton, State Organizer.

Equity Gets Better Prices for Cauliflower

I will give you the figures on the cauliflower I shipped to the Equity System in comparison with another shipment made to on the same date, of identically the same quality. The five hampers sold through Equity netted me \$3.45. The five sent to — (a commission firm) netted me but \$1.87. I am much pleased with the returns I have received from other shipments and well satisfied with the Equity System.—J. C. Allen, Denham Springs, La.

Ideas of a Progressive Secretary

Officers and Members, F. S. E.:

I have been studying the report of the last F. S. E. annual meeting and am much pleased with the action of the convention. Consider the amendments to the constitution and by-laws an improvement. We hope to see the "federation" proposition bring in great results. There are over 300 farmers' elevators in North Dakota, almost all working on the stock dividend paying basis. Many of them are now contemplating the adoption of the patronage dividend method, and so becoming truly co-operative. The Lone Tree Farmers Elevator Company, of which I have for six years been secretary, is now seriously considering broadening our articles of incorporation to take in more lines of industry and commerce, and if we do we hope to find the terms for federating with the F. S. E. satisfactory.

The "county agent" movement is active in this state, and in our county the people are busily engaged organizing neighborhood clubs. I have been secretary of one of these clubs since its organization. The "neighborhood club" is rather a tame affair. Holding farmers' institutes on "how to farm," fairs, corn shows, stock shows and social meetings is their chief object. A large and increasing number of farmers realize that the neighborhood club is too limited in its scope and are in many cases organizing independently, and there is considerable talk among them of federating all such clubs for business facilities in buying and selling. The county agent, being supported by taxation, can only act as adviser and educator, and any attempt to provide better business facilities for farmers must be by organization and co-operation of the farmers, by the farmers and for the farmers.

Please send me full information and instructions regarding the federating of neighborhood clubs, farmers' elevators, warehouses, mills, potato growers' and stock growers' associations. I am planning to get our elevator on the co-operative basis, federated with the F. S. E. It is the only plan for full success.—J. Kassens, North Dakota.

This PONY GIVEN

Who Wants Me? QUICK!

Boys! Girls! Do you want this beautiful Shetland Pony for your own? Write today—Quick! You can get him Free—but Hurry!

My name is "PADDY"

I am 42 inches high and three years old. I am a pet, too. My color is black, and I have the silkiest, fluffiest mane and tail in the world. I am considered a very handsome pony. I am well trained. You can either drive or ride me and I am just as gentle as a kitten. I can go almost as fast as a big horse and can haul my carriage with my little owner mile after mile without getting tired or lazy.

I WILL GO ANYWHERE to find a kind little boy or girl as my owner. I am ready and waiting. I'll make you happy because that is what I was made for and it's what I like to do. If you want me, and I know you do, just send your name and address to Uncle Billy and I'll do my best to come to you in a hurry. I am going to some boy or girl, so be quick. Send your name this very day.

I have already given away 32 real, live Shetland ponies. Do you want "Paddy"? Of course you do. Write me at once and I will send you 2,000 Pony Votes Free for your promptness. I will also show you how to get more pony votes. So easy to get a pony if you do as I say. I will also send pony pictures; tell you how to get "Paddy" and his outfit free, and prove that what I say is absolutely true. But you must hurry. So write while you think of it—at once—don't put it off. Just say that you want "Paddy."

A Postal Will Do Address **Uncle Billy, Pony Man, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.**

A Cart Load of Fun For 10 Cts

Stories Suitable for Church School or Home Entertainments

Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. Its just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," "Mrs. Jones Burlar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers. 10c each—3 for 25c postpaid.

COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Big Flower Garden GIVEN

Over 300 Varieties Choicest FLOWER SEEDS

Our New Giant Flower Collection

Package Contains Over 3,000 Best Seeds Bushels of Blossoms

This is without question the Grandest Collection of Beautiful Flowers ever put up. They will produce a perfect cloud of bloom and fragrance from earliest summer until the snows of winter. New beauties and wonders will open up every day. It will be a continual surprise to see the odd and curious—as well as the old favorites constantly appear. You can have bushels of blossoms for bouquets, vases, and to give away.

Georgeous Combinations of All Shades and Colors

Each package contains the following—and hundreds of others:

Asters, All colors,	Prize Poppies	Sweet Alyssum,	Pinks, 20 Varieties,
Agaratum,	Godolias,	Forget-me-not,	Sweet Mignette,
Rose of Heaven,	Petunias, 20 Vari.,	Calendulas,	Nasturtiums,
Sweet Peas, 20 Va.,	Centaurea,	Everlastings, 20 Va.,	Cockscombs,
Richius, 12 feet,	Sweet William,	Candytuft,	Gillias, Mixed,
Calliopis,	Four O'clock,	Chrysanthemums,	Weather Plant,
Salvias,	Job's Tears,	Stocks,	Mourning Bride,
Larkspurs,	Portulacas, 20 Va.,	Joseph's Coat,	True Ice Plant,
Love-in-a-mist,	Marigolds,	Zinnias, 20 Colors,	Clarkias,

God's Jewels for Earths Ornaments

Flowers are one of Nature's sweetest gifts to man. They are "little missionaries teaching us beauty, purity and innocence." Flowers cheer the heart and make the home life pleasant; nothing for the money spent, can give as much sincere pleasure and delight. No one should fail to plant these interesting flowers. Many are rare novelties. Just sow these seeds in the flower bed and see the surprises.

The Climax of All Seed Bargains

Such a bargain as this cannot last long nor can it be repeated here or elsewhere. Orders are pouring in, everybody delighted and telling their friends about our matchless offer so that our big stock of the Flower Collections will soon be gone. We urge you to order at once—to-day—while the supply lasts. Tell your friends about it. Hurry!

Our Big FREE Offer: Send 10c for a NEW six months' trial subscription to our big home monthly story paper, "THE FAMILY," and we will at once send you the complete GIANT FLOWER COLLECTION free and postpaid. Do it today! "THE FAMILY" is necessary in every home and family and we want you to try it. The Flower Collection is a wonder and will delight you. But send at once—TODAY—make sure of this tremendous bargain. Address:

Family Magazine Dept. 122 Springfield, Ohio

Official Notice

A recommendation was made in the committee on organization and federation at the last annual meeting that the national clearing house approve the action of the Oklahoma state union in adding \$1 to the membership fee for all new members in Oklahoma, to provide funds to push with greater rapidity the work of organizing. This was done. Oklahoma organizers and local clearing house secretaries please keep this in mind.

Another recommendation of the same committee was to the intent that the official paper should contain departments for the different sections, wherein the needs and work of each section could be given wide publicity. The matter for publication in such departments should be furnished by the leaders of the movement in each section.

Thus far only Oklahoma has done anything along this line and on this page will be found the Oklahoma department, with matter supplied by J. A. Harmon of Shawnee, secretary of the state union. Other districts should follow Oklahoma's example.

Oklahoma Department, F. S. E.
State Headquarters at Shawnee
J. A. Harmon, Secretary

Report of Oklahoma State Union Meeting

Held January 27, 1914 at Shawnee

The Oklahoma state union held its first semi-annual meeting for 1914 and it was a success. J. A. Harmon, who attended the annual meeting of the national clearing house in Indianapolis on December 16, 17 and 18, made his report, and the entire proceedings of the national body were endorsed by the state.

Now and henceforth the membership fee in Oklahoma is \$3.50. The extra dollar will be placed in a state fund to promote and operate county and district clearing houses for marketing the crops of Oklahoma members.

It has been provided that the state union may issue sub-local charters to five or more, who will organize sub-locals at schoolhouses or other points not at shipping stations, these sub-locals to become members of local clearing houses when organized at their nearest or most available shipping station.

A board of nine directors was elected to carry on the clearing house work under the new provisions. The state union president, vice-president and secretary are ex-officio members of that board. The following were elected to fill the other six places on the board: Paul Springer, Shawnee; J. A. Farnsworth, Jennings; W. A. Craig, Ripley; H. B. Epperson, Perkins; H. C. Berry, Shawnee, and John Pahlpa, Mexico.

Special effort will be made to establish warehouses throughout the cotton and broom corn districts of the state.

The officers of the state union for 1914 were elected as follows: President, T. C. Monson, Shawnee; vice-president, J. A. Raines, Ripley; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee; state organizer, George Monson, Shawnee. The above, with Paul Springer of Shawnee, constitute the state executive board.

The next semi-annual meeting of the state union will be held in Shawnee Aug. 4, 1914.

Membership in Oklahoma F. S. E., \$3.50. Liberal terms to capable organizers. Write the secretary for a commission and contract for territory.

Several boys with ginger in their veins are about ready to preach Equity along Oklahoma's highways. Come out from the byways and listen. We're building the only really good farmers' business organization Oklahoma ever knew. What county will be first to open up a new clearing house?

There's only one way to get better prices for farm products and that is through co-operation and controlled marketing. The F. S. E. is the only institution working effectively to that end. Every Oklahoma farmer can and should belong, and help the boys win.

When every farmer markets his crops through Equity clearing houses there will be no difficulty in making farming profitable and boys and girls will not flock to the cities. The way to build up country life in Oklahoma is to build up Equity.

Several counties in this state are preparing to open up county clearing houses in the near future. You fellows who live in them put your shoulders to the wheel.

The \$3.50 membership fee also pays dues to the state union and the national clearing house for one year from date of payment. Every farmer, no matter what his station in life, can afford it. It has cost each farmer hundreds of dollars to be without it.

Men of Oklahoma, let us get right down to business and make the year 1914 one of great progress in Equity. We can organize and reform the whole business of agriculture in this state and make it prosperous beyond measure. You who can organize get in harness. You who grow crops to sell climb in the wagon. The one great thing is to get together. There we can move things greater than mountains.

J. A. HARMON.

Meeting Notice

The Egin local No. 6912, Fremont County, Idaho, meets regularly at 7 o'clock p. m. on the first Monday of each month.—R. H. Kennedy, Secretary.

Did Well in Shipping Stock

We are shipping the first car of vegetables shipped from this local, No. 7204. We shipped one car of stock last week and surely did fine. We expect to ship again in two weeks. This year there will be considerably more stuff from here to market through the F. S. E.—Yours for business, Fay G. Cotton, Richville, Minn., secretary and treasurer.

Saves \$600 in Seven Months

I was sorry not to be present at the national convention. I am sure it would have been a great help to me, and I should have liked to help form plans for greater organization of the society, which I believe will be one of the grandest organizations in the world in the near future.

Our union has been a benefit of over \$600 already. We recently shipped two cars of wheat and gained between 7 cents and 8 cents a bushel over market price. We have forty-six members and a list of new ones to send in soon. We have not been organized seven months. The worst drawback, I find, is time to get to the places where an organization is wanted. There are two towns wanting to me to organize a local for them now and I will try to get to them soon. Hoping for great things for the union, I remain.—H. L. Clegg, Chadron, Neb.

A Young Local Doing Well

We have been organized but three months. Have not had much to ship out, but a great deal to ship in, and there have been only twenty-five or thirty members to do this.

Following is an account of what we have saved the people, as compared to prices asked by local merchants. We saved the people on:

One car wheat shipped in.....	\$ 32.00
One car flax shipped out.....	62.00
One car oats shipped in.....	1.00
One car cotton seed meal shipped in.....	1.50
Two cars corn shipped in.....	92.50
One car oats shipped in.....	40.00
One car feed shipped in.....	12.60
Money shipped in.....	95.00

Total	\$425.60
Expenses	35.15

Saved over local prices.....\$400.45
—John A. Mossman, Secretary, Thayer, Kas.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Real Money-Saving, Money-Making Opportunities—You Can Sell Anything or You Can Buy Almost Anything by Placing Your Offer Before Our Million Readers

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING—50 Cents a Line, or for eight (8) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals, each initial, numeral, abbreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before the date of the paper in which it is to appear. Remittance or reference should accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed, 200,000 copies or more. When writing to these advertisers say "I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

AGENTS

AGENTS—Novelty knives and razors are lightning sellers; 100 per cent profit; exclusive territory; goods guaranteed. Novelty Cutlery Co., 197 Bar St., Canton, O.

FARM LANDS

IN THE SWIGART TRACT of western Michigan are some of the best general farming lands; good opportunities in stock, poultry, truck, dairying and diversified farming; center of fruit belt; large profits in fruit growing; Lake Michigan harbors; four railroads; 8 1/2 hours from Chicago; \$10 to \$35 per acre, and most of the land \$17 per acre; \$10 to \$50 down and \$5 to \$10 per month on 40 acres. Annual terms if preferred. If you should die the land will be deeded to your family free from further payments. Prices higher in spring. Ask about privilege of exchange, seed supplying arrangement, instructions to settlers by experts, power dams to be built. A thousand 40-acre pieces from which you can choose; 10 and 20-acre tracts near growing towns. Write for my 72-page booklet and plans now. George W. Swigart, owner, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

LANDOLOGY—A magazine giving the facts in regard to the land situation. "Three months' trial subscription free. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter, marking it personal, and say "Mail me LandoLOGY and all particulars free." Address Lloyd M. Skinner, general manager, Skidmore Land Co., 33 Skidmore Bldg., Marquette, Wis.

\$11,765 BUYS 181 acres, 30 miles from Buffalo, 2 from village; rolling, loam soil, no stones; 13 acres timber, abundance fruit; buildings worth \$5,000; including 27 choice Holsteins, 3 horses, 2 hogs, 70 hens, all fadder, sugaring tools, farming tools, latest milking machine. Easy terms. Free list. C. J. Ellis, Springfield, N. Y.

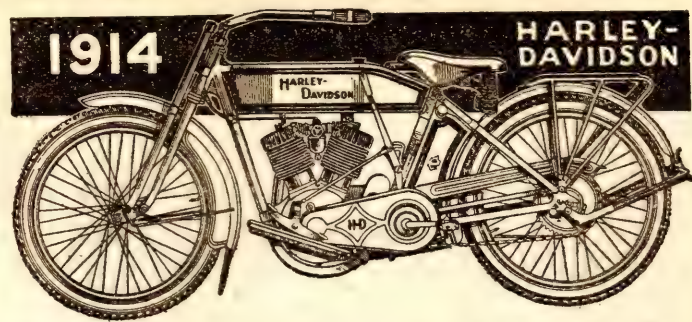
FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 9 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

1914



Some things you can do with the Harley-Davidson that cannot be done with other Motorcycles

YOU can start the motor on all chain driven models at will, without even dismounting or putting the machine up onto the stand. A simple downward push on either pedal operates the Step-Starter and the motor begins to throb. (The Step-Starter is a patented feature found only on the Harley-Davidson)

Double Clutch Control

You can operate the clutch either with clutch pedal or by a hand lever. No need to let go of the grips that control the throttle and the spark or to take either hand off the handle-bars. Just a pressure of the toe or the heel and you engage or disengage the clutch.

Ful-Floteing Seat

You can ride over really rough roads in perfect comfort because the Harley-Davidson Ful-Floteing Seat (a patented feature) absorbs all the jolts, jars and vibrations.

There are five models of the new Harley-Davidson ranging in price from \$200 to \$285. Catalog describing the models will be forwarded together with the name of the nearest dealer on request.

Harley-Davidson Motor Co., 908 A St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Producers of High-Grade Motorcycles for More Than Twelve Years

Double Brake Control

You can operate the brake by back pedaling on either pedal or by a lever convenient to the foot. This foot control of both clutch and brake gives you practically automobile control of the machine, a distinctly new and very desirable exclusive feature.

Folding Foot Boards

When on tours and long rides you have a variety of positions at your command. The foot boards are long and accommodate a rider of any height. The pedals can also be used as foot rests if desired.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me; 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free; advice free; I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

POULTRY

C. O. D. SHIPMENT—All breeds fine Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, large, vigorous, great layers, fine and show birds cheap. Macomb Fanciers' Co., Macomb, Illinois.

MAKE YOUR HENS lay more eggs. Wonder egg producer is doing it for others—it will do it for you; 30 days free trial if you write today. N. L. Webb, Box 38, Dodd City, Tex.

CHEAP—Must sell several 600-egg incubators, used only one season, cheap. Macomb Fanciers Co., Macomb, Ill.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

No. 1 ALFALFA SEED, 10c lb. f. o. b. cars. Also good farm in northeast Nebraska and one in northwest Nebraska, cheap. Write M. H. Green, Lynch, Neb.

ALFALFA SEED direct for farmers. Price and samples. Write J. L. Maxson, Buffalo Gap, S. D.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. R. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

STOCKERS and feeders for sale: 2 loads 1,080, 3 loads 950, 3 loads 750, 2 loads 600. Herefords, Angus and Shorthorns; strictly choice quality. Write me what you want. A. C. Wisecarver, Fairfield, Iowa.

YOU CAN SELL your farm or business quickly for cash, wherever it is, by—our system. Particulars free. Black's Business Agency, Desk 13, Durand, Wis.

THE COMING SHEEP—Big, oily wool-mitten Delaine Merinos; satisfaction assured. H. M. Culbertson, Zanesville, O.

VIOLIN for sale cheap; sent on trial. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, Route 5, Rosedale, Kas.

5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list. It is free. DeKleine Bros., Box 80, Jamestown, Mich.

SPORTING GOODS, cards, dice, books, etc.; catalog free. D. O. Smythe Co., Newark, Mo.

WATCHES repaired; best work. Free case protector. W. G. Landt, Jeweler, 7531 Normal Ave., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN, don't be without our flashlight: shaped like pistol. Write Plainfield Utilities Co., Elters, Pa.

MULEFOOT HOGS and seed corn. Dunlap, Williamsport, O.

Robbins Says-

"Take This Big Package"



Don't Send Me One Cent!—I Want Every Stock Raiser in America to Feed SAL-TONE at My Risk

I am John Robbins, of Greensburg, Indiana. I have spent my life on my stock farm. I have raised prize hogs, cattle, sheep and horses—hundreds of them. I am naturally proud of the premiums my animals have won at state fairs and live stock shows, but besides the glory of the thing, I've made money, too. Let me tell you how I have made money.

The Stock Conditioner and Tonic



The Great Wormicide for Stock

John E. Robbins

Pres. The John E. Robbins Co.
Mfrs. of Sal-Tone

Sole proprietor "Sal-Tone Stock Farm."

Owner and breeder of famous champion Hampshire hogs and Jersey cattle. His hogs, horses, cattle and sheep are known to stockmen everywhere.

Try It 60 Days at My Risk

Send the Coupon—NO MONEY

I want to send you on trial enough Sal-Tone to feed your stock for 60 days to test it out. Give it as directed and at the end of that time if it does not do as I claim I will not ask you to pay for it—not a cent. If it does, it will make you ten, perhaps a hundred times its cost. You will be the judge, and there will be no kick from me if it fails.

Sign and Mail the Coupon TO-DAY

How I Made Money

Several years ago I realized this fact—that if I would make money out of stock raising I would have to run it on a business basis. I realized that I would have to raise good stock—keep it in the best of condition so that I could get it ready for market in the shortest time and with the least amount of feed. I have solved this problem.

They Ask Me How

I am personally acquainted with farmers all over the United States. Thousands know that I have become wealthy raising stock. Possibly I make more clear profit in cash per head than any other stock raiser in the country. This is a big claim, but nevertheless it is the truth. Stock raisers ask me how I do it, and my answer is—

I Do It With SAL-TONE

Sal-Tone is my own preparation. For a number of years I tested it privately on my own stock. The results were so remarkable that I decided to put it on the market. Since then it has been used successfully by thousands of farmers in all parts of the country. Sal-Tone is not a stock food. Sal-Tone is really a stock tonic, worm destroyer and conditioner. As a tonic it gives the animal rich, red blood, keeps the digestive organs in perfect condition so that every particle of nourishment in the feed goes into the making of flesh and bone. As a worm destroyer Sal-Tone is a necessity to every stock raiser. Every well-informed stock raiser knows that 90 per cent. of all stock ailments are directly due to the presence of worms in the stomach and intestines.

\$25,000,000 Loss From Worms!

According to the United States government report, the stock losses directly and indirectly caused by worms are approximately \$25,000,000. This is interesting, but as far as you are concerned you are only interested in your own losses—and there is no doubt but what you have losses.

Thousands of farmers are feeding wormy animals and never suspect that their animals have worms. Their big losses are—

Losses in Feeding

It takes fully a third more to feed a wormy animal than to feed an animal that is free from this pest—and feed costs money—it represents dollars and cents that you are putting into your stock and that you expect to take out in cash. If you put more money into an animal than you get out of that animal you are not making a profit. Here is a loss that possibly you are unaware of—money that you could save if you would use Sal-Tone to drive out the worms that keep your animals in poor condition, possibly stunted and sickly—that makes them easy victims to disease—and especially to that dread destroyer—hog cholera.

I Have No Losses

This is a fact. My losses for the past five or six years have been practically nothing. Sal-Tone keeps my stock in the pink of condition—fat, sleek animals that pull down premiums and prize after prize in competition at the fairs all over the country. When I put a dollar's worth of feed into an animal I take out in return from \$1.50 to \$2.00—a profit in cash of from \$.50 to \$1. This is what I mean by success—this is what thousands of farmers—who use Sal-Tone are doing—that is what you can do just as well as they.

Stop Your Losses

Why don't you act now—why don't you determine to stop your losses, cut down your feeding expenses and increase your profits? There is no magic to it, there is no secret—simply keep your stock in condition by using Sal-Tone. Here is a straightforward business proposition, and I stand back of it. You take no risk whatsoever. If Sal-Tone doesn't do for you just as I say, it won't cost you one cent. What more can I say—what more can I offer—will you do your part by giving it a trial?

Judge for Yourself

My pigs are as fine as silk. I lost two and two could hardly walk before I received Sal-Tone. They have increased \$50 in value on \$12.00 worth of middlings in 70 days. Judge for yourself what I think of Sal-Tone.

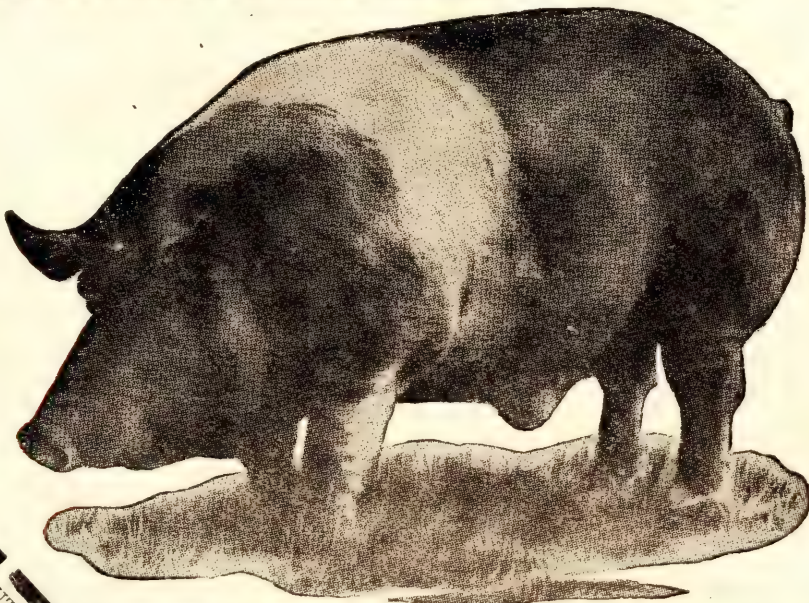
C. A. HUNT,
Thompsonville, Mich.

Would Have Saved \$1,000

Judging from what Sal-Tone has done for me, I believe it would have saved me \$1,000 worth of hogs, if I had had 100 lbs. the first of January.

W. H. REMY,
Concordia, Kans.

PRICES: 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00. No mail orders filled for less than 40 lbs.; Sal-Tone always sold in "trade-marked" packages—never in bulk.



THIS IS LONGFELLOW—Grand Champion Hampshire at International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago, 1912. Weight 1,000 Pounds. Owned by John Robbins on Sal-Tone Stock Farm. Sal-Tone made him the Grand Champion

Ship me enough Sal-Tone to feed my stock 60 days. I only agree to give it a fair trial, and will pay the freight to my station. I will report results in 60 days, and if it does as you say I will pay for it then— if not, I will owe you nothing—you take all risks.

THE JOHN E. ROBBINS COMPANY, Greensburg, Ind.

Name.....
P. O.....
Shipping Sta.....
County.....
R. F. D.....
State.....

I Own.....Hogs.....Sheep.....Cattle.....Horses

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

March First, 1914

Number 5



Does This Remind You---?

\$10,000 Backs**Hertzer & Zook
Portable SAW
Wood**

Guaranteed 1 year. Money refunded—freight paid both ways if unsatisfactory. Only \$10.00 to which ripping table can be added. Operates easily. Catalogue free. Hertzer & Zook Co., Box 68, Belleville, Pa.

**\$10****Grain Cleaned and Graded for \$1.00**

Send for Free Book on Cleaning and Grading Grain. Then ask for size machine you want, sending \$1.00, and I'll ship 1914 Model Chatham, freight prepaid, with special screens and riddles for all Grains, Grasses and Weed Seed where you live. Give it a month's hard test. If not satisfied, send it back and get your \$1.00. If satisfied, pay me any time before next October.

MANSON CAMPBELL

The "Chatham" handles all grains and grass seeds; takes out weed seed; separates mixed grains; leaves big, pure seed. Over 300,000 Chathams in use, and every owner satisfied. Write a postal now for my FREE copyrighted book, "The Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops," description, price, terms, etc. Address nearest office.

MANSON CAMPBELL CO.
Dept. 31, Detroit
Kansas City Minneapolis

**Money-Saving Prices on STEEL Shingles!**

Why fool with wood shingles that burn and rot when 135,000 people have found Edwards "Interlocking" Steel Shingles far and away superior?

They are fire-proof, lightning-proof, and rust-proof (made so by Edwards famous "Tightcote" Process) and cost less than wood! You can lay them yourself with hammer and nails. Come in big sheets easy to handle. Put on over old roof or sheathing if you like.

Edwards STEEL Shingles**Factory Prices—Freight Paid**

No expert workmen, no special tools, no painting. And the handsomest roof you ever saw. Your neighbors are struck dumb with admiration. They'll all want roofs like yours.

EDWARDS OFFER Write Edwards today and get his astounding low price, with freight prepaid to your station. Ask for Book No. 391 and give size of roof if possible.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
341-391 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

**Save Enough Grain To Pay Threshing**

Why let good grain go to the straw pile? You worked hard to get it. Josef M. Hegge and seven other farmers of Fisher, Minnesota, say: "You should advertise the Red River Special to the Farmer. It saved our grain and our time. A perfect grain saver."

Hire A**Red River Special****And Save Your Thresh Bill**

Beating Shakers beat out the grain just as you would by hand with a pitchfork. All other threshers wait for the grain to drop out of the straw while it is being hurried through the machine.

Look for the man in your neighborhood with a Red River Special and save your thresh bill this year. Write us today for "Thresher Facts."

Nichols & Shepard Company
(In continuous business since 1840)
Builders of Threshers, Wind Stackers,
Feeders, Steam Engines and
Oil-Gas Tractors
Battle Creek, Michigan

What We Want You to Know and Why*Being a Few Words on Particular Matters From the Editors to the Readers***Better Country Roads**

BUILDING GOOD ROADS in the country is now, and will possibly always be, a community affair. The farmers living in a neighborhood must look after the neighborhood roads, to a certain extent at least. For years and years to come the most of the travel on country roads will be over dirt roads. The one big problem connected with making better roads is, so far as our farmers are concerned, the problem of building a dirt road that can be kept in good condition, and then keeping it so. Nothing has yet been suggested of greater value than to make the grading right in the beginning, and then using the split log road drag according to the light of experience. True, there are roads leading out from the towns over which traffic is heavy. These can and should be macadamized, gravelled or concreted, as thought best by road engineers who know their business. There are highways, or thoroughfares, which lead from one city to another where travel is great. These, too, should be put and kept in prime condition. These stretches of heavily traveled roads, used by all the farmers, and by a large share of the inhabitants of city or town, are the ones which rightfully should be constructed and maintained by county, state and national aid. Country roads are not for the exclusive use of country people—they are for the whole people. The whole people pay for their maintenance. It seems reasonable that the whole people should first improve those roads which they use most. There are roads which serve but one purpose—an outlet for those who live along its route. Upon them should rest the chief burden of keeping it in order.

The good roads movement is with us for all time. We can make its burdens less by taking a citizen's interest in the proper expenditure of road funds, with Lincoln's great maxim for a signboard:

*"With malice toward none—with charity for all."***Wanted: Actual Farm Experiences**

This paper has a department especially for the purpose of putting actual experiences of real farmers into print. Whenever two or three farmers are gathered together the talk runs almost altogether to actual farm work. The north forty and the east eighty are discussed, crops are raised all over again and the actual operations of farm management are argued and related. Many a Sunday afternoon have we sat on the sunny side of a straw stack, or the shady side of the barn, and talked to a fellow farmer, and our talk of what we had done and how we did it. We were not only interested in our own work—we were interested in the work of our neighbors, and always proud indeed if we could set forth a new idea or show a superior method. What we like most to talk about we like best to read about. This is true of all farmers, I think. And we venture to say the department most popular with our readers is Our Country Contributors. We have made a suggestion to the Contributor Editor which he has graciously favored. It is that our readers who have kept records for the past year send in a statement of the past year's business on their farms. In this connection we wish also to direct attention to the editorial in this issue entitled "Put the Farm on a Business Basis." Read it, then turn to the Country Contributors department and see what its editor has to offer you.

Seed Time is Near at Hand

Seed, soil and cultivation are the principal elements in the production of crops. It is up to you, Mr. Farmer, to make your soil as suitable for your crops as you can. A good seed bed, abundantly supplied with plant food, should be provided, by all means. If you can not make your soil as rich in fertility as you would like to have it, overlook nothing in your power to make it as fertile as you can. The less fertility your soil possesses the more necessary it becomes to put the seed bed in a perfect condition. Texture, temperature and moisture must all be considered and your work planned accordingly.

The quality of the seed you plant or sow is of utmost importance. A plant which grows from a poor seed is no better than a weed. Far better not to plant it at all. You can not raise a thoroughbred cow from scrub parents. You can not produce a powerful horse from a weak sire and dam. You can not have heavy-yielding plants, no matter what your soil and cultivation, unless the germs of the seeds you sow have in them the hereditary capacity for heavy production.

In our next issue will be an article on Seed, Soil and Cultivation which will be well worth your while to study. It will help you.

A Bushel of Wheat and a Bag of Flour

Here's something to think about: The average bushel of wheat is turned into four products—high-grade or "patent" flour, low-grade flour, middlings or shorts, and bran. In October, 1911, a bushel of wheat, for which the farmer received 97.8 cents, was converted into flour. The patent flour made from it retailed for \$1.038. The low-grade flour, middlings and bran from that same bushel sold wholesale for 32.6 cents. Total value of manufactured products, \$1.364, or 38 per cent increase over cost price. In 1906 the price paid for a bushel of wheat was 56.1 cents. The patent flour retailed for 76.9 cents. The byproducts wholesaled for 23.2 cents. Total for all, \$1.001, an increase of 80 per cent over cost of the wheat.

No matter what the price paid to the farmer, the slack is taken up between producer and consumer. The question is, should not prices to producers be at least as stable as the prices to consumers?

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING



4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL WHEELS \$8.95
With Rubber Tires \$18.45. Year Wheels Rebuilt \$10.50.
I make wheels 4 to 12 in. tread. Tops, \$6.50; Shafts, \$2.10; Repair Wheels, \$5.95; Axles \$2.25; Wagons Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 616 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio

SWEET CLOVER

The new pasture and forage clover. Equal to alfalfa in productiveness. Sample seed and circular giving directions for growing mailed free on request. Also copy of our large illustrated catalogue of Farm and Garden Seeds. Ask for it. **IOWA SEED CO.** Dept 50 Des Moines, Iowa

FLORIDA Fruit, Vegetable and Stock Farm Land. Peace River region. Low price. Joins own big farms. Help wanted.
FARWELL & SONS, 70 Fennell St., Dubuque, Iowa

LANDOLOGY

A magazine giving the FACTS in regard to the land situation. 3 months' trial subscription. If for a home or investment you are thinking of buying good farmland, simply write me a letter marking it "Personal" and say "Mail LandoLOGY and all particulars free." Address: **LOYD M. SHINNER, Gen. Mgr.** Sidermore Land Co., 32 Hall Ave., Marinette, Wis.

35 BUSHEL PER ACRE
was the yield of WHEAT

160 ACRES
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

On many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bushels for flax. J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres which will realize him about \$4,000. His wheat weighed 66 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre. Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada. Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Canadian Government Agent.

G. W. Bird,
215 Traction Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Get Your Canadian Home From the Canadian Pacific**The Home Maker**

W E will make you a long time loan—you can move on the land at once—your Canadian farm will make you independent and

We Give You 20 Years to Pay

Rich Canadian land, \$11 to \$30 per acre—one-twentieth down, balance in 19 payments, with interest at 6 per cent. Long before final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself.

We Lend You \$2000**For Farm Improvements Only**

No other security than the land. You are given twenty years to pay with interest at 6%. In case of approved land purchaser, we advance live stock to the value of \$1,000 on a loan basis.

Or if you want a place already established, you will find one on our Ready-Made-Farm. All planned by our experts, and our service and advice is yours free.

This Great Offer Is Based On Good Land

Finest on earth for general mixed farming—irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Located on or near railway. The famous Canadian West has magnificent soil, good climate, churches, public schools, good markets, good hotels, unexcelled transportation—and 20 years to pay. Time is precious. Write today.

E. L. THORNTON, Colonization Agent
Canadian Pacific Railway
Colonization Department
112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns. Ask for information on industrial and business openings.

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

No. 5

"Upon the the organization of rural interests depends the future of agricultural life, and upon the future of rural life depends American civilization. Organization is the cure for impoverishment of rural life. Organization of rural population is essential."—Dr. T. N. Carver. And we call upon the whole country to put forth, if it can, a better plan for successful, profitable and permanent organization than that of the Farmers Society of Equity.

Our lawmakers seem to be law crazy. Congressmen and legislators want to make a "showing" and fear

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued on Page 5)

American Live Stock Values

W E ARE afraid people are prone to make extravagant figures, but as we propose to use the following only by way of illustration, their exactness does not matter so much. Comparatively speaking, they are no doubt correct. The figures are given as the annual report of a prominent business company that is considered reliable. The report shows that live stock on the farms of the United States has increased in value during the last twelve months no less than \$443,758,000. The total value of all classes of farm animals reaches the immense sum of \$5,596,024,000. Of this total, horses are worth \$2,185,555,000; mules, \$520,330,000; milch cows, \$1,032,960,000. The total value above given represents 50 per cent more than all the money in circulation in this country, and is nearly equal to all the deposits in all the national banks now in existence. The increase in value during the last twelve months is seven times as great as the total lumber production, and three and a half times more than the yearly production of the gold and silver mines of the United States.

The above figures and comparisons are not ours, but we take them from what is considered a reliable source. How do they comport with the everlasting official declarations that the farmers are not raising enough stock? True, these figures are values and not numbers. If it is true that the numbers have diminished, while the values have increased, it certainly proves that price is more important to the farmers than quantity, and those who are continually urging greater production with no provision for greater demand and better marketing are not the friends of the farmers nor of the consumers either, for, no matter how much the price to farmers is reduced, the price to consumers is as high as ever.

This brings to our minds the Lever bill, which has recently passed both houses of Congress and may be a law before this goes to press. It appropriates unconditionally \$10,000 to each state, a total of \$480,000. In addition to that it appropriates \$600,000 for the coming year, with a yearly increase of \$600,000 for the next seven years, to be distributed among the states on a basis of rural population,

provided each state appropriates a sum equal to the amount it is thus to receive from the government. After seven years the bill provides a permanent yearly appropriation of \$4,800,000 to be distributed in the same way.

This is practically hiring, bribing, the states to tax their people. The government will give the states a sum of money if the states will add an equal amount to the taxes now required to be paid by their people! And what is it all for? To teach the farmers how to farm and how to raise more stock. They already raise more stuff than they can sell at home, and great quantities are annually sent abroad. But here is the point: If more is raised the farmers will get less for it, and to assist in that accomplishment the gates have been thrown wide open to allow foreign nations to pile their stuff upon ours so as to force our prices lower and lower; not the prices charged the users—the market gamblers will attend to that—but the prices the farmers are to receive.

All public funds must be drawn from the people. This bill, therefore, compels the people to pay thousands of "experts" to teach farmers things the farmers in many cases know better than the "experts" do, and somebody else does the hiring!

And again: If the farmers' live stock has increased in value more than four hundred million dollars during the past year, how has it so recently become apparent that the farmers must borrow money and that a special arrangement must be provided for them to do that in such a way as to involve their lands and homes? It is because the money suckers have already got their tentacles upon the crops that are produced, but not upon the fields that produce them. If the farmers will not organize to prevent these wrongs and the dangers that threaten them, we can't help it. If our readers will preserve these papers for their children to read fifty years hence they will then know what you fail to see now.

The remedy is in the marketing. Increase the demand for your products, or, rather, get to all the demands and supply them, and thus secure your equitable share of the wealth you create. Then you may be able to meet these unfortunate conditions that are forced upon you.

The Farmers and Money

F ARMERS need money, and they deserve it and ought to have it. Their business is that of public service, a service that is supposed to be paid for, and it is one the world could not do without. If that service or the products of the farmer's labor are properly paid for, why should the farmer have to look to some other source for the money he needs? It is better to reason these matters out than it is to jump to conclusions.

It seems to be the conclusion now among the ruling classes that the farmers must borrow money. From whom are they to borrow it? Who has a surer way of making money than the farmers? Who creates more wealth than they? "Come now and let us reason together."

In 1912 the Department of Agriculture figured that the annual gold production of the United States was \$92,989,000 and the annual production of silver was \$63,761,000. That's lots of money, isn't it? But the United States is not the only country that produces gold. The same authority says the annual gold production of the entire world is \$474,333,268. That's some money, for a fact. But miners are not money lenders. If they were, would the farmers need to borrow money from them? The same authority tells us that, while the miners were digging all this gold and silver

out of the earth, the poultry of the United States created for the American farmers wealth to the amount of \$570,000,000! Just the poultry! More than all the gold produced in all the world! Now who should lend or borrow money—the gold and silver miners or the poultry raisers? But stop. The same great official department declares that the poultry and other farm products, the wealth created by the farmers in 1913, was more than ten billion dollars. We do not know how much gold and silver were produced last year, but it was not more than that quoted above, and our farmers last year produced more than twenty times as much value as all the gold miners of the world!

Now, if the farmers need to borrow money it is because they do not get what belongs to them. That they do not is a fact all must admit. But would an extra chance to borrow make it any better for them? The reason they do not get their own is that there are absorption systems, marketing and otherwise, that gather in the money before it gets from the consumers of the farm stuff to the producers of it. The consumers pay it all right, and more than they ought to pay, but the toll gates between the farms and the kitchens gather it in and pile it up on the side. Thence it is drawn in by the suction pumps of accumulation and is rapidly absorbing the entire wealth of the country. And these absorption powers are organized. We

need not refer to the marketing boards of trade and the business controlling Wall street and other exchanges, but there now seems to be a National Association of Credit Men, and it is they that have originated and are urging the attractive but dangerous rural credit scheme. The wealth absorbers have a successful marketing pull on the products of the farm, but as yet they have been unable to draw upon the farms themselves. But now

"groups of farmers are to be authorized to mortgage their lands, with power to issue bonds to raise funds from distant money markets," the bonds to be additional suction pumps to draw on the lands as well as the marketing system now draws on the land's products. Farmers, change the marketing system. Get the benefit of the wealth you create and then you won't need to pawn your homes to Wall street.

Put the Farm on a Business Basis

I F EVERY FARMER would open a book account with his farm, putting his farming operations on the same business basis which the grocer provides for his store, or the banker for the bank, or the miller for his mill, three years would see a vast change taking place in the agricultural world.

The task is not at all a difficult one. True, a simplified system of farm book-keeping must be adopted. But the boy, or the girl, or the wife will enjoy the task of "keeping books." Not only will they enjoy it, but nothing will ever occur to create more real interest in the farm, and all work connected therewith, than the knowledge of just what is being gained, or lost, made or wasted on the farm.

A good way to start is to put the farm on a stock-share basis. Take an inventory of everything at cash value. Suppose the farm contains 200 acres, worth \$100 per acre. The equipment, consisting of animals and machinery, is worth say \$3,000. There you have a capital stock of \$23,000, which can be divided into 230 shares at \$100 per share. Give John 50 shares, Andrew 50 shares, wife 50 shares, daughter 30 shares and you have 50 shares for yourself. Then keep an account with each department on the farm—the dairy, poultry, grain and hay, live stock, orchard and garden, etc. A simple account is sufficient—one that will show how much time and expense was given to each department and how much it yielded in returns. At the end of each month, or each quarter, as preferred, make up a monthly or quarterly statement. At the end of the year make up an annual statement and take a new inventory. After allowing for the expenses, and providing for expenditures for the coming year, paying the firm 3 per cent

interest on capital invested (in this case it would be \$23,000), then see if you can pay yourself and family current wages for your labor, and any dividends on your shares.

What benefit will all this be? It will make you watch each feature of your farming with greater care. It will show you many a place where you are wasting time, donating labor and losing money where it is not at all necessary. It will induce you to work into those lines for which your farm is best adapted. It will arouse new enthusiasm, ambition and determination to make the farm pay better, year after year. It will create a deeper interest in your work day by day, for the books will show you as nothing else can the value of time and thoroughness. It will make your boys get right down to business and dig to make those shares of theirs pay dividends, and to make a fine showing in the departments over which they have charge. Don't you know that one great reason why boys leave the farm for the business world is their desire, just as deep and as strong as your own, to have charge of something and make a showing? To test their ability to do things and make the doing pay? Give them a business chance and see what happens. It will encourage wife and daughter to carry their end of the load with greater faith and hope and cheerfulness. They will, naturally, have charge of the poultry department and an interest in the dairy. No one will be more eager than they to watch the leaks, the wastes and to make everything count, so the monthly, quarterly and annual balances will grow larger and larger and their "shares" in the business will be paying them dividends, their work paying wages.

Farming is a business. Treat it as such and it will become a far more profitable vocation.

Intensive Farming not the Best

T HAT the American type of farming needs large areas and that modern machinery, with the use of more horses and fewer men, has made the small farm an efficient unit, are conclusions of the Department of Agriculture, which has recently completed a farm-management survey in the corn belt.

The states in the corn belt were chosen because they excel almost all other regions in wealth of farm products. On rich soil with ample rainfall, a system of agriculture is found that is unequaled as an example of the expansive type of farming. This type is developed on the basis of the farm work horse as the means of motive power. Data from 700 farms in this rich area have been taken as a basis, and, although this represents a relatively small portion of the farms of the United States.

In the region studied the owners made good profits. In addition the operators had a house to live in and those products which the farm furnished toward their living. The landlords, on the average, received 3.5 per cent. on their investments. Assuming that the year in which this study was made was a normal one, a labor income of \$870 to the operator, whether owner or tenant, and a return of 3.5 per cent. on the capital invested may be expected.

The farmers making the lowest labor incomes are on big farms, who fail through inefficient management. Poor crops, low prices for products sold, poor stock, failure to work and unused capital are the main causes contributing to their failure. Modern machinery, with the use of more horses and fewer men, has made the farm of less than 100 acres in this region an inefficient unit. In the corn belt states the family-size farm is the most desirable. It provides work for the farmer and his sons and permits the best use of men, horses and machinery.

All the farmers in the regions studied are following the same general expansive system of agriculture, developed on the basis of maximum product per man. Within this system two important types are found. One is the crop form where 50 per cent. or over of the total farm receipts are derived from the sale of grain. The other type is the livestock farm, where the farmer markets his crops largely through hogs, horses and beef cattle. The number of men following each type vary greatly in different years according to the relative price of cattle and hogs. However, in the present farm investigations, the livestock men had a larger area and more cattle and were receiving a much higher labor income.

Recklessness of Those Who Govern

(Continued From Page 3)

their people will not be impressed with them unless they accomplish something—secure the enactment of laws. During the sitting of the sixtieth Congress there were presented before it 39,505 bills and resolutions, and 646 of them were enacted or adopted. The sixty-first Congress had 44,867 bills before it and 882 of them became laws. The sixty-second Congress had 38,574 bills before it and passed 716 of them. The present Congress is the sixty-third and what it will do remains to be seen.

The number of private laws enacted by the American Congress is almost a matter of unbelief, and a knowledge of it will certainly amaze the common people. Private laws are for the benefit of individuals, or possibly to legalize some transaction concerning which there is doubt as to its legality. They are not public acts and are not for the benefit of the public, but they are often harmful in their public effects. Not so many private laws are enacted now as there used to be. The fifty-ninth Congress had before it 34,879 bills and resolutions. Of these were enacted 692 public and 6,248 private laws. The writer of this article once sat in the gallery of the Senate at Washington and witnessed the adoption in a few hours of hundreds of private acts as fast as the titles could be called and without a single vote being asked for or taken. We suppose they had previously been considered and approved by a committee. But that is not the way the people expect the laws to be made, and they send representatives to Congress and senators from the states not so much to make laws as to guard the interests of the people.

And state legislatures are as profuse and inconsiderate in making laws as is the Congress. Within a single year the legislatures of the states enacted 18,719 new laws. The Michigan legislature had 981 bills before it and made 407 new laws. North Dakota had 1,280 bills and made 291 new laws. Kansas had 1,773 bills and 234 of them became laws. Iowa had 1,279 bills and resolutions and adopted 409 of them. An Iowa paper asserts that the legislature of that state actually passed amendments to laws that had long before been repealed!

But enough of this. There is not only a foolish excess of bills presented and of laws enacted, but there is a shameful extravagance in expenditure. It is seldom we have a Congress now whose expenditures fall below a billion dollars. It is foolish to say all that money is wisely expended. One item alone may well be studied—the expenditures for the army and navy. We are at peace with all the world, and there is no danger that any part of the world will attack us. Besides, there is an active world-wide movement for the abolition of war, for perpetual peace, and our own secretary of state is a successful leader therein. The nations are joining him in it and agreements are being entered into. Yet millions upon millions must be spent every year for war! Our army and navy expenses for the last fiscal year were \$244,177,000, which equals a charge of \$2.65 against every man, woman and child in the United States. Every soldier added to the army costs the people an additional \$1,300 a year. All these expenditures must be paid, and there is nobody to pay them but the people. Is it any wonder taxes are high and are still going higher? The money to meet these extravagant public expenses, county, state and national, is collected by direct taxation of the property owned by the citizen or by indirect taxation included in the higher prices that must be paid for purchased commodities because of tariffs and internal revenue.

And the rulers themselves, though chosen by the people, do not seem to be overconscientious. They get to

Don't Miss This One

A certain advertiser, whose first advertising in UP-TO-DATE FARMING is about to appear, said:


"I am going to advertise in UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I am confident it will get results. I believe your paper reaches the best farmers, because it is the only national power that is teaching and organizing farmers to get better prices for their crops. Your readers must necessarily be intelligent, business-like, practical and prosperous farmers, and I'm sure they give all the credit due UP-TO-DATE FARMING for what it is doing. They can not fail to see that it is worth more to them than all the other farm papers combined, no matter how many they read. They ought to boost UP-TO-DATE FARMING every chance they get."

Whereupon the advertiser was told that among this and the many other good things to the credit of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, this paper protected its readers by publishing only reliable advertising.

Needless to say, the advertiser referred to, like every other one in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, is reliable.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING boosters do their boosting by patronizing UP-TO-DATE FARMING advertisers.

See guarantee below.



Advertising Department

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

moving along in ruts, and generally those ruts have personal flowers strewn along them. For instance, in the early days congressmen had to go from their homes to Washington by the stage coach or other slow and expensive process. To meet that expense independent of the salary, and to make it proportionate as to distance, a law was enacted allowing congressmen 20 cents a mile from their homes for each session. Afterward came the railroad and other cheap and rapid means of travel, getting as low as 2 cents a mile. But that has never changed the congressional 20 cents a mile. In 1905 Congress adjourned—expired in fact—at noon March 4. President Roosevelt called a special session to meet at 1 o'clock on the same day. There was no time for a single member to go home and return—only an hour between the close of one Congress and the assembling of the next. Yet the congressmen were paid 20 cents per mile for a purely imaginary trip from their homes to Washington! If any one refused we will be glad to publish that fact over his own signature.

And there is now another craze, the appointment of special committees and commissions. Everything must be investigated, and commissions must be appointed to take charge of practically everything—at least to the extent of not only being burdensome, but ridiculous. And an army of "experts" must be employed to teach great things to the people. This is notably the case in the Department of Agriculture, where a free and voluntary newspaper "work shop" is evidently maintained. In addition to the bulletins and crop reports so numerous issued, some of them useful and many of them not, there go out daily hundred and thousands of newspaper articles, editorial comments on these issues, some of them simply ridiculous and on the most foolish subjects, and very few of them receive any attention from the press. Yet their preparation, printing and mailing cost thousands of dollars. But they furnish work and wages to a horde of "experts."

Now, kind reader, this is a longer editorial than usually appears in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is not at all in opposition to the government, and it is entirely nonpartisan. But these evils must be opposed to be remedied, and they must be known to be opposed. The public press is the means of public information, and the partisan press is handicapped. No matter of what party, it does not wish to offend the politicians. Neither do we, but we are working in the best interest of ALL the people, especially the great farm population, upon whom so much of

the national welfare depends, and these facts appeal to them strongly for organization, a means of acting unitedly for their own and the public good. We do not mean for them to organize for party purposes, but for the more successful management of their own affairs—to increase their ability to get the greatest possible production from their fields, orchards and gardens, and then to find all the demands for their stuff and supply those demands at prices equitable to both grower and user—the adoption of a better marketing system for the good of both producers and consumers. This is the prime reason for rural organization, but when so organized the farmers may then express themselves on the hundreds of questions that so sadly need their united influence, and the sincere honesty and progressive thought of our modern rural population—safe because it is so far removed from the official ruts that have led into so many evils. The safety of republics and the welfare of the masses are always with its common people.

Big Waste of Fertilizing Material

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT of highly valuable fertilizing material in the form of tankage and blood from the country slaughter of food animals is now wasted throughout the country districts.

Tankage, such as bones, horns, hoofs, hair, etc., contains a large percentage of nitrogen and other products used in commercial fertilizer and in the larger packing houses is carefully saved. In country killing, however, only 25 per cent of the tankage and blood is saved for fertilizer. Dried blood is perhaps the richest in nitrogen of all the organic materials used in fertilizers. Unadulterated blood, when quite dry, contains 14 per cent of nitrogen, but as obtained on the market its content varies from 9 to 13 per cent.

From the figures estimated by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, as representing the total slaughter of cattle, calves, swine and sheep in the United States, in 1912, it has been calculated that if all the materials rendered available by this slaughter had been saved and converted into tankage and dried blood, they would have produced 222,535 tons of tankage and 79,794 tons of dried blood.

The introduction of a co-operative abattoir system among American farm-

ers would result in an increased utilization of blood and tankage for fertilizing purposes. In Denmark, country killing is being practiced on a co-operative basis in small country abattoirs, and the blood is carefully preserved.

Smile Awhile

No Chance

Doctor—See to it that your husband has a shower bath every morning.
Wife—But, doctor, it is only once in a while we have a morning shower.

Pleased Everybody

"Yes, we have decided to send our daughter to the city to train her voice."
"That was just the thing to do. The neighbors will all be glad."

Same as They Used to Be

"That young Perkins stays very late when he comes to see you, Nora. Hasn't your mother said anything about it?"
"Yes, pa, she says the young men now are just like they were when you was young."

Understood the Situation

"You don't suit me at all," said the mistress to the new hired girl. "I thought you said you had worked for a lady."
"So I did, ma'am, until I came here," replied the girl.

To Economize

Small Son—Papa, didn't you say it saves money to save our clothes?
Father—Yes, my son, it is a great saving to save our clothes.
Small Son—Well, papa, I expect if I had a pony it would save lots of shoes.

An Appropriate Present

Little Girl—Papa, do you know what I am going to get you for a birthday present?
Papa—No, what is it, dear?
Little Girl—A nice shaving cup with flowers all around it.
Papa—Why dear, I've already got one like that.
Little Girl—No, you haven't. I dropped it just now.

Peace or War

Wife—Here's an article on "How to keep the world forever at peace."
Husband—What is the plan—for nobody to get married?

Got Tottery

"I understand Billix was terribly upset when the bank broke."
"Yes, I understand he lost his balance."

Kept Even

Little Country Girl—You needn't be so stuck up if you do live in town. We keep a hired man.
Little Town Girl—That's nothing. We keep a boarder.

Requires Care

"I always say what I please when I'm with my wife."
"So do I, but I'm very careful that it pleases both of us."

Doubtful Location

"Doctor, I suppose you are kept very busy now."
"Yes, I can scarcely keep track of my patients."
"I don't doubt it, for there is no telling where the dead may be buried."

Busy Days

"Where's the president of this railroad?" asked the man who called at the general offices.
"He's down in Washington, attendin' th' session o' some kind uv an investigatin' committee," replied the office boy.
"Where is the general manager?"
"He's appearin' before th' Interstate Commerce Commission."
"Well, where's the general superintendent?"
"He's at th' meetin' of th' legislature, fightin' some bum new law."
"Where is the head of the legal department?"
"He's in court, tryin' a suit."
"Then where is the general passenger agent?"
"He's explainin' t' th' commercial travelers why we can't reduce th' fare."
"Where is the general freight agent?"
"He's gone out in th' country t' attend a meetin' o' th' Grange an' tell th' farmers why we ain't got no freight cars."
"Who's running the blamed railroad, anyway?"
"The newspapers and th' legislatures."

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice



GENERAL STATEMENT of trade conditions by Bradstreet's follows: Improvement. Storms retard, but do not check expansion. Buyers held back slightly. Retail trade benefited. Stocks of winter goods reduced. Footwear and coal note chief activity. Industrial capacity expanding. Three-quarter time or better against half time six weeks ago. Steel, textiles, coal, rubber goods and brass and copper finishing note activity. Collections fair to slow. Securities dull on reactions. Money easy, but abnormal softness shows signs of passing. Winter wheat, snow-covered, promises excellently.

The country has been unusually afflicted by several storms since our last report. Excessive rains in some portions, resulting in floods; great snow storms, high wind and very cold in much of the balance of the country. Nearly every section had its share of the extreme conditions, but outside of some heavy losses from floods in the extreme west, crops and business have been benefited. The former by the covering of snow and the latter by belated winter

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on February 14, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease; X means increase.)

	Feb. 14, 1914	Change from two weeks before
	Bushels	Bushels
WHEAT	66,073,000	—1,854,000
CORN	20,813,000	X 1,004,000
OATS	27,283,000	—2,151,000
BARLEY	7,181,000	—983,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 51,009,000 bushels. This is 2,782,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 4,597,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 18,759,000 bushels on the same date, which is 392,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 7,867,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on Feb. 20, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Feb. 20, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chicago	96 3/4	96 1/4 @ 96 3/4	1.03 @ 1.08
St. Louis	93 1/2 @ 95 1/2	92 @ 94 1/2	1.05 @ 1.07 1/2
Kansas City	89 @ 90	88 1/2 @ 89 1/2	98 @ 1.02
Cincinnati			1.06 @ 1.09
New York	1.03 1/4	1.01 1/4	1.02 @ 1.11
Minneapolis—Spring wheat:			
No. 1 hard	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
No. 1 northern	93 1/4 @ 94 1/4	Two weeks before, 91 3/4 and 88 3/4 @ 90 3/4	91 3/4
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	63 3/4	66 @ 66 1/2	48 1/4 @ 49
St. Louis	66 @ 66 1/2	65 @ 65 1/2	48 1/2 @ 49
Kansas City	67 @ 67 1/2	67 @ 68	47 1/2
Cincinnati			52 @ 53
New York	70 3/4	69 3/4	58 1/4
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	41 3/4	40 1/2	33 1/4 @ 34 1/2
St. Louis	40 1/2 @ 41	40 @ 40 1/2	34 @ 34 1/2
Kansas City	40 1/4	39 1/2 @ 40	33 1/4 @ 34
Cincinnati			36 @ 37
New York			39

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on February 20, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:
Wheat—May, 94 1/4; July, 89 3/4. Two weeks before, 92 3/4 and 88 1/2 c respectively.
Corn—May, 66 3/4; July, 65 3/4. Two weeks before, 65 3/4 and 64 3/4 c respectively.
Oats—May, 40 1/4; July, 39 3/4. Two weeks before, 39c and 38 3/4 c respectively.
Winnipeg, Canada—Future wheat prices closed February 20 as follows: May, 93 3/4; July, 95 1/4. Two weeks before, 90 1/4 and 92 3/4 c respectively.

Cotton

New York, February 19.—Cash cotton closed: Middling upland, 12.35c; middling gulf, 12.20c. The price is 35c a ewt. higher than two weeks before. A year before the prices were 12.60c and 12.85c respectively.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON—BALES.

	Ending Feb. 20, 1914	Ending Feb. 13, 1914	Ending Feb. 21, 1913
For the week	222,005	284,233	187,097
For the season	12,179,120	11,958,540	11,632,055

VISIBLE SUPPLY—BALES

World's	6,053,363	6,091,855	5,458,681
American	4,413,363	4,506,855	4,260,681

The American visible decreased 137,819 bales in two weeks and the world's visible decreased 52,819 bales.

Chicago Produce Market

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	30	60	127
Tuesday	45	50	58
Wednesday	50	30	45
Thursday	25	45	74
Friday	36	20	75

Total, 5 days... 196 205 379

Market was quiet and steady at unchanged prices. Receipts were moderate, reported at 36 cars, and some of them went direct to jobbers, while others were disposed of at outside points. Only a few cars came down to team tracks and they were taken.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin, sacked triumphs, 1 car seed stock at 56c, 1 car good table stock at 60c. Rurals—1 car fancy at 72c. Bulk, Dusty Rurals—1 car at 73c.

Per bushel, bulk or sacked, Wisconsin Triumphs.
Burbanks and Kings, poor to good... 55 @ 60c
Round white... 65 @ 68c
Dusty Rurals, fancy... 70 @ 73c
Michigan, round white... 65 @ 68c
Idaho, Pearls... 80 @ 85c
Oregon, Pearls, ungraded field run... 70 @ 75c
Fancy graded, bright... 80 @ 85c

NEW POTATOES—Trade quiet. Supply is moderate.

Barrels, Bermuda, reds, No. 1	\$6.50 @ 7.00
No. 2	\$5.50 @ 6.00
Hampers, Florida, red, No. 1	2.50
No. 2	2.00 @ 2.25

The price of northern potatoes is 5c per bushel lower than two weeks before. The price of Idaho and Oregon potatoes is unchanged from two weeks before. Bermuda new potatoes are unchanged to 50c per barrel higher than two weeks before. Florida potatoes are unchanged from two weeks before.

SWEET POTATOES—Only nice, even running goods called for. Jerseys meet with fair sale and rule steady. Other eastern stock quiet. Illinois are dull and slow. Few of these are of the quality desired. They run too uneven. Any stock really common from any cause hard to sell.

Barrels, Illinois, fresh, well packed, sound and uniform... \$2.25 @ 2.50
Uneven in quality, hard to sell... 1.50 @ 2.00
Hampers, Delaware... 75
Jersey... 1.00
Some very fancy quoted a shade higher.

Illinois... 50 @ 75
Some eastern have come in badly frozen. They can not even be picked over. These are merely held for bids.
Illinois potatoes are 25c per barrel lower than two weeks before. Delaware hampers unchanged to 10c

higher than two weeks before. Jerseys are unchanged. In southwestern and western markets, Arkansas and Alabama sweet potatoes are quoted at 70c per bushel. Our market reports, referring to southern sweets, say: "Arrivals are mostly of poor quality and selling for any price obtainable. Nothing but the best stock brings quotation."

BEANS—Remain steady. Dealers report no changes, and in consequence little can be said about the market. Consignment offerings—There are none to speak of. Quotable:

Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice	\$2.05 @ 2.10
Common	\$1.75 @ 2.00

	Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
— 263,000	— 5,654,000	X 2,155,000	
X 3,817,000	X 3,051,000	X 6,962,000	
X 1,154,000	X 13,131,000	X 16,370,000	
— 187,000	X 985,000	X 3,388,000	

Red Kidneys, choice... 2.20 @ 2.90

Brown Swedish, long... 2.00

Round... 2.35

Red Kidneys are 10c per bushel lower than two weeks before. Other kinds are unchanged.

HAY—Receipts, 1,198 tons. Low and medium grades of Timothy and Prairie Hay in fair request and steady. Supply liberal. Choice grades in good demand and offerings small. Market firm.

Choice Timothy Hay	\$17.00 @ 18.00
No. 1 Timothy	15.00 @ 15.50
No. 2 Timothy	12.50 @ 13.50
Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	10.00 @ 11.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	6.00 @ 7.00

Choice Timothy Hay is \$2 per ton higher than two weeks before. Other grades from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ton higher than two weeks before. Iowa and Nebraska Prairie Hay unchanged to \$1.50 per ton higher than two weeks before.

STRAW—Rye Straw quotable at \$7.50 @ 8. Oat Straw at \$7 @ 7.50. Wheat Straw \$6.50 @ 7.

There is no change in the price of straw from two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Steady for best grades, with a quiet trade. Common and damaged corn very dull.

Per ton, Illinois Corn	\$120 @ 160
Oklahoma	100 @ 150
Damp and damaged less.	

There is no change in the price of broom corn from two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Monday	8,080	7,956	7,335
Tuesday	9,147	7,986	9,240
Wednesday	8,016	6,366	6,403
Thursday	8,745	5,972	5,877
Friday	7,704	5,475	6,522

Totals... 41,692 33,755 35,377

The feeling is easy and prices show a further decline of 1/2 @ 1/4 c for the day.

Fresh, Firsts	25 @ 25 1/4 c
Ordinary, Firsts	24 @ 24 1/2 c
Seconds	21 @ 22 c
Thirds	22 @ 23 c
Miscellaneous, cases included	24 1/2 @ 25 1/4 c
Cases returned	24 @ 24 1/4 c
Refrigerator, according to quality	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2 c

The price is about 1c per dozen lower than two weeks before.

Fruit

APPLES—Business has been somewhat on the gain since the weather has moderated. Barrel stock is selling very well and ruling firm, with an upward tendency of prices. Most kinds were quoted a shade higher. Box apples also are reported moving better, to be firm, and for some kinds prices have firmed up a little. Some prices are as follows (barrels): Jonathans, \$6 @ 7; Northern Spys, \$5.50 @ 7; Ben Davis, \$4.75; Baldwins, \$5.50 @ 5.75; Grimes Golden, \$4 @ 4.50; Greenings, \$4 @ 5.50; Kings, \$5.50 @ 5.75.

Some prices for box apples from the west:
Arkansas Black, \$2.25 @ 2.50; Rome Beauty, \$2 @ 2.25; Jonathans, \$1.75 @ 2.25; Grimes Golden, \$2 @ 2.50; Delicious, \$2.50 @ 2.75; Spitzenberg, \$2.25 @ 2.50; Ben Davis, \$1.75 @ 2.

We Wish So Too

I like your paper better and better. It is a hummer. Keep right on, Mr. Editor, telling the plain truth and the plain people will be back of you. May God hasten the time when right shall prevail. I wish every farmer in the United States could read the February 1st number and would act at once. —Amos Felts, Arkansas.

Books All Farmers Should Read

Farmers of Forty Centuries, by F. H. King. Published by Mrs. F. H. King, Madison, Wis., \$2.50. Dr. L. H. Bailey of New York, one of the world's greatest authorities on agriculture, in writing the preface to this book, says: "It is the writing of a well-trained observer who went forth to study the actual condition of agricultural peoples. The first condition of farming is to maintain fertility, which condition the oriental people have met and solved in their way, and we can profit vastly by their experience. Lessons in conservation of soils is the message Professor King brings from the far east." Professor King has written vividly and most entertainingly of farming in Japan, China and Korea, on farms which have been farmed over four thousand years, describing methods of soil and crop culture and teaching many needful and illuminating lessons on soils and their treatment, which will give every farmer who reads the book a broader knowledge of the capabilities of mother earth, as well as a knowledge of how farmers live and work in the oldest lands of civilization.



AS IT OUGHT TO BE IN EVERY FARMING COMMUNITY.

weather that helped merchants move their winter goods. Also the cold weather furnished the ice crop that it began to look as though would be a failure.

A Washington (D. C.) dispatch places the world's wheat crop of 1913 at above 4,000,000,000 bushels, which is the greatest one ever raised. The next largest was 1912, 3,759,000,000 bushels. The largest crop in the period 1891 to 1900 was 2,948,000,000 bushels in 1898. In the next ten-year period, 1901 to 1910, the greatest yield was 1910, 3,575,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop is gradually increasing, but hardly as fast as the population in wheat-eating countries increases.

Prospects for the growing crop of wheat could hardly be better—it is nearly perfect. Also every week now reduces the chance for winter damage. With such an excellent prospect for the next crop there is not much likelihood of prices being much better. The visible declined nearly two million bushels and it is lower now than at the same time last year, but is two million bushels more than two years before. The change in price is not worth noticing.

The corn visible shows a further increase, notwithstanding the short crop. This is an indication that our growers are afraid of foreign corn. We believe the fear is not well founded, because of the very small amount of corn produced in all other countries. But this is only one of those examples where a little extra supply often affects the price of a whole crop. We believe corn should be held. Prices of corn declined nearly 3 cents at Chicago, but is about unchanged in other markets.

Oats visible decreased over two million bushels and the price is a little higher than two weeks before.

Cotton is higher, potatoes are lower, with prospect of higher prices because of the storms that have interfered with shipping. Sweet potatoes some lower, beans about unchanged, but hay is sharply higher.

Advice

Wheat—We would like to advise holding it for \$1 or more, but the future price depends almost entirely on the progress of the present crop. If damaged by winter, which is getting more remote each week, the price will go up. If a bumper crop in 1914, we are very apt to see the lowest price on wheat in years. Corn—We would hold it. Oats—We would hold it. Cotton—Market gradually. Potatoes—Market gradually. Hold some for later marketing. Hay—Market gradually.

The following tells the balance of the market story:



To Bring Seller and Buyer Together



This department is exclusively for producers and handlers of farm produce, grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, poultry, etc. :: :: ::

This department is instituted to enable farmers to sell at the right time and place, and to reliable customers; to help you get the real worth of your crops, your rightful share of the consumer's dollar—therefore do not do any marketing without first consulting with our market experts. If you want to obtain the highest prices, report your crops on the blank below and get the benefit of our advice and service.

Crop Report

Crop Report of.....

P. O. Co. State.....

For and in consideration of the services to be rendered by the National Clearing House of the F. S. E., I hereby report the following crops, which I can furnish in car-lot quantities, and I agree to co-operate with headquarters in preparing and marketing same to best advantage:

Kind of Crop	No. Cars	Grade or Variety	When Ready	Sacks, Boxes or Barrels	The Home Price Now

Date.....1914.....

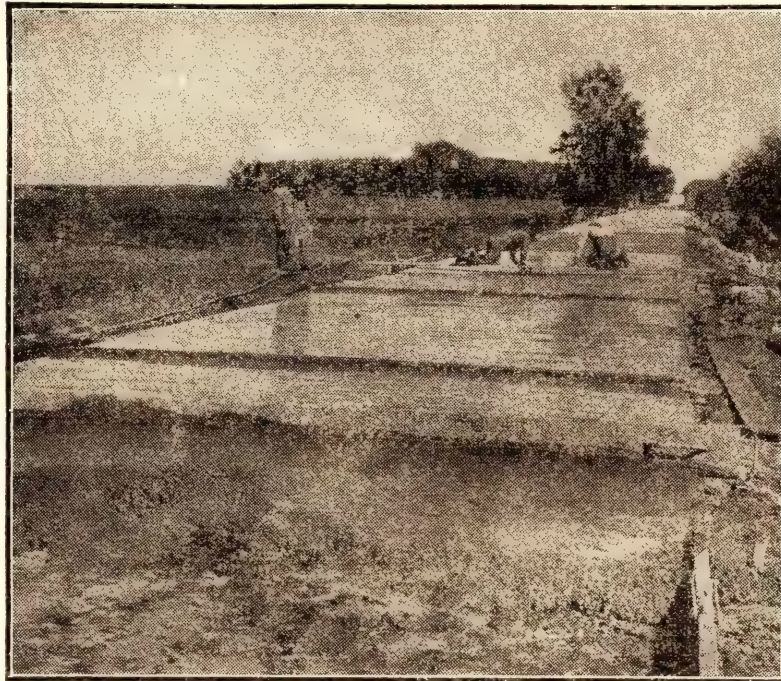
Signature.....

Are you a member of the Farmers Society of Equity?.....

The Farmers and the Good Roads Problem

IN Eastern Pennsylvania certain portions of that historic highway known as "Old York Road" are still controlled by turnpike companies, and the tollgate continues to be a respected institution. A company controlling about two miles of this old road, over which Washington and the continental army marched at various times, has had a profitable investment, paying from 7 to 8 per cent. dividends. In by-gone days another section of turnpike leading into Old York Road paid its owners as high as 12 per cent. Good stone and gravel pits made the maintenance of this road comparatively easy, and the much-talked-about patrol system was established many years ago. Always there were men at work cracking stone by hand and putting it into such depressions and washouts as occurred. But in spite of its solid bed and constant supervision, the road is going to pieces, as does the average road when subjected to automobile traffic. The rapidly revolving tires disperse the rock-dust or binding material in clouds, and the stones, upon exposure, are ripped out and hurled aside. The situation is akin to that in every rural community and farmers are up against a problem. They must decide whether they will submit to bad roads, pay excessive annual maintenance charges or pay for a road so solid that it will never get out of repair. In many localities farmers have dismissed the first two propositions as impossible and they are building durable roads. And some of them believe it is better to do this by local taxation rather than to have the state take over and control the roads, thus depriving them of the right to say what type of road shall be built. Farmers defeated the recently proposed 50-million dollar bond issue in Pennsylvania. They wanted the opportunity to build roads that would not be utterly destroyed long before state or county bonds should mature. In Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania, both state and local communities are turning to the concrete road as the solution of their problem and with excellent results. Taking a 16-foot concrete road as a basis, highways of this character have cost on the average about \$12,000 per mile, while maintenance costs have been practically nothing. For example, in Bellefontaine, Ohio, a concrete road put down twenty years ago has cost less than \$25 per mile per year for maintenance, while the average maintenance cost of macadam roads in five eastern states in 1912 exceeded \$800 per mile per year. The farmer, in adopting concrete, has figured the matter in this way: A road is an investment. The most conservative estimate of maintenance cost on macadam per mile per year would be certain to reach \$300 if the road is subject to motor-driven traffic and kept passable at all seasons. An equally conservative estimate for construction is \$6,000 per mile. The \$300 maintenance cost represents interest on \$6,000 at 5 per cent., thus making the real investment \$12,000 per mile, or the cost of a indestructible concrete road. Maintenance costs on 500 miles of concrete road would, at the expiration of seven years, be only \$37,500. In the case of macadam, basing costs on New York and New Jersey figures for 1912, repair costs would reach the enormous total of \$1,350,000. Where concrete roads are very narrow, say 9 feet wide, and have a dirt road at the sides, they could be built for \$7,500 per mile. Maryland has built excellent concrete roads of standard width for less than \$12,000 per mile.

It is upon the above economic basis that farmers are beginning to look at the road question.



Constructing a Typical 16-Foot Concrete Road Near Mason City, Ia.

But aside from moderate first cost and practically negligible maintenance costs, the popularity of the concrete road is rapidly growing in rural communities due to the experience of those who have used it. For the farmer it is the ideal highway. Described briefly, the building of a concrete road consists of putting a wet and mushy mass of Portland cement, sand and stone in the center of a highway, where it hardens into imperishable rock. The accompanying illustrations give a very good idea of the building of a road and its appearance when finished. The first picture shows the construction of a concrete road near Mason City, Iowa. The concrete has been placed between rigidly staked side forms. The road is then troweled with wooden floats. The view of the finished road in Maryland shows its admirable surface. This type of road appeals especially to the farmer and his family, because it provides them at all seasons with an excellent place to walk as well as a thoroughfare for vehicles. It is a fact that in Wayne county, Michigan, children go to and from school on roller skates over the wonderful concrete roads of that locality. Horses never slip or fall upon these roads and will draw twice or three times their accustomed load. In Wayne county one farmer has driven an unshod horse over the concrete roads for a long period of time without injury to the animal. It is needless to say torrential rains cannot wash through these roads. The water must go over or under them. Another especially good feature of the concrete road is its freedom from dust as well as

mud. Whenever farmers have used these roads they are enthusiastic in their commendation, not only because of their great durability and low maintenance cost, but because in every sense they represent the ideal highway and, therefore, the solution of the road problem as it applies to rural communities.

THE EFFECT OF GOOD ROADS ON LAND VALUES

THE direct effect that changing bad roads into good roads has upon land value and the general economic welfare of a community is shown in several concrete illustrations gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Department has issued a statement on the subject, based upon a mass of information gathered by the Office of Public Roads, which is making a special study of the economic effect of road improvement in the country. According to the data gathered, where good roads replace bad ones, the values of farm lands bordering on the roads increase to such an extent that the cost of road improvement is equalized, if not exceeded. The general land values, as well as farm values, show marked advances, following the improvement of roads.

Among the illustrations cited by the Department are the following:

In Lee county, Virginia, a farmer owned 100 acres between Ben Hur and Jonesville, which he offered to sell for

\$1,800. In 1908 this road was improved and, although the farmer fought the improvement, he has since refused \$3,000 for his farm. Along this same road a tract of 188 acres was supposed to have been sold for \$6,000. The purchaser refused the contract, however, and the owner threatened to sue him. After the road improvement, and without any improvement upon the land, the same farm was sold to the original purchaser for \$9,000.

In Jackson county, Alabama, the people voted a bond issue of \$250,000 for road improvement and improved 24 per cent. of the roads. The census of 1900 gives the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at \$4.90 per acre. The selling value at that time was from \$6 to \$15 per acre. The census of 1910 places the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at \$9.79 per acre, and the selling price is now from \$15 to \$25 per acre. Actual figures of increased value following road improvement are shown.

As the roads in no way affect soil fertility or quality of the farm, advances are due essentially to the decrease in the cost of hauling produce to market or shipping point. Farms are now regarded as plants for the business of farming, and any reduction in their profits through unnecessarily heavy costs for hauling on bad roads naturally reduces their capitalization and values. With reduced costs for hauling, profits are increased; with the result that the farm plant shows satisfactory earnings on a higher capital value.

The automobile also has begun to be an important factor in increasing rural values where good roads are introduced.

Immigration is particularly marked where road conditions are favorable; in fact, the figures of the Department seem to indicate that good roads indirectly increase the demand for rural property; and the price of farm land, like that of any other commodity, is ruled by the relations between demand and supply.

GOOD ROADS IN CONGRESS

CONGRESS has the roads question under thorough discussion. From the committee on roads of the House a bill was passed with considerable expedition, for it had been drafted quite skilfully in order to obtain a great amount of support from the thickly populated states. Two courses of action are left to the states in availing themselves of roads appropriations from the central source. A state can employ its quota of the \$25,000,000, the distribution of which is based upon population and rural free delivery routes, in the construction and maintenance of whatever roads may be determined upon by its Highway Department in co-operation with the Secretary of Agriculture. The national government would bear one-half the cost, but no construction shall commence "until the portion of the cost thereof which is to be provided otherwise than by the United States has been made available." The other plan which a state may adopt is the original Shackleford roads-rental plan for rural free delivery routes, with the highways divided into classes a, b and c—\$60, \$30 and \$15 per mile.

While the measure commanded much discussion in the House, it is a certainty that it will receive even greater attention in the Senate, which has a tendency to pass upon all measures of a substantial expenditures character more carefully than is usually the case in the popular branch of the government.



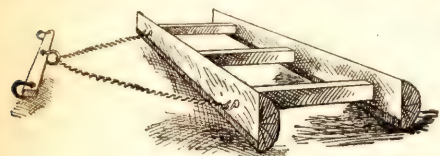
A 12-Foot Concrete Road at Whitehall, Md.

Spring the Proper Time to Work Roads

IT is a great mistake to put off working roads until August or September, according to road experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The roads should be worked when the soil is damp so as to make the soil bake when it dries out. If the roads are worked when they are dry, it takes more power to draw the machine and besides dry earth and dust retain moisture and quickly rut after rains. The use of clods, sods, weeds or vegetable matter in building earth roads should be avoided because they also retain moisture.

If the working of the roads is deferred until the latter part of the summer when the surface is baked dry and hard, they are not only difficult to work, but the work is unsatisfactory when done. Earth which is loose and dry will remain dusty as long as the dry weather lasts, and then turn to mud as the rains begin. By using the road machine in the spring while the soil is soft and damp, the surface is more easily shaped and soon packs down into a dry, hard crust, which is less liable to become dusty in summer and muddy in winter.

Repairs to roads should be made when needed and not once a year after crops are laid by. Because of its simplicity, efficiency, and cheapness, the split-log drag or some similar device is destined to come into more and



The King Road Drag

more general use. With the drag properly built and its use well understood, the maintenance of earth and gravel roads become a simple and inexpensive matter. Care should be taken to make the log so light that one man can lift it with ease, as a light drag can be drawn by two medium sized horses and responds more readily to various methods of hitching and the shifting position of the operator than a heavier one. The best material for the drag is a dry cedar log, though elm, walnut, box elder or soft maple are excellent. Oak, hickory or ash are too heavy. The log should be from seven to ten feet long, and from eight to ten inches in diameter. It should be split carefully as near the center as possible and the heaviest and best slab chosen for the front. When the soil is moist, but not sticky, the drag does the best work. As the soil in the field will bake if plowed wet, so the road will bake if the drag is used on it when it is wet. If the roadway is full of holes or badly rutted the drag should be used once when the road is soft and slushy.

The earth road can best be crowned and ditched with a road machine and not with picks and shovels, scoops, and plows. One road machine with a suitable power and operator will do the work of many men with picks and shovels, and in addition will do it better. If the road is composed of fine clay or soil it will sometimes pay to resurface it with soil which has sand or gravel mixed with it. This method is now in successful use in Clarke County, Georgia.

Storm water should be disposed of quickly before it has had time to penetrate deeply into the surface of the road a crown or slope from the center road. This can be done by giving the to the sides. For an earth road which is 24 feet wide the center should be not less than 6 inches nor more than 12 inches higher than the outer edges of the shoulder. The narrow road which is high in the middle will become rutted almost as quickly as one which is too flat, for the reason that

on a narrow road all the traffic is forced to use a narrow strip. Shoulders are often formed on both sides of the center, which prevents storm water from flowing into the side ditches, retaining it in the ruts and softening the roadway. These ruts and shoulders can be entirely eliminated with the road machine or split-log drag.

The width of the earth road will depend on the traffic. As a rule, 25 or 30 feet from ditch to ditch is sufficient if the road is properly crowned. Ordinarily the only ditches needed are those made with the road machine which are wide and shallow. Deep narrow ditches wash rapidly, especially on steep slopes. The earth road should not be loosened, dug up, or plowed up any more than is absolutely necessary. It should be gradually raised, not lowered; hardened, not softened.

GOLD IN GRAVEL

When I first came to Ramsey County, North Dakota, I was very favorably impressed with the fertility of the soil here, and the vast fields of waving grain tempted me to seek "fortune" here. But I observed that here and

there were small knolls that received the same tillage and seed year after year as the rest of the field, and never netted a profit but stole from the returns of the fertile acres. Being a renter I found this spring that I had one of these knolls to farm. I pretended that I was going to follow the old custom, plowing and dragging this knoll when I plowed and dragged the field for wheat. But when I came with the drill I left it out and dragged it again when the wheat was dragged. On the 25th of May I disced this knoll shallow but thoroughly and dragged it down smooth, after which I seeded white beans with a drill 30 inches apart, using 40 pounds to the acre. When up they were dragged lightly, cultivated twice in the early part of the growing season and were then left to themselves, as I did not have more time to "waste" on them. When the leaves had turned yellow I took my family out with me, and we soon had them pulled and laid in windrows. When dry I put them in five-foot stacks (roots toward the center) and left them thus until steady frost. On a sunny day I placed them on a swept frozen road and threshed them out with four horses hitched to a disc harrow, after which I cleaned them with a fanning mill which left them almost ready for market (only a few being discolored). They yielded at the rate of 10 bushels at \$2.00 per bushel, while

the wheat yielded 12 bushels at 75 cents per bushel. Raising white beans on gravel knolls is like getting money from home.—D. P. Madson, Crary, North Dakota.

A DRYLANDER'S MOST PROFITABLE CROP ON THE PLAINS

I came as a dryland pioneer to these plains in the spring of 1910. I had harvested four crops thus far. Last year it was very dry and we do not irrigate where I live.

This year my most paying crop was from a strip of 8 acres of ground sown to winter wheat of Turkey Red variety.

I shall outline the work done on the soil, the full cost of labor and the results.

The 8 acres of ground were broken on April 6, 1912, by a steam plow. This breaking was immediately followed by plow, disc and harrow. The ground was harrowed at intervals after every shower, and on August 15, 1912, was seeded to winter wheat, 40 pounds of seed being used per acre. After seeding, it was again harrowed. It made a fairly good stand that fall.

This wheat was harvested on July 28, 1913, and when threshed, yielded 28½ bushels per acre. There was no rain in heading and filling time, and but for stored moisture, and cool nights, the grain would have wilted. Spring wheat in the same vicinity made from 3 to 7 bu. per acre.

Below is an itemized account of expenditure and profit:

Plowing 8 acres at \$4 per acre	\$32.00
Seed 40 lbs. per acre for 8 acres	
at 80c per bu.....	4.26
Double discing at \$1 per acre..	8.00
Planking at 25c per acre.....	2.00
Harrowing 4 times at 25c per acre	8.00
Seeding at 40c per acre.....	3.20
Cutting and twine at \$1 per acre	8.00
Threshing of 228 bus. wheat at 6c per bu.....	13.68

Total expense\$79.15

Yield of 8 acres of 28½ bu. per acre, 228 bu.

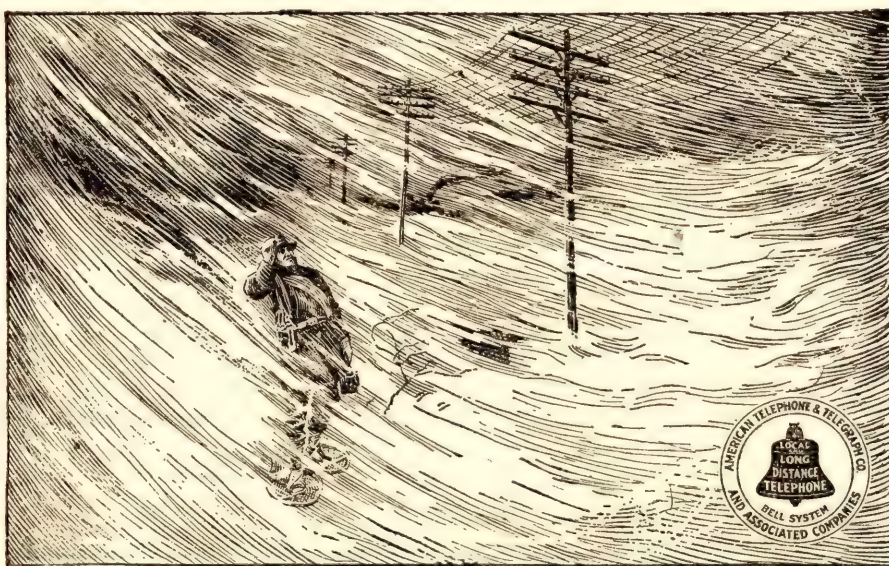
For this grain I am getting 80c per bu.

My field netted me \$182.40, less \$79.15—\$103.25 clear gain.

I did all the work with my own team with the exception of the plowing. I have allowed excellent wages for myself and team, and yet have a neat little margin of profit in a year so dry that many failed to make wages at all. These facts convince me that winter wheat on summer followed with stored moisture will be one of the safest crops in these parts.—Robert J. Holland, Montana.

RIBBON CANE SYRUP

I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two years and like it fine. I got up eight subscribers for it which was a very easy job. My most profitable crop: I ordered one gallon of seed of Texas seeded ribbon cane, a cane that is very profitable syrup cane, not a regular ribbon cane, but a cane that is raised from seed. I planted the seed on 1¼ acres of sandy soil, plowed twice. It grew 10 to 14 feet tall, the greatest cane I ever saw. When the seed got ripe I stripped first, and cut the heads off to save for seed, and made the cane into as good a syrup as I ever tasted. I sold all but one barrel. I sold the syrup at 40 cents per gallon, which netted me \$198.00. Seed \$40. Total \$238. Then planted the stubble to oats which made 47 bushels, which I sold at 40 cents per bushel, or \$8.80, making a total of \$256.80 on 1¼ acres of land for one year. This is the best yield I ever made, though the cane will make up to 600 gallons per acre. The seed cost about \$1.00 per gallon. I make the most out of truck crops. Let all the readers give their experiences. I feel that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is doing a great deal of good and I think all farmers should patronize a real farm paper.—Lon Wilson, Drummond, Okla., Box 55.



The Spirit of Service

WHEN the land is storm-swept, when trains are stalled and roads are blocked, the telephone trouble-hunter with snow shoes and climbers makes his lonely fight to keep the wire highways open.

These men can be trusted to face hardship and danger, because they realize that snow-bound farms, homes and cities must be kept in touch with the world.

This same spirit of service animates the whole Bell telephone system. The linemen show it when they carry the wires across mountains and wilderness. It is found in the girl at the switchboard who sticks to her post despite fire or flood. It inspires the leaders of the telephone forces,

who are finally responsible to the public for good service.

This spirit of service is found in the recent rearrangement of the telephone business to conform with present public policy, without recourse to courts.

The Bell System has grown to be one of the largest corporations in the country, in response to the telephone needs of the public, and must keep up with increasing demands.

However large it may become, this corporation will always be responsive to the needs of the people, because it is animated by the spirit of service. It has shown that men and women, co-operating for a great purpose, may be as good citizens collectively as individually.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

Business Methods as Money Savers

By W. Clement Moore

FARMER BLAKE was plainly worried.

"See here, Alice," he said to his wife. "I have just received a bill from Merke, the miller, for a ton of wheat bran bought last April. I am sure I paid that bill."

"We'll look over our papers, John, and see," said his wife, nervously, for she had a horror of unpaid bills.

And look they did. The desk was rifled from top to bottom and papers were strewn over the entire sitting room floor, but all to no avail. The receipt could not be found, and the bill was paid over again. Three months later the missing receipt was found in one of John's vest pockets, and there was another flurry and worry between John and the miller to straighten the matter out.

Well, there's a way to prevent such things.

Just a little bit of system is necessary on the farm as much as in any other line of business. And, as a rule, it is so much easier to do things the right way.

For instance, the filing of bills and receipts may be easily done in two or three very simple ways.

First, you may buy an indexed letter file (like the one shown in the illustration), at almost any stationery store for twenty-five or fifty cents, and it will hold all the bills and receipts you are likely to get in a year, or perhaps two or three.



FIG. 1

The way to file them, of course, is to put all bills received from people by whose name begins with A, as Adams, Archers, Allen, etc., under the index letter A. Those beginning with B, under B, etc.

When your file is full, you may take all of the bills out from each index, a bunch at a time and put them on a large upright file, with a piece of pasteboard on which you have marked the filing letter placed on the top of each bunch as you take them from the file. In this way one file will last many years, or you can label your files on the back (as shown) and get a new file every year or so. With such a system, if a person sends you a bill in 1913 for something which you bought in 1910, you would simply take down the 1910 file and turn to the letter with which his name begins and find the receipt if it had been paid. None of John's trouble there.

Figure 2 shows how the bills may be taken out when the file is full and placed on an upright file, and Fig. 3 shows how to label each file when new ones are bought.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Another good plan for filing letters, receipts and bills, is one that will cost nothing and can be very neatly arranged by the bright school boy or girl on the farm, your son or daughter—if you cannot spare the time.

Select a box of thin wood or heavy cardboard, about 5x9x12 inches in size.

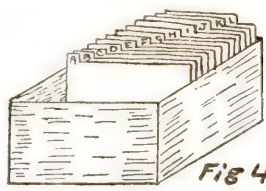


Fig. 4

Next cut 26 pieces of white cardboard, 5 1/2 by 9 inches each in size, and cut the strip indicated by the dotted line in the drawing A away, leaving an index tab as shown in illustration B. On the next strip leave an index space twice as wide, etc., until the sheet requires no cutting away at

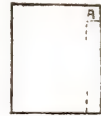


Fig. A.



Fig. B.



Fig. C.

all, then start back at the beginning as you did in B. When finished place them in the cardboard box and you will have a card index file like Figure 4. You can then file your bills and receipts in the box, back of the letter where they belong.

Either of these plans will save a large amount of worry and trouble, and one of them should be adopted at once, if you are not already using a plan as good.

SOIL THAT WILL PRODUCE TREES WILL GIVE BUMPER CROPS

Every day the prices of foodstuffs are mounting. So every day the price of good farm land is soaring.

That is why today shrewd men are reclaiming "stump land." No soil could be richer. The leaves of centuries has fertilized it. Hogs, cattle,

strength to produce crops of record proportions.

Merely burning off the stumps, the brush, the hedge won't do. It won't clear the way for the plow.

Listen to the Department of Agriculture on this subject:

"It is recorded of the ostrich that when frightened it will bury its head in the sand and imagine that it is hid-



The Best Way to Rid the Land of Stumps

sheep have lived on that soil and have enriched it every day. It is practically virgin soil—rich in crop possibilities. That soil has produced towering elms, oaks, cypress. It has the native

den from the outside world because its own eyesight is cut off. It is the same way with the men who cut away and burn the brush and imagine that they have cleared the land because it looks clean. This is generally a mistake. Such land is unillable and from each stump sprouts will start and soon innumerable new bushes will be making headway. In a few years land cleared in this way will be more unsightly and expensive to clear than it was originally."

Within the last few years great improvements have been made in the manufacture of stump-pulling devices. Today, the all-steel triple-power stump puller is pulling stumps at the rate of 50 to 600 a day, with the aid of merely a man and a team.

An Iowa farmer recently interviewed said, "I consider the time and labor wasted from plowing, planting, and cultivating around a lot of stumps in the field in one season amounts to more than the time and labor it takes to pull the stumps. When I cleared every stump my increase of corn the first year more than paid for my machine and the land is worth now \$85 an acre more than it was before I pulled the stumps."

MCDERMOTT'S ALFALFA FIELD

Mr. Frank McDermott, living three miles northwest of Clinton, Ia., seeded five acres of alfalfa in August, 1912. The ground was summer fallowed throughout the season, the weeds being kept down and a good mulch retained. Four or five tons of finely ground limestone per acre were distributed and worked into the surface. At seeding time early in August the ground was thoroughly inoculated with dirt from a sweet clover patch. After the ground was frozen in the winter the field was covered with a rather thick dressing of straw manure. In the spring the straw was raked up and hauled off so that it would not be raked up with the first crop of hay. This five-acre field produced twenty-two tons of hay from the first two cuttings during the season of 1913. The third crop, which would have made at least one ton per acre, was left on the ground. When asked why he did not cut it, Mr. McDermott said that he had so much hay now that he didn't care to bother with it, and thought that he would leave the entire crop on the ground for winter protection.

A Fair Warning

The preacher visited a country home, and, as usual, a young rooster was served for dinner. Some days later he was seen coming again, when the little boy of the house hurried out and began to drive the chickens away, urging them with the warning, "Yonder comes the feller that eat your brother!"

The Marlin "Pump" Action
.22 Cal. REPEATING RIFLE

You can buy no better gun for target work and all small game up to 200 yards.

No. 20 rifle with plain finish, 15 or 25 shots, \$11.50.
 No. 29 rifle, \$9.25.

The solid top is protection from defective cartridges—prevents powder and gases from being blown back. The side ejection never lets ejected shells spoil your head and allows quick, accurate repeat shots. With simple take-down construction, removable action parts,—least parts of any .22—it is the quickest and easiest to clean. Just the gun you want! Ask any gun dealer.

The 128-page Marlin catalog will help you decide what rifle best suits your individual desires. Send 3 stamps for it today.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
 104 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

Without change of mechanism it handles .22 short, long or long-rifle cartridges perfectly. The deep Ballard rifling develops maximum power and accuracy and adds years to the life of rifles.

Wonderful GALVANIZED Steel Roofing OFFER

Fire, Water and Lightning Resistant. Practically Indestructible.

A fortunate purchase enabled us to secure a limited amount of brand new, high grade corrugated iron and galvanized steel roofing, some of which we are offering, while it lasts, for as low as \$1.25 a square of 100 sq. ft., f.o.b. cars, Chicago. This is only one example of how much we can save you on all your roofing purchases. Never before in the history of the roofing business has such a remarkable money-saving roofing offer been made. It doesn't make a bit of difference what kind or make of roofing you have in mind to buy—corrugated, iron, galvanized steel or ready roofing, rubber surfaced, pebble, marble, flint or gravel coated—we can supply your every need with just the kind you want. Write today for—

\$1.25 Per 100 Sq. Ft. Buys Best STEEL ROOFING

FREIGHT-PREPAID PRICES

and let us prove that we can save you big money on every kind of Roofing, Siding and Ceiling. We can furnish you the material necessary for re-roofing your house, barn, granary, church, residence, garage or poultry house. We can also furnish you the siding, conductor, church, eaves trough, and everything needed. METAL ROOFINGS ARE BEST and cheapest in the long run, easiest to lay, longest life, non-absorbent; fire and lightning proof; cooler in summer, warmer in winter; do not taint rain water; with ordinary care will last a lifetime.

Just another example of how hard we've smashed roofing prices this season. Never before and probably never again will you be able to buy such roofing at this price.

We Save You Money

Now is the time to send in your order for this roofing—don't delay it a single day. Even if you do not intend to use it for several months to come, send your order in now with a reasonable deposit which will protect you in your purchase, and the material will be shipped when you are ready to use it. Metal Roofings are best and cheapest in the long run, easiest to lay, longest life, non-absorbent; fire and lightning proof; cooler in summer, warmer in winter; won't taint water; with ordinary care lasts a lifetime.

Chicago House Wrecking Co.

Prominently known everywhere to the public for 20 years as the great "Price Wreckers" and now owned by the Harris Bros. Co., have decided that their best interests require that the name of the principal owners of the company be more prominently brought to the public's notice. There is no change in our business, except that the four Harris Bros. will, in the future, advertise and sell their goods, under the name of the Harris Bros. Company, instead of the Chicago House Wrecking Co.

Write Today For Free Samples—and Freight

REMEMBER, no matter what kind of roofing you are contemplating buying—corrugated steel or ready roofing—it will pay you to hold off a few days until you first get our free samples and freight prepaid prices. Just drop us a postal. We will absolutely prove to you that quality for quality, we are underselling all competition by a wide margin. You run no risk in sending us your order. Our binding guarantee, backed by this \$10,000,000 Company fully protects you. Write for free samples today.

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Prepaid Prices

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MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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YOU SAVE \$25 TO \$50

You see I sell you direct from my factory—no dealer, agent or salesman to draw profits or expenses. It's all explained in this book, together with my 30-day free trial offer, backed by a legal \$30,000 guarantee bond, etc. So just send for the book—a postal will do. DO IT TODAY.

D. T. BOHON
149 Main St., Harrodsburg, Ky.



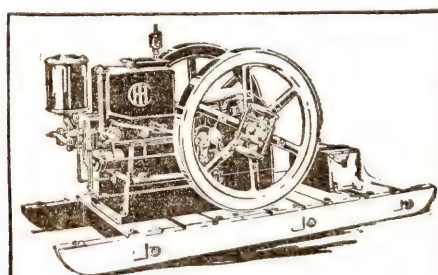
CUP ELEVATOR

Always ready for use. Placed inside the crib in the dry. Easy running, durable and strong. Elevates oats, wheat, or ear-corn, 50 bushels in three minutes.

SET IN YOUR CRIB BEFORE YOU PAY

The first successful Upright Ear Corn Elevator made—SOLD DIRECT to the Farmer. Free Catalog showing 8 styles with crib plans which save you money. Write for it today.

INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. BOX 54 MORTON, ILL.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

The First Rule of Success

(First Prize Article)

AFTER nearly fifty years on the farm, in handling all kinds of crops and animals—if I were called to lay down a rule of action which would contribute most to a farmer's success, it would refer to a matter I seldom see mentioned in literature relating to agriculture.

My iron-clad rule would be that every plant and animal should be protected from stunting or having its growth checked.

This is a basic matter and is too often overlooked. Plants as well as animals never fully recover from a setback got during their growing period.

My neighbor had a bunch of pigs—two were sold to a careful old lady—the others were allowed to run in a dry pasture where they could barely subsist, and got water from a stagnant pool. When it was time to put them up to fatten for meat for Christmas, they ate like hogs but made flesh slow. At butchering time the two raised by the careful lady were killed with them. The two weighed out 40 per cent. more meat and lard than any two of those raised in the pasture. These pigs were all of the same litter.

Another neighbor takes pride in the production of earliest plants. January weather is against plant life and hot beds need special care that tender plants may live. Even an hour's exposure at times will stunt them and in a cold spell to be shut up 12 hours too long from fresh air will result the same. So, I take the ground it is a needless risk. To avoid this and give my plants a more favorable chance, I plant later when conditions are better and keep my plants growing from the time the come up.

The results are that at transplanting time my plants are as large as his and more thrifty.

Also, my neighbor sets plants in the field very early and takes chances on frost or set back by cold. I encourage mine in the hot bed and wait for the ground to get warm and conditions right for them to flourish in meantime weaning them gently from the hot bed by gradual exposure—take up carefully with some hot bed soil attached to the roots and place them in the field so they don't know they have been moved and there is no lull in their vigorous growth.

The net results are seen in the crop—mine equally as early and ahead in quantity and quality.

We see it clearly in poultry and complaint is made they don't lay. The place to find the reason is in the treatment they had in their growing period—maybe tormented by mites, maybe exposed to foul air at their roost—maybe without water for hours on hot days. If stunted by any such means they will never be vigorous layers.

Cows of the same blood vary greatly in their yield of milk—full knowledge could trace the cause back to an over heating or brutal handling in the heiferhood of the delinquent one.

When buying a horse the first thing you try to learn is if it has ever been hurt or abused or strained or over-worked—if so, you don't expect much of it—the same stunt discount.

In the corn field every year we see the replant (2 weeks latest) catch up with the main crop and sustained observation of it through the season reveals the fact that it is nearly always the best corn. It wasn't exposed to the chill of a near frost—but came steady and vigorous from the sprout.

There is certain care and attention to the wants and requirements of every plant and animal that will increase their efficiency and value if given and be detrimental if withheld or neglect-

ed. Any careful observer of animal or plant life can see every day something that can be done to supply its needs, or change its environments in a way to encourage growth, round out the fullness of its life and increase its producing capacity. It's our failure to give proper attention to these things which very often fall short of our expectations.

Of course, we have no control over drouths or floods or windstorms—and our chance against pest and malignant disease is limited—in short the natural forces are too strong for us. But if we do all we can before and after we will realize results from our efforts.—George L. Thoern, Box 24, Handley, Tex.

Ten Acres of Poor Ground and Prosperity

(Second Prize Article)

When we came to our present home from another state in the spring of 1905, the question of the most profitable crop was among the first to be considered. We were four miles from a splendid market with a farm of ten acres of soil that had been run down by poor management until it would not produce a good crop of anything.

Having had just a little experience in berry culture, I began to inquire of the farmers and dealers, as to the prices, supply and demand.

The information obtained was that the market was well supplied with strawberries and usually with black raspberries, but that there never was enough blackberries or red raspberries. I wish to call especial attention to this, for I have learned that there are many markets throughout the country in the same condition, which affords opportunities to build up a good paying business on a very small acreage.

Our soil is a heavy clay and not very well adapted to berry culture, but we began in a small way, determined if possible to grow the crop most in demand. We studied all the information we could get but most of all we studied the crops as they grow here on our soil. We increased our plantings as we learned to handle them successfully.

Last year our berries were all somewhat damaged by a heavy frost on June 6th, yet from 1 1/4 acres of blackberries, we sold 159 bushels and 12

Special Prize Contest

WHAT DID YOU DO IN 1913?

Announcement By the Country Contributors Editor

What is your record for the year 1913? How much money did you make or lose? Are you worth more today, cash value, than you were one year ago today?

The editors just handed me a copy of an editorial to be published in this issue on "Put Your Farm on a Business Basis." I ventured the assertion that a goodly number of farmers are doing so.

"Prove it," said the editors.

So I shall.

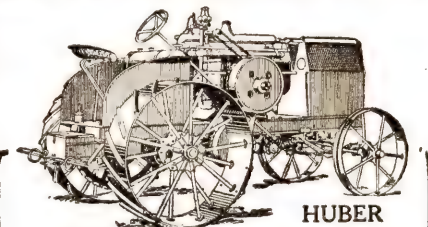
I want you to send in your statement of last year's operations. Make it as complete as you can. For the best statement we shall pay a special prize of \$5; second best, \$3; third best, \$2.

It doesn't matter whether you made much or little, or lost money. The amount of the figures will not count. It is the completeness of the statement we want. Where do you stand, financially? What has your farm paid, as a business? Tell us and prove your statements by your figures. Give us the facts. It will help you and others.

The Country Contributors Editor.

quarts. The first pickings were sold at \$4.80 per bu. Then some at \$3.50, but the bulk of the crop was sold at \$3.20. The gross receipts from the 1 1/4 acres were \$537.75. The total cash expense of harvesting and marketing the crop was \$121.25, which leaves a net income of \$416.50. From one acre of red raspberries we sold 56 bushels and 2 quarts. These were nearly all sold for 16c per qt. or \$5.10 per bu. The returns from the acre was \$279.80. The cash expense \$42.70, leaving a net income of \$273.10. From

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O. K. SEED STORE
Indianapolis, Indiana

Three Years for \$1
OR A CLUB OF 3
One Year Each \$1

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

the 2 1/4 acres our net income was \$653.60. This is for berries actually sold as I have made no accounts of those used on our own table or canned.

On account of the scarcity of these fruits the prices here are much higher than for strawberries, and were higher than usual last season, which was our best year's record. However, we look forward to other years as good or better, now that we have learned to produce successful crops of what our market particularly needs.

There are many places where this record can be duplicated or improved, and this is written to encourage others to try the same ideas, for the writer thinks one good way to improve our marketing system is to produce all the goods possible so close to the consumer that the middlemen cannot get in between; that it is oftentimes better to make a special effort to produce what the market demands, than to grow crops that, while they may be more easily grown, must go over the railroad and through dealers' hands.

It requires a lot of study and hard work to produce good crops where others have failed. One must know what to do, and above all, have the ability to get work done when it should be done, not a few days or weeks later.

—B. V. Egbert, Sharon, Pa.

WHAT A GOOD GATE IS AND MEANS (Third Prize)

I was raised on a farm and have always wondered why most farm homes have so few conveniences about the place, since it is apparent to every one that little things sometimes go a long way towards facilitating the routine of duties that must be performed each day. A door or gate that requires both hands to open and close is not convenient, yet I have seen such things and wondered if some people stopped to think what a waste of time such things involved. I could speak of many. I will mention one in particular that strikes me most of all. It is the farm gate. The average gate can not be opened by a child but requires a strong person to drag the gate open, then it must be dragged back. If this was done but once or twice a day, it would not be so bad, but it often occurs that a gate must be passed through several times a day and the same back-breaking process gone through each time. I leased a farm in Oregon, and when I moved to it, I found only one gate on the place and that one could not be opened by any one except a strong man. I soon converted that gate into one that could be opened by a child. I hung the gate to a large fir tree in such a way that a child could approach it, raise the latch with one finger, push the gate open, when turned loose, the gate would close by its own weight, also the latch would drop into its place and the gate became secure.

We will see how much I gained by properly adjusting this one gate. We will say that at least ten trips must be made through this gate each day, and that in order to open it fifty pounds weight must be carried twelve feet. Then to open and close, it becomes necessary to lift and carry fifty pounds a distance of twenty-four feet, or, in the ten openings and closings, 500 pounds must be carried a distance of 120 feet. This must be gone through day after day. Suppose this work is done by a hired man as it often is. How much does it cost per year to have this work done. Figure it out for yourself, and this same principle obtains in almost everything on the farm. I know many people who are badly handicapped on account of a lack of conveniences. I have often wondered how some people could succeed with everything about the place so unhandy that very much time is lost each day that could be used for a better purpose of there were more conveniences about the place.—John B. Polk, Healing Springs, Ark.

\$100
Puts It On Your Farm



THE CHATHAM
Grain Grader and Cleaner

Handles 70 Kinds of Seed Grain and Grass Seed
From Wheat, it takes Wild Oats, Tame Oats, Cockle, Rye and Spout. Has special
Cleans the dirtiest Flax. Has special
knocker and skimmer which prevents clog-
ging. (Other machines choke up.)
Takes Dodder, Barn Yard Grass and Foxtail
out of Alfalfa and Millet "sifts as a whistle."
Takes Buckhorn from Clover.
Sorts Corn for Drop Planter.
Famous BEAN MILL. Handles all varieties,
takes out the SPLITS, Clay, Straw, etc.
Handles Peas as well as any Grain or Grass
Seed. Removes foul weed seed and all
shrunk, cracked and sickly grains. Takes
out all dirt, dust and chaff. It is also a bulky
chaffer. Handles 60 bushels per hour. Gas
power or hand power. Easiest running mill.



For \$100, I Clean and Grade Your Seed Grain

You can't afford to plant common Seed (and take chances on a poor crop, when I am offering to scientifically clean and grade every bushel of your Seed Grain for this spring's planting for one paltry dollar.

Here's my proposition, and if you are a smart man you will write me before sunrise tomorrow: Send me one dollar and I will ship you, **FREIGHT PAID by MYSELF**, this improved 1914 Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner, with all equipment. Clean your Seed Wheat, Oats, Flax, Barley, Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass Seed, etc. Then PLANT those fine seed. AFTER you have harvested a bumper crop, pay me the balance of my low price. Not one penny need you pay, except the \$1. until next October. And by October YOUR CHATHAM WILL HAVE MORE THAN PAID ITS ENTIRE COST IN INCREASED CROPS. Then you'll have it to work FREE for you the rest of your life.

Your Dollar Returned
I only want the dollar as evidence of good faith—to protect myself from mischievous boys. If after 30 days' hard test, you don't want my "Chatham," send it back at my expense and I will return the dollar.

A "Made-to-Order" Machine
Every "Chatham" is practically a made-to-order machine, for I send you the exact and proper Screens, Riddles, Hurdles and Sieves to grade and clean every Grain and Grass Seed grown in your locality. That's the secret of my success. I would not be the leading maker of Graders and Cleaners if I had tried to make my equipment fit ten million farms. What would you think of a clothing maker whose suits were all one size? Wouldn't it be a miracle if he gave you a fit. Yet

all makers of Graders and Cleaners, except me, send the same equipment, whether you live in Maine, Ohio or Oregon. They wouldn't do that, if they had my 41 years' experience.

Extra Screens Free
I use, all together, 81 Screens and Sieves. It usually requires 15 to 17 for the average farm. These I select from the 81. After 41 years in the business, I am pretty sure to pick the exact equipment needed on your farm. If I shouldn't, just drop me a line and I'll send your additional requirements. There will be no charge for this.

Samples Graded Free
Maybe you have some Seed Grain that you can't clean or grade or separate. Send me a sample. I will purify it and tell you how you can do it cheaply. No charge for this.

Seed Corn Sorted
My big Corn Sorting Attachment, invented 2 years ago, is a great success. Twelve thousand farmers and many leading Agricultural Colleges are using it. It is the only machine I know of which scientifically sorts seed corn for drop planters.

New Book Ready
Send me no money now—just a Postal, for the finest, most complete Book on Seed Selection I've ever written. After the Book comes, write me what size machine you want and I'll ship it, freight prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00. Then clean and grade all your Seed Grain. If you write today, you get my Book by return mail. Address nearest office.

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We take this year what seems to be the last step in quality, beauty, equipment and price.

The chassis embodies the best Mr. Olds knows after 25 years of car building. A better-built car cannot be conceived.

The body is the new-style streamline body, the coming vogue. More beautiful lines are unthinkable.

The upholstery is deep and rich. The finish is perfect. The equipment includes all that motorists desire.

And now comes a new price—a record price on a car of this class and quality.

Price \$220 Less

The price this year is \$220 less than last year's model, similarly

Reo the Fifth

Summer Series

Now \$1,175 Equipped

equipped. That saving is mainly due to this: All the costly machinery for building this chassis has been charged against previous output. That cost is all wiped out. From this time on, so long as we build this chassis, this big item is omitted from our cost.

No other factory in America could offer you a price of \$1,175 on a car built like Reo the Fifth.

A Costly Car

Reo the Fifth is built in a most unusual way. The steel is made to formula, and each lot is analyzed twice. All driving parts are given 50 per cent over-capacity. Gears are tested for 75,000 pounds per tooth. Engines are given five long, radical tests.

There are 15 roller bearings, 190

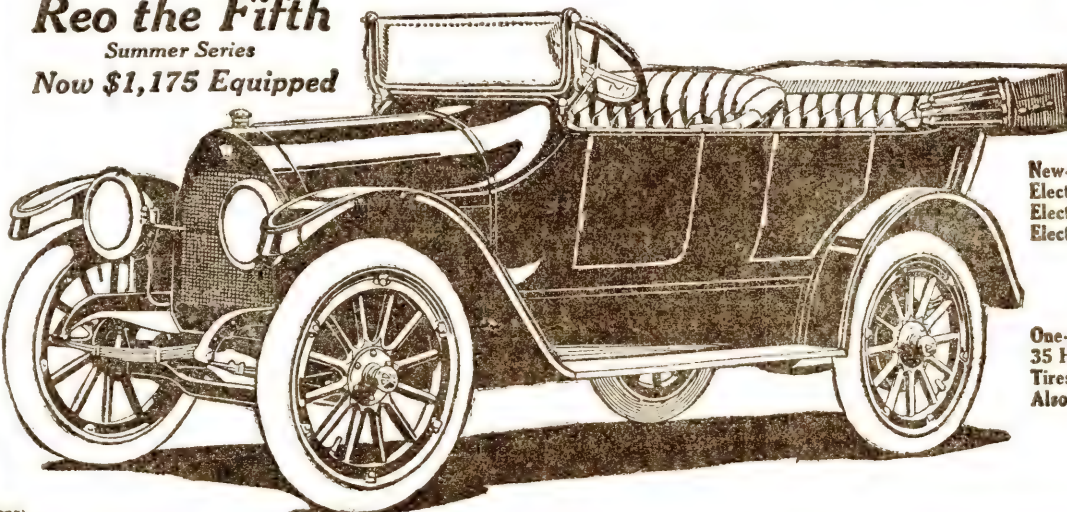
drop forgings. Each car is built slowly and carefully. Close-fitting parts are ground over and over. Tests and inspections are carried to extremes.

We could save at least \$200 in the hidden parts if we built you a shorter-lived car. But you get here low cost of upkeep. You get freedom from trouble. You get a car built to run for years as well as it runs when new.

Reo the Fifth is built for men who want the utmost in an honest car. For men who buy cars to keep. For men who want safety and staunchness. It is the car of super-strength.

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THIS IS THE VERY GREAT
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 most profitable, because used so often
 and involving a waste or a saving
 every time it is used. This is the
 reason why there are more De Laval
 separators in use than any other
 kind of farm or dairy machines the
 world over, and more than all the
 other makes of cream separators
 combined.

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 have yet to buy a separator or
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50,000 Branches and Local
 Agencies the World Over

DAIRY NOTES

(By A. C. McPherson)

There is such a close connection be-
 tween the treatment of the cow and
 the quantity and quality of her milk
 products that the dairyman cannot be
 too careful in her management. A
 prominent dairyman says: "We know
 of many instances where the best of
 cows were used and good feeding prac-
 ticed, and yet results fell far short of
 what reasonably might have been ex-
 pected, simply because animals did not
 receive kindly treatment which is so
 essential if they are to be kept well and
 give milk a long time." The herd
 should be moved about slowly. Never
 hurry a cow, or strike her nor speak
 harshly. A quiet voice and caressing
 touch is potent for best results. Con-
 tentment and good feed makes for
 quantity and quality with the cow's
 products.

A farmer's wife related that she had
 the evening before broken her milking
 stool on a "pesky" cow. Some of the
 listeners were shocked, others laughed
 and some sympathized. The latter had
 had experiences of their own. As a
 rule unruly cows are the result of
 wrong treatment in and from calfhood.
 The dairy calf should be handled daily
 and be early broke to the halter.

The character of the cow is very
 much the result of calf management.
 No one who has no control of himself
 has any business with them. Give the
 calves a name from the first. They
 will be easily managed afterwards
 when older.

When cows are filing into the barn,
 if Cherry goes into Bess' stall to steal
 a mouthful of clover or bran, simply
 speak her name and her attention will
 be attracted. She will forget her er-
 rand and go to her own stall.

A prominent dairyman said he treat-
 ed each of his cows as if she were a
 lady. This, we think, was an extreme
 statement, but firmness and kindness
 must go together when handling dairy
 cows.

The cow is a nervous animal and
 treatment that excites reacts upon the
 nervous system and lessens the milk
 flow.

The best dairymen keep no dogs.

There are two types of dairymen.
 One uses the greatest care in the man-
 agement of his herd; no hard words,
 no clubs, no dog is allowed on the
 premises. All is quiet, each cow knows
 her name, and usually obeys her mas-
 ter's call; everything moves along like
 clockwork; order prevails in all parts.

Here is another type: His cows are
 brought in from pasture on a run by a
 dog and arrive heated and excited at
 the milking place, there to receive
 harsh words and often blows to bring
 them to a proper state of submission to
 be milked. Nature outwits every time
 and the flow will not be normal under
 such treatment.

TRAINING VS. BREAKING COLTS.

It is time now to begin training the
 colt, "breaking" it we used to call the
 process. The word was well chosen,
 too, in many cases. We are learning
 however, that we want our colts
 trained, not broken.

Every colt should be handled from
 the first, and taught the meaning of
 commands. Learn them to lead, to
 stop at the word, "whoa," to go ahead
 at the word, "get-up," to trot when
 you say "come along," to "back" and
 to "gee" and "haw." When three
 months old, rig up a little harness for
 it, and make it "bride-wise." To in-
 duce a colt to take the bit, hold a lump
 of sagan on top of the bit, and it will
 take it readily. Sugar is a great help
 in catching a colt. Take off your hat
 put a lump of sugar in it, and put it
 over the nose of the colt. Do this often
 and whenever you approach the colt
 with your hat in your hand, have the
 lump of sugar in it. Never deceive it,
 and then, with your hat and a sugar
 lump you can catch the colt anywhere,
 any time.

Learn the colt to drive with lines
 when a year old. You can do it, with
 a little patience and a lot of kindness.
 When two years old, hitch it up dou-
 ble with its dam, or a gentle horse, and
 let it learn a little pulling, but do not
 tire it. Never put a young colt to a
 strain. Wait until it is fully grown
 before you give it any heavy work.

Begin early, and keep at it, and
 you will have a horse that is well
 trained, hence will never need to be
 broken.

NEVER TROUBLED BY CHOLERA

I notice that many remedies for hog
 cholera are advertised in the farm
 journals. I bought a farm in southern
 Iowa in 1890 and have since then
 raised and sold hogs to the amount of
 not far from \$850 yearly without loss
 of any from the cholera. I mix salt
 and wood ashes in the proportion of
 one quart of salt to one-half bushel
 of ashes and place it where they have
 access to it most of the time and all
 the time after I commence feeding for
 market until they are sold. I do not
 know that it would be a certain rem-
 edy after the disease gets into the herd,
 but from my experience I consider it
 a preventative.—S. B.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Muddy weather; keep the horses'
 feet and fetlocks clean.

If you want lambs of high quality,
 keep them growing rapidly.

Clover and alfalfa hay is excellent
 for the brood sow at this period.

Wheat bran and oats with clover hay
 is the right feed for the ewes at this
 time.

SILOS Direct from factory to
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 \$20 to \$100 on silo.
 Made of Oregon fir or long-leaf yellow
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 blister, no hair gone. Horse can be
 used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe
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 ments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles,
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 it does per hour and day,
 how big an engine is needed.

What Users Say



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Running the Incubator Successfully

By Archie E. Vandervort, Sidney Center, N. Y.

WHILE there are thousands of incubators in use, no doubt there are many who are running or going to operate an incubator for the first time this spring. Many of such will be agreeably surprised, if they have a good machine and run it rightly, to find how easy it is to hatch chickens with incubators. As a general thing the manufacturer's directions are complete and should be carried out, instead of experimenting on one's own hook. If the operator is a novice this is especially so. Under ordinary conditions the house cellar is about the best location for an incubator, providing the air is pure and well ventilated. We are liable to find the temperature less variable in a cellar. It is important to have as uniform a temperature as possible, even if the regulator is capable of overcoming evaporation and keeping an even temperature in the egg chamber, as in the case of hot water machines, a larger volume of heat than needed causes too rapid evaporation.

After setting up the machine run it two or three days to get it thoroughly regulated before putting in the eggs. After the eggs are placed in the trays it is well to keep a lookout to see that the temperature does not run a little high, as it sometimes does, owing to the extra body to hold heat. I prefer to set the regulator a degree low and raise the heat to 103 degrees, after the disk has been raised. The thermometer should be placed in a location as directed by the manufacturer, as machines differ, but where the bulb is in direct contact with the egg, as in some makes, be very careful that the egg is a fertile one.

After the eggs have been in the machine for about three days they should be turned both morning and night. This develops the embryo, and causes more normal growth, as well as giving all parts of the egg an equal share of the heat, as the lower part of the eggs is a little cooler than the upper.

I make it a practice to air them a little longer each time as the hatch advances until after they have run two

weeks. I then leave the trays out until the eggs feel comparatively cool to the hand, but still feel warm when held against the cheek. Every effort should be made to have each egg receive the same average heat, and it is consequently well if the eggs are shifted gradually from one part of the tray to the other. The trays should also be shifted from side to side at one turning and end for end the next, as no machine keeps an absolutely uniform temperature in all parts.

Care should be taken that the air where the incubator is operated is fresh. With most modern hot-air machines, being heated by a constant flow of warm air, little or no ventilation is required, unless at the latter part of the hatch, and then care should be taken that the ventilators are closed before the chicks come out, thus preventing the escape of moisture.

It is needless to say that the lamps should be trimmed and filled every day, night being the preferable time, as the fresh flame will hold more heat during the cold of the night and is consequently better adapted to overcome nightly dropping of temperature, if such occurs. Never start the hatch with an old wick, as you are sure to forget it, and sometime you will awake to find your wick burned out and your eggs cold. I find it a good plan to not trim the wick with shears, as the flame will often run up after you leave it. I rub off the wick with a match. An average temperature, varying from 102½ to 103 degrees, seems to give the most satisfactory results, and is perfectly satisfactory throughout the hatch. But equally good results can be obtained in many cases if run a degree lower the first week, say 102 to 102½, and average up, running a little higher the third week. Still in numerous trials I have never been able to note any marked difference. The main thing is to maintain a temperature that will get the chicks coming freely on the twentieth day and practically through on the twenty-first. After setting your regulator it is always best to leave it alone, for if you keep meddling with it you will find it a good deal like "monkeying" with the band wagon, and the band won't play. Overcome the surplus heat with your lamp flame by turning down and carrying no more than is needed beyond a fair allowance for sudden changes, and the regulator will take care of that.

An important factor in getting good hatches is to thoroughly test out the infertile eggs. Excellent egg testers, with instructions for use, are furnished with most machines. These testers can be placed on an ordinary lamp and the eggs tested at night when the room is dark. I would advise the novice to test his first lot of eggs before the eighth or ninth day, when he will have no difficulty in telling a fertile egg from an infertile one, as the germs are plainly visible. A good, strong germ has the appearance of a spider in the egg. A blood circle adhering to the shell denotes a dead germ. A perfectly clear, as well as a cloudy egg is infertile and should be removed. These discarded eggs may be boiled and fed to the young chicks or may be used for cooking purposes. I have found it a good plan to retest the eggs again on the fourteenth day. At this time the live germs will be easily distinguished as, with the exception of the air space, the eggs will be nearly opaque.

I keep turning the eggs until it is about time for them to hatch, when the machine is left closed until the hatching is complete. When the hatching is done the unhatched eggs and empty shells are removed with the trays and the chickens left in the incubator over night. The next morning they are ready for the brooder, which should have been previously heated to the proper temperature. The incubator is then thoroughly cleaned and

disinfected and made ready for the next hatch.

Do not sprinkle the eggs at hatching time unless the lining of the egg is so tough that the chicks can not get free, as it runs the temperature way down and consequently reduces the vitality of the chicks at the very time they need it the most. If the hatch drags and the eggs are from vigorous stock look out for the thermometer. It may be a little off, and so run the next hatch at a higher temperature. Or get a new and correct thermometer. A uniform heat that will get the chicks out on time is all that is needed. Where too much moisture is supplied chicks will sometimes overgrow, and if not enough will not be able to free themselves. When you purchase an incubator select one of a make that has a reputation as a good hatcher. Fill it with fresh, strongly fertilized eggs, take pains in running it and at the end of twenty-one days you will be amply repaid with a basketful of strong, healthy chicks.

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By B. V. Egbert

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Fireside Social Chats

By Aunt Sophia

How About Your Church?

Dear Sisters, Brothers and Pastors:
The country church, (and this also includes churches in small towns and villages) has lost, in the main, its power to influence the community in which it exists. If the power is not lost, it at least is not exercised. The church does not attract even its members as it should, let alone those whose names are not found on its books.

Is the fault in the minister? Not always, or often. All the ministers are not failures. Is it, then, in the indifference of the non-members? In some cases it may be, but the great majority of us are alike and a power or an influence that will move many of us will move most of us. No, the trouble is not on the outside.

Here is a letter which puts an accusing finger on one of the diseased spots of our church life. Read it thoughtfully:

The Ladies' Aid Society met one day in every week in the last church where I became a member. The people were cordial enough on the day that we met to sew and have luncheon together, but very few of them would remember me if they met me elsewhere, even at the Sunday morning services, which my husband and I attended regularly. If I spoke to them outside of these once-a-week meetings they would look at me in amazement and wonder. It is needless to say that my letter did not re-

main in that church longer than three years. At the end of that time I was frozen through and through, and have not been able to find a church since that is warm enough to thaw me out.

What churches need is more love for each other among its members, and more love toward humanity. Where we love, we will act lovingly. If we truly love Christ we will truly and sincerely love men and women, no matter how poorly they are dressed, or how ignorant they may be, or how inelegantly they may express themselves. The church has lost its power because it has lost its love for humanity.

Not to overlook anything, isn't it a fact that bad roads have a bad effect on the church? People enjoy a drive over a good road on a Sunday morning. Neither horses or men like to travel a bad road, and that gives an excuse—no, a real reason for not driving to church. And to miss a few Sundays leads to a habit of missing. It surely does. I've seen it so again and again. Good roads will help church going. Good roads is good religion. Doesn't St. Paul warn against placing stumbling blocks in fellowman's way? And isn't a bad, muddy road a real stumbling block?

AUNT SOPHIA.

THE BABY

By Pearl Chenoweth

The dangers of summer, which may prove harmful to your baby, may be

in a large measure warded off by a careful diet. Giving baby "a taste of this and a little of that" is inviting danger. The stomach of a child under one year is prepared to digest no food but milk.

Many a child who is kept clean and given an abundance of good air has violent sick spells because loving parents give him unsuitable food. The child under two can not digest any food that contains starch. Any physician who has the slightest regard for the sacredness of his profession will substantiate this statement. A large per cent of his practice results from the unwise feeding of babies.

To give your child life's best gift, perfect health, see that his second year's food consists of such things as fruit juices, chicken broth, beef juice, baked apples, long-cooked oatmeal, etc. He may be well fed without including a single injurious thing in his diet.

Our grandmothers considered illness among teething babies as a matter of course, but since educators, scientists and reformers have created the great national movement for better babies it is known that the mere process of cutting teeth is not responsible for any ills, and many mothers who have supplemented cleanliness and fresh air by a careful supervision of everything that went into baby's mouth have had their children go through the ordeal of teething without fretfulness or discomfort. The same children have gotten through their second summer in perfect health.

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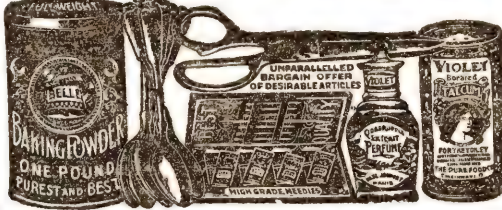
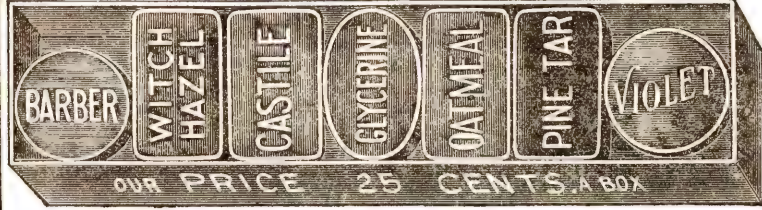
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WAYS OF PREPARING WINTER VEGETABLES

By Mrs. W. C. Palmer

IT IS SAID the early Romans so fully appreciated the use of vegetable foods that they enacted laws compelling their people to combine them freely with their meats in their dietaries.

As the vegetables can be served in many palatable and attractive dishes, one never need lack for variety. Even the commonest vegetables are capable of a variety of ways of cooking and serving. Take, for instance, the potato, which is boiled, mashed, baked, fried or creamed, and, as a matter of fact, there are scores of ways of cooking this one vegetable alone. Cabbage, parsnips, beets and onions do not offer so many variations, yet a little time and thought finds many delicious variations for these as well.

The potato is the staple vegetable and as a rule appears at least twice a day on the table. While the most wholesome preparation is either boiled or baked in its skin, it can be made into many wholesome dishes, stuffed, made into potato puffs, French fried, scalloped, baked in half, made into croquettes or salads, and combined with cheese, or with meat and bread crumbs. Here are two excellent recipes:

Potatoes Baked on Half Shell—Wash and peel one thin, narrow strip around each potato. Bake. When done, cut in halves through the peeled strip. Scoop out the insides. Add hot milk, a little salt and pepper and butter. Beat till creamy. Pile lightly in shells. Just before serving place in the oven for about fifteen minutes. One can force the mixture through the ricer, which makes them all the more dainty.

Potato Croquettes—One pint of mashed potatoes, yolk of one egg, a dash of salt and pepper. Mix together and then run through the ricer and mold into cones or small rolls about an inch thick and two to three inches long. Dip in fine bread crumbs, then into beaten egg, which has been diluted with a tablespoon of milk. Recover with crumbs and fry in deep, smoking hot fat.

Beets are rich in sugar and are easy to digest. They may be served plain with butter, salt and pepper or with a white sauce. They can either be sliced, diced or cut into fancy shapes. They are also nice in salads and for pickles.

Onions can be prepared in vinegar and eaten raw or they can be boiled, creamed, scalloped or fried. They are valuable in seasoning meats, dressings, soups and salads and can even be made into pie. One can be peeled and placed in the roaster with the roast of beef. The flavor will go all through the meat and will be found very delicate in both meat and gravy. The onion can be saved and used in hash or fried potatoes.

Parsnips are next to potatoes, as they contain the most nutriment of any of the starchy vegetables. They can be boiled and cut into slices and then fried a golden brown in drippings or they can be mashed and served with butter or cut into cubes and served with milk or a white sauce.

Carrots can also be served in the same style as parsnips, only do not mash them. The carrot is indispensable in flavoring soups and is a good combination in salads.

Salsify or oyster plant can also be served in the same style as the carrots, besides making into mock "oyster soup."

Rutabagas are nice boiled and mashed with a little butter, salt and pepper. Cream can often be stirred in also and makes a very pleasing dish.

If one has pieces of meat left from a beef stew or roast a nice way to serve it for a change is to cut it into slices of a convenient size, dip each piece in egg, then roll in bread crumbs and fry a golden brown in drippings. Have ready some parsnips or carrots that have been boiled, peeled and sliced. Dip these in flour and fry until brown in the same pan. With stuffed potatoes this makes a very good combination and often leftovers can be used in this way.

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Received the telescope O. K. It is fine. Can see the court house clock two miles away and tell the exact minute.—JENNIE BEERS, Columbus, Ind.

Best for the Money I Ever Saw

I have a word to say in regard to the "Wonder" telescope which I received some time ago. It is the best for the money I ever saw. Would like to know if the price is still good, as my neighbors are worrying me to death about it. I want to order more.—JAS. W. RAINES, Sedalia, O.

A Source of Never-Ending Interest

I have great pleasure in informing you that I have received the "Wonder" telescope. The children, who are forever asking to be allowed to see through it, seem to find it a source of never-ending interest. Please accept my thanks.—CLASCTON C. SWIFT, New York City.

Can See Ten Miles With It

Received telescope last Friday. It is a dandy. Am well pleased with it. I can see ten miles away.—W. E. DICKERMAN JR., Chatham, Mass.

Better Than a \$5 One

I received my telescope in good condition. I think it is better than a \$5 one. I am sending for another for one of my friends and I know of more that want them.—THOMAS MOSMAN, Huffard, Ia., R. 4.

Would Not Take \$10 for It

I received the "Wonder" telescope and it is just dandy. I wouldn't take \$10 for it if I couldn't get another one like it.

I can see ten miles with it and can read 2 1/2-inch printing easily a mile away. I can count cattle at five miles.

No farmer should be without one. It would have him many a long walk to see about his stock.—W. A. ESKRIDGE, Ammond, Ky.

Count Windows in House Seventeen Miles Away

I wish all to know how satisfactory the "Wonder" telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country. From our place we can see with the aid of the telescope over into the Kansas Indian reservation, nearly twenty miles, count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch seventeen miles east that can not be seen with the naked eye; can see the color and count the windows with the telescope.—F. G. PATTON, Arkansas City, Kas.

Finest Thing I Ever Had

I received the telescope and will say it is the finest thing I ever had. I would not take \$5 for it. I think every boy and man on a farm needs one of these telescopes.—CHESTER HOUSEN, Minden, Ga., R. 3.

Our Offer

To advertise the "Wonder" telescope we will send one for only \$1, provided you send 2 names of friends you think will be interested in it. Send 10c extra for ordinary postage, or 20c for insured delivery, and we guarantee safe arrival. If not a bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded. Full instructions free with each telescope.

PEOPLE'S WHOLESALE STORE
Dept. 1A, Indianapolis, Ind.

3 1/2-FT. TELESCOPE COUPON
Send "Wonder" Telescope to:

Name.....

Address.....
Enclose 10c for ordinary postage; 20c for insured delivery.

OUR TRAPPER'S FRIEND AND GUIDE FREE

MODERN TRAPPING METHODS—This GUIDE is as different from other guides as automobiles are different from old time stage coaches. It is unequalled. Guide is FREE, while the last, if you return this advertisement and answer question. Have you written us before?.....

SQUARE DEAL FUR HOUSE

WEIL BROS. & CO., Dept. 207, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

GIVEN

POWERFUL AIR GUN

Big lever action rifle free for selling 20 papers. Post Cards or 20 Art and Religious Pictures at 10c. Order your choice. **GATES MFG. CO., Dept. 855 CHICAGO**

WATCH, RING & CHAIN GIVEN

We give this handsome stem wind stem set watch, fully guaranteed, also Ring & Chain for selling 20 Jewelry articles at 10c each.

Herman & Co. 2430 N. Halsted St. Dept. 656 Chicago

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN

For selling 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box. A great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, croup, etc. When sold return the \$1.50 and we will promptly forward this beautiful gold laid bracelet and the gold filled wedding ring, or choice from our latest premium catalogue. **SEND NO MONEY, we trust you.**

ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 271, Woodsboro, Md.

WATCH Given AND RING

We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send \$2.00 we will send watch, ring, chain.

ARDEN WATCH CO., Dept. 40 Chicago

WATCH, RING & Chain Given

We give beautiful engraved, latest style, diamond ladies' small and gent's size hunting or open case WATCH. Fine time keeper, guaranteed 5 years, composition metal case, looks and wears like gold. Also Im. Diamond Ring and Chain for selling 20 pieces of our high grade, gold-filled needles at 10c a piece. Silver aluminum thimble free with each pack. Extra present given if you return lot.

IDEAL WATCH CO., Dept. 536 ELMIRA, N. Y.

This Beautiful SET RING GIVEN

Warranted genuine gold filled—will wear for years. Most valuable ring ever offered on such easy terms. Set with two Rubies and two brilliant, latest style and most substantial mounting. A Ring that is sure to please. One Ring free to all who send 25 cents to pay for a year's subscription to our big home and story magazine "The Household" and 5 cents extra for mailing expense—just 30 cents in all. Be sure to say what size you want. Address **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 20-R, Topeka, Kansas.**

New 1914 Thin Model, 20 Year Watch \$3.75

Elegantly engraved, gold finished double hunting case, high grade American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents free.

\$3.75

20 Year Guarantee. Model Let us send it O. D. to your post office or for FREE EXAMINATION at four express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any 15 Jewel \$50.00 watch pay the express agent our SPECIAL Price \$3.75. Mention Ladies, Men's or Boys' size and if by mail or express. **HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 365 CHICAGO, ILL.**

Rider Agents Wanted

In each town to ride and exhibit sample Ranger bicycles. Write for our latest special offer. **Finest Guaranteed \$10 to \$27**

1914 Models with Coaster-Brakes, Puncture-Proof tires, 1912 & 1913 Models all of best make.... **\$7 to \$12**

100 Second-Hand Wheels All makes and models, good as new. **\$3 to \$8**

Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE We Ship on Approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight, and allow **10 DAY'S FREE TRIAL.** Tires, coaster-brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, parts and repairs at half usual prices. **DO NOT BUY until you get our catalogue and offer. Write now.**

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 8-170 Chicago, Ill.

Beautiful Watch and Fob GIVEN

We have arranged to give away 5,000 of these handsome guaranteed watches and fobs on the most liberal premium offer made. This is an undeniable time piece that any man, woman, boy or girl will be proud to own. It has a beautiful gold plate or gun metal finish, stem wind and stem set, open face fully guaranteed for one whole year. Each watch comes in special box carefully packed. Has beveled crystal over pure white dial with hour, minute and second hands. One of the most beautiful and dependable moderate priced watches made.

We will give away 5,000 of these guaranteed watches just to further introduce our great farm and home magazine, **THE VALLEY FARMER**, a 20 to 40 page monthly filled from cover to cover with articles and departments of interest to all the family. Regular subscription price 25 cents a year. Send ONE DOLLAR to pay for a SIX YEARS' subscription to our paper and we will send you one of these elegant watches **ABSOLUTELY FREE.** Or, get up a club of four one-year subscriptions at 25 cents each, send us the names and \$1.00 and we will send YOU the watch **FREE** for your trouble. Address at once **VALLEY FARMER, Dept. D. W. 24, Topeka, Kan.**

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our Up-to-Date Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a New subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Every issue a little better. That's the way we wish to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING. And that is the ambition we wish the Cadets of Equity to have. Every effort a little better. Each day to register an advance in some line. In life we are either going up hill or down. To get farther up requires an effort, but at the top is where the sunlight is, and there is where the roses bloom and it is from there we can see the world around us. The achievement is worth the effort. What great men and women have accomplished can be done again, and the great men and women of the future are among the young people of today. Don't allow a lack of effort to disappoint you, or rob the world of what it needs and that it looks to you for.

We do not wonder that a boy brought up on a farm would still like to live there. The writer of the following letter is in a position to know the truth of our teaching as to marketing:

DEAR CADETS—Though I have been a city boy for over thirteen years, I was born in the country and would still like to live there. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I think it is the finest magazine one can read, whether a farmer or not, as there are points brought out in it that would interest and make better people as well as farmers. I am in a position to know, as for the last four years I have been working in the grocery business here and in Pittsburg. So you see farming and this magazine are of double interest to me. East Liverpool is a town of some 25,000 inhabitants, and its chief interest is potteries, for which I believe it is noted all over the United States. Newell, W. Va., just across the river, has the largest pottery in the world, and Chester, W. Va., about half a mile above that, has one of the most famous pleasure resorts, Rock Springs Park. So you see, though I can not boast of an F. S. E. union, I have considerable to be proud of. I am 21 years of age, a graduate of high school, and will be pleased to hear from all Cadet girls and boys and will answer all.—John E. Pickens, 140 Ravine street, East Liverpool, O.

I must refrain from commenting on the letters so as to leave room for that many more letters.

DEAR CADETS—I think the Cadet letters are grand. Father took UP-TO-DATE for several years and we all thought it a good farm paper. We lived on a farm thirteen years, but now we live in a small town. Father has an automobile and I enjoy riding through the country in the summer time. I am a lover of music and will be 20 years old March 4, 1914. I would like to hear from the girls and boys of different states.—Annette Baker, Muncy, Pa., Rt. 6.

DEAR CADETS—I am a North Dakota girl, 15 years old, and live on a 320-acre farm five and a half miles from Lone Tree. We have not taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING very long, but I like to read it very much. I go to school during the summer and ride horseback. I would like very much to hear from the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all letters I receive.—Jessie Beatrice Hicks, Lone Tree, N. D.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it an interesting paper. I will be 15 March 24 and would like to have a shower of cards from the Cadet boys and girls. I live on a farm of 125 acres and I love country life. I help raise the chickens and I help my mother do the housework. I love to bake cake and fix up good things to eat. I am fond of reading, but my greatest hobby is riding horseback.—Mary E. Feagan, Pembroke, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING two years and think it is the best farm paper published. I am a farmer boy, 21 years of age, and live on a farm of 320 acres. We raise corn and all kinds of small grain. I would like to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all I receive.—James J. Jr., Thurston, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—I have been reading the Cadet letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I want to be a Cadet of Equity. My brother takes the paper and I specially enjoy the Cadet page. I am 21 years of age and have taught two years in the rural schools of my county, but I do not like teaching very well. I live on a farm. The young people of our community have organized what we call the Sunshine Club. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all letters.—Louise George, Covedale, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it is a fine paper. I read all of it, but I like the Cadet page best and I want to be a Cadet. I am 15 years old and live on a farm of 80 acres. I would like to hear from all the Cadets and will answer all the letters I receive.—Nondess Woodley, Kenwood Park, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl and live on a farm of 120 acres. We raise corn, wheat, oats and muskmelons. I can plow and roll the corn ground and help my father feed the stock. We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about three years. I will be 17 April 17 and would like to have a shower of cards from the Cadet boys and girls. Will answer all I receive. I can play some on the organ and would like very much to become a Cadet.—Cathleen H. Jacoby, Lebanon, Ind., Rt. 10.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a boy from the "show me" state. My father takes the UP-TO-DATE; I go to school most every day. For it's only half a mile away. As I am only 12 years old I do not wish to be too bold, But I am going to make a start. And to those who write I'll do my part.

—Jerome W. Gable, St. Clair, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country lad of 17 and a junior in the Northampton high school, where I am taking the commercial course. We have but two months for our vacation, July and August. I spend most of it on my father's farm. He has been taking UP-TO-DATE for the last three years. I am much interested in the paper, especially in the part assigned to the Cadets of Equity. I would like to become a Cadet and correspond with the Cadet boys and girls. Will answer all letters and post cards I receive.—William J. Strauss, Coplay, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—My home is in Nebraska, six miles from Wisner, but my parents live in town. I have two brothers and one sister. We farm 480 acres and have thirteen horses and three mules, and always keep a large number of hogs. We usually fatten the hogs on alfalfa hay and corn. Our chief crops are corn, oats and wheat. I am attending Freeman College. They call me the college clown. I can turn hand springs, summersaults in the air, walk on my hands and do other foolish things. I have some twenty hours of work in school. I am taking the first year's academic course. I am very fond of writing letters and I wish all the Cadet girls and boys would cheer me up with a letter, long or short, while I am away from home and feel so very lonesome. My age is 16 years.—Otto G. Risser, Freeman, S. D.

DEAR CADETS—My brother has been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING for three years, and though we take other papers, I like UP-TO-DATE best of all. I live on a farm of 150 acres, the greater part of which is under cultivation, and we raise hay, wheat, rye, oats, corn and potatoes. Potatoes are by far our best yielding crop and bring the largest income. I am interested in poultry raising and hope sometime to make a success of it. We have been having some fine weather, from twenty-five to thirty inches of snow, and only for one day have we had extreme cold, 20 degrees below zero. I am writing January 19. Sleighting parties are numerous. Every one, young and old, takes advantage of this beautiful weather. I am 24 years old and was a school teacher until my father's death three years ago. I would enjoy hearing from teachers of other states and from other Cadet boys and girls, especially those of the west, as I expect to make my home there in a short time.—Rose Hoeh, Punxutawney, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I am taking UP-TO-DATE and I have a boy, 13 years old, who is very much interested in the Cadets of Equity and he has been teasing me to write for him so he can get acquainted with the Cadets. We live in Hazardville, Conn., for we own a farm out here, but we get our mail at Thompsonville, because my husband works there. As soon as the boy sees his father getting off the trolley he runs to get the paper to read what the Cadets say. Then he keeps begging us to help him get in it. I am Mrs. John Dobrozensky, mother of William Dobrozensky, P. 6, Box 50, Thompsonville, Conn.

DEAR CADETS—I am a schoolboy, but I am also a farmer and help my father and brother take care of and feed the stock, which consists of mules, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. We also make a strong feature

of poultry, and the eggs bring in a nice revenue. Our farm consists of 480 acres and usually our large crops of corn, wheat and hay bring good prices, but last year, because of the hot winds and drought, our corn crop was poor, and we had to buy corn instead of selling it. Among the things I feel great interest in is the protection of the birds. I am sure they, especially the Bobwhites, are the farmers' friends, and it is wrong for the hunters to come on the farms and shoot them. I will be glad to have the Cadets write to me and I will sure answer them. I like southern Illinois.—Claude Cook, Dahlgren, Illinois.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Oregon boy, 21 years of age, and was born on Little Snake river, Idaho. We traveled for seven years with a team and wagon for the health of my sisters. During the time we went through the Yellowstone Park of Wyoming. We came to Elkton, Ore., in 1907, where my twin sisters were born, and from there we came to Gardener, which is our present home. My father died last Thanksgiving and since then I have been taking care of my mother and sisters. There are six of us children. I ran a gasoline launch for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company this last fall. I went to Portland to get my pilot license. Last summer I fished for chinook salmon. I cleared \$300 in two fishing for silver salmon, which, like the months, The 1st of September we start others, we sell to the canneries. I fish with a 250-fathom drift gill net. I fish all night and sleep in the day time. There are about thirty boats engaged. Two years ago I cleared \$700 in three months fishing for silver salmon. We go to the ocean beach many times during the summer and gather sea shells, catch crabs and dig clams. I am trapping this winter with eighteen traps, and yesterday I caught two minks and one muskrat. This is a healthy climate, though we have almost steady rains during winter. I would be glad to correspond with any of the Cadets, girls or boys.—Henry Hudson, Gardener, Ore.

The above is a longer letter than we usually print, but it gives a good idea of how people live in a distant part of the country. We must now close for this issue.

GENUINE DIAMOND RING 12c

Solid Gold Filled, warranted 3 yrs. Set with small GENUINE DIAMOND chip. To interest you in our fine gold filled rings, will send this ring your size, upon receipt of only 12c coin to help pay advertising. Money refunded if you are not pleased.

THE AUCTION CO., Dept. 389 Attleboro, Mass.

You will be surprised how easy it is to get this fancy embossed watch and stone set ring given for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Write to-day for the jewelry.

Arden Watch Co., Dept. 239 Chicago

Bracelet 25c

It's all the rage. Girls, wear it to school and all the others will envy you. Handsome gold finish, heart shape design, set with stone. Adjustable to any wrist. Not more than two to one person at the introductory price of 25c.

S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

GIVEN

Sweet toned violin, horse hair bow, box of resin, given for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Write to-day for the jewelry.

GATES MFG. CO. Dept. 400 Chicago

4 RINGS GIVEN

Send name and address. Get 24 papers. You need not send money. Write for 10c with thimble FREE. When sold remit \$1.20 and these four beautiful rings are yours.

GLOBE CO., Dept. 230 Greenville, Pa.

Big Entertainer 100 Parlor

Games, 310 Jokes and Riddles, 73 Toasts, 15 Card Tricks, 4 Comic Recitations, 3 Monologues, Checkers, Chess, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, 9 Men Morris. All 10 CENTS POST PAID.

J. C. Dorn, 709 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 79, Chicago, Ill.

21 RUBY \$25 GOLD \$3.75 JEWEL WATCH

The watch you have always wanted—sent to you without your sending any money to us—not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gent's size, and we will send you the twenty-five year, fully guaranteed, thin model, American made, beautifully engraved watch for free examination and test. If you are satisfied with it and agree it equals a \$25.00 gold watch, pay us only \$3.75 and the watch is yours. Write today.

Drexel Jewelry Co., Dept. 319 Chicago

1914 MODEL 22 Cal. HUNTING RIFLE GIVEN

A REAL GUN. Take-Down pattern, with latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short cartridges. Handsome, durable. **SEND NO MONEY** only your name and address for my easy plan of securing this fine rifle absolutely free express prepaid. Write today. **D. W. BEACH, Box 56, Spencer, Ind.**

THIS BEAUTIFUL RING GIVEN

Set with four Sapphires surrounded with six bright sparkling imitation Diamonds. This is one of the most beautiful rings ever given. We will send one of these handsome rings as a free premium to all who send just 25c to pay for a year's subscription to our big home and story magazine and enclose 5c for mailing—only 80c in all. Be sure to state size of ring wanted.

HOUSEHOLD Dept. SR-210, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

95 cents

5 YEAR GUARANTEE

Railroad Watch

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Watch bargains we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for **ONLY 95 CENTS.** Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with **25 CENTS** and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 85c today. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.**

Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, \$2.50; Dues, \$1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

Members of the Board

J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., president.
W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas., vice-president.
C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind., treasurer.
A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling, Idaho, national organizer.
S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.
C. B. Lozier, Robertsedale, Ala.
J. Harris Lenker, Sunbury, Pa.
David Holmgren, Tremonton, Utah.
Wm. Grisenthwaite, Oregon City, Ore.
A. O. Weber, Geneva, Neb.
O. E. Scott, Pocatello, Idaho.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Pocatello.

Oklahoma

President, T. C. Monson, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, William Grisenthwaite, Oregon City.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—
C. B. Lozier, District Manager, Robertsedale, Ala.

retary of Parkers Prairie (Minn.) Local Clearing House:

It seems to me that all the farmers in Minnesota are ready to co-operate with us if they only know how. It is really too bad that the F. S. E. has not more men in the field, organizing in this state. I am getting letters from different parts of the state where they want to organize. Also there are a good many associations in this state that are ready to federate with us and they want to know what the terms are. I go to Lancaster tonight to speak on federation and the benefits to be derived from national unity of marketing.

The following letter is from a man who sent the blank in very recently: Mr. J. A. Everitt, President:

I have gotten the fever now. I have been out and talked with some of my neighbors and as soon as they were exposed to the fever they came down with it at once. I hope the health authorities will not feel it their duty to quarantine us. If they do not I shall expose myself to all the people here and they will all get the F. S. E. fever. No person is immune if exposed to a genuine case like mine. We will have a local clearing house here in very short order, and then to organize the state!—E. D. Webber of Webber Bros., Farmers, Greenwood, Dela.

In another letter Mr. Webber said that his community marketed as high as 200 car loads of strawberries a day, in their season, and some other fruit and vegetables in proportion. This is a case where this "personal" message induced Mr. Webber to send the blank, and it very likely will result in organizing and federating the producers in the state of Delaware for marketing all the crops by the new Equity System.

We could cite many such cases if space permitted, or if we deemed it necessary. The man who wants to see a better system of marketing farm crops, and particularly the man who is farming and wants to do the business of marketing under better conditions, and has been reading this paper a while, is almost sure to admit that farmers now have offered to them, for the first time, a practical marketing system and are now, for the first time, building a sound organization to operate the system.

But if not fully convinced of these things, or if entertaining a shadow of a doubt, do like this Michigan man—send for further particulars. We quote his letter:

For a number of years I have tried to follow the trail of the Equity Society. I have been greatly impressed with its objects or aims. I believe it has been instrumental in awakening farmers to the need for co-operation in this country. I want to get closer to its work. Therefore my request that you mail me printed matter that will give further information. I want the plan or system to be made clearer than I can get it from reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

We are living in the century that will see nation-wide co-operation among Amer-

ican farmers, I believe. I want to see that day and witness the day.—Fred H. Marvin, Editor and Publisher of the "Overseer," Cromwell, Mich.

Let us quote part of his letter again: "I believe it has been instrumental in awakening farmers to a need of co-operation in this country," and "We are living in the century that will see nation-wide co-operation among American farmers, I believe. I want to witness that day."

And who does not want to live to see that day? Then why refuse, or hesitate to do the little part that is each man's duty—to bring such a happy consummation of the dream of all good people, WHILE WE LIVE?

Send the blank. Let's have a thousand of them returned from this number. A thousand new communities entered by a fully equipped organizer. A thousand men inoculated with the F. S. E. fever that no farmer who produces to sell is immune from when once he gets in the line of the epidemic.

Yes, that's the word—"epidemic." It's spreading all over the country. Several million farmers are suffering from an agricultural hook worm disease that causes them to work like blazes for a profit-milking system, without the ability to free themselves. They have been fed on the exclusive greater-crop diet and then buncoed out of the profits on the crops by the same ring that cajoled them into working harder to produce more, to sell for less, until they are largely indifferent to their condition. But an organizer who has the F. S. E. fever can quickly inoculate them and that's the end of the agricultural hook worm.

We may say there will be two stages in the F. S. E. movement—the present one of development and the final and permanent one, when the organization is completed. Naturally, the person who is solicited to become a member wants to know what benefits he can depend on, at once, and in the future.

There is constantly coming to this headquarters a great array of facts proving that our plans of marketing, as well as of buying needed supplies—we always put marketing first—are able to give every community great financial gains immediately. And these benefits increase as the membership of the local clearing house increases, as the organization progresses to a county clearing house and then to the district organization, etc.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the F. S. E.

Our text for the "personal" message in the preceding issue was "Wanted—A Leader in Each Community."

We expect to preach from the same text, with variations, as we have been doing for many issues past, until we have secured them.

We believe in taking our readers into our confidences. Therefore we will say that, by the time this paper reaches the readers, there will be probably 250 of the blanks returned from the February 15th number.

Considering that the circulation of the paper is over 200,000 copies each issue, this is a very small proportion—only one for each 800 of circulation. This, though, is from only one issue and some 2,500 readers have signified their willingness to take the lead to organize in their neighborhoods since the blank was first printed.

We want the number to multiply beginning with March 1st. We think at least 1,000 blanks ought to be clipped and 1,000 men or women in 1,000 more communities declare their desire for a local clearing house of the F. S. E. at their places, in March.

Many of those who sent the blanks have already organized the community clearing house. Many more are still working for it and will succeed. Some, as might be expected, have failed, while some have not tried yet. But most encouraging of all, a few have developed into county and general organizers and whole counties and districts and even states are being organized on the right plan for successful co-operation in farmers' business, as the result of a reader of this paper sending in the blank, like appended.

It is from the ranks of the community organizer that the people come who are leading the hosts of farmers to their industrial freedom. The community organizer is thus all important, because the communities are the foundation units. They are the blocks or bricks, laid one on top of the other and side by side, that are building the greatest institution, and making for the consummation of the greatest and

best movement ever abroad in this or any other country. Besides, it is from the ranks of the community organizers that county, district, general and national organizers are recruited.

Therefore it is well to keep in mind the larger fields that are open when you send in the blank. While no person is required to give more time to organizing than can be spared from regular duties, yet there are cases where more money can be earned in the organizing work than in farming under present marketing conditions. We want to make our appeal as strong as we can for organizers for the larger fields.

There is an enormous unsatisfied demand for such men. To show this demand we quote from a letter just received from L. H. Brochman, sec-



Nearly
200,000
Sold

Save
\$25.00 to
\$40.00

Take
30 Days
Free Trial

Also
a Two-Year
Guarantee

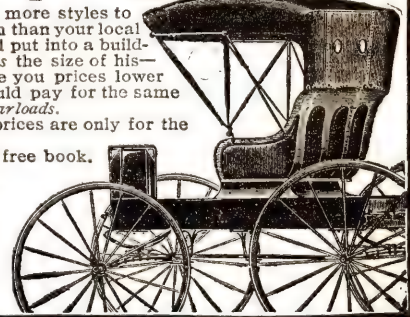
Split Hickory Vehicles

Phelps

Genuine Split Hickory Vehicles 30 Days' Free Road Test Guaranteed for Two Years.

Try your buggy before you buy. Don't think of buying a buggy (or harness) until you have seen my fine, color-illustrated catalog of Split Hickory Vehicles. I send you this book absolutely free of cost—and I even pay the postage. Why? Because I know you'll want nothing but a Split Hickory Vehicle. For 14 long years I've been making Split Hickory Vehicles and all told I've sold nearly 200,000 farmers the best buggy they ever rode in! I sell only on the direct-to-you-plan—and there's not a single dealer or middleman's profit that you have to pay. I can actually save you \$25 to \$40. That's why Nearly 200,000 Men Have Bought Buggies From Me—My, Big Illustrated Free Book and My Low, Factory-Direct Prices Sold Them—Why Don't You Write Me Today? Do it now!

I show you more styles to choose from than your local dealer could put into a building ten times the size of his—and I quote you prices lower than he would pay for the same quality in carloads. My low prices are only for the actual user. Write for free book.



Get This Big 1914 Book
150 Photographs — Phelps
Pays the Postage — Send Your Name

H. C. Phelps, Pres.
THE OHIO CAR-
RIAGE MFG.
COMPANY
Station 99
Columbus, Ohio

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package Is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, manufacturer, 59 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

Subscription Representatives Wanted

to devote all or part of time to soliciting new and renewal subscriptions for UP-TO-DATE. Liberal proposition to man or lady to secure subscriptions. Write us.

Circulation Department
Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind.

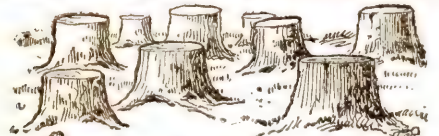
Monarch Guaranteed Steel Stump Puller

Best in the World—Send for Proof
It's best in material, best in construction. Far ahead of all on improvements. Made in our own factory, backed by 20 years' experience.

Guaranteed For 5 Years
Send for copy of this guarantee.

MONARCH STEEL STUMP PULLER
Stump Pulling now easy work. Our new double and triple power machines with latest improvements make stump pulling easy. Clear from 1 to 6 acres per day.

Don't Buy the Ordinary Kind—Investigate the Monarch. Compare the Mighty Monarch with the ordinary stump puller. Test it. Find out about the improvements and equipment we give you. Send for catalog and guarantee. Zimmerman Steel Co., Dept. U-F Lone Tree, Iowa.



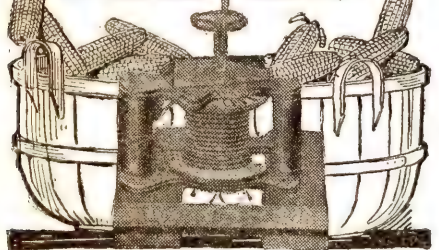
Get The Hidden Treasure From Your Stump Land

Every stump on your farm takes up from 100 to 400 sq. ft. of rich ground that would be yielding bumper crops. Take out the stumps! New land often yields \$200 to \$300 profit the first year.

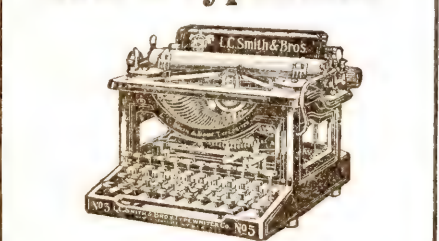
HERCULES All Steel Triple Power Stump Puller

Clears an acre a day. Make money clearing neighbors' farms. Sold on trial 30 days. Three years guarantee. Special introductory price on immediate orders. POSTAL BRINGS BIG FREE CATALOG.

HERCULES MFG. CO.
160 22nd Street Centerville, Ia.



The Business Farmer Uses a Typewriter



THE NEW MODEL FIVE
L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER
is the only writing machine that is ball bearing at all important points and made to do all kinds of work without attachments.
It will pay you to send for the book.
L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Branches in All Principal Cities

Notwithstanding that at present we must accept the market prices, as made more or less as the result of a lot of blind marketing and the manipulations of speculators, yet by the Equity System so many of the old toll gates are avoided and tolls saved, which go to the producer, that marketing by this new system is very profitable at once. To give just a general idea we mention a few gains made, as follows:

Seven cents a dozen on eggs, \$82 on a car of potatoes, \$4 a ton on hay, \$75 on twelve bales of cotton, \$17.50 on a car of oats, \$4 on a small sale of clover seed, 6 1/2 cents to 11 cents a bushel on wheat, 5 cents to 15 cents on sweet potatoes, etc.

These, understand, are profits that are being made now while the organization is building. These benefits are great enough to hold the organization together while it moves forward to completion. When that time comes farmers will positively be in control of the entire situation and they will sell at prices of their own deciding. Consequently the benefits will be all the farmers want to make them, or should make them, in equity.

To get a clearer understanding of the benefits that can be reaped immediately let us take a local clearing house of 100 members in Minnesota. If the wheat marketed is 100 car loads, or 100,000 bushels, and the gain by marketing through the Equity System is only 5 cents a bushel, it will be \$5,000 on wheat alone in one season.

Mr. Webber, whose letter we printed above, says they market as high as 200 car loads of strawberries. We quote from one of his letters:

Most of our produce is sold to middlemen. They are on the ground during the marketing season and each load is sold to the highest bidder. It sometimes seems evident that there had been a beforehand agreement as to what prices would prevail for the day. Of course, this can not be proved, but prices paid are often too low as compared with market reports. For instance, last year we shipped beautiful tomatoes to the New York city market when they were quoted firm at \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel and received less than 2 cents a basket net to us.

Of course, we can not say how much those tomatoes should have netted the producer, but it is clear enough that a system of marketing that is responsible for such results is "rotten."

So why hesitate another minute? The 1914 crops will soon be ready to market. Some southern sections are marketing their early stuff now and they are going through all the uncertainties and getting the same heart-breaking returns, in many cases, as they have for years. The old system has been costing more to market the crops than the producer got for them. The old system is a robber system and it will rob you and the other producers of billions of dollars this year again, if you continue to sleep.

Look at the cartoon on Page 3. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is sounding the alarm as loud as it can and is leading and pointing the way to all good things for farmers through better marketing.

Awake. Don't, then, stand and quibble about the society you will connect with. There's only one leading straight to farmers' absolute and everlasting industrial freedom. Mr. Marvin says he believes the twentieth century will see nation-wide co-operation among American farmers. We agree with him, but we believe we'll see it nearly accomplished in this year—1914.

We will, if we can arouse about 1,000 more communities to action with this appeal, and a like number each month for a few more months.

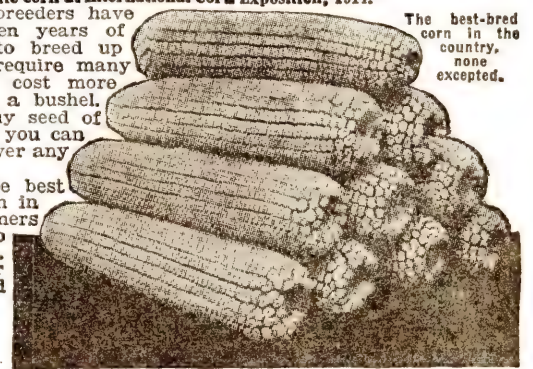
FARMERS—grain growers, stockmen, fruitmen, truckers, gardeners, cotton planters, potato growers, everybody, awake to the crying need of the hour—more organizers for the Farmers Society of Equity and for federating present associations. Before you make another lick to produce the 1914 crops

Your Seed Corn

Latest News from Dallas, Texas—"Farmers Interest variety won world's sweepstake prizes for ten best ears and single ear of white corn at International Corn Exposition, 1914."

You can start where corn breeders have brought this corn after eighteen years of systematic breeding. For you to breed up your corn to equal this would require many years of painstaking care and cost more than a thousand dollars to get a bushel. For a nominal price you can buy seed of this corn to plant your crop and you can depend on a big increased yield over any other seed you can plant.

Farmers Interest Corn is the best quality and greatest yielding corn in America. Thousands of customers have enthusiastically testified to this. We print many such letters. Some of the growers live in your county. This corn might be called

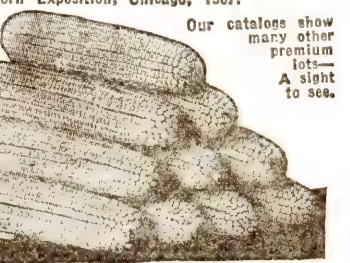


The best-bred corn in the country, none excepted.



Twenty Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1909.

THE ALL PREMI-UM CORN, because it has almost invariably been awarded the highest prizes wherever exhibited.



Our catalogues show many other premium lots—A sight to see.

The general farmer can not afford to take the time and go to the trouble of breeding corn like our Farmers Interest has been bred. But he can profit by the years of work of the breeder by planting this great variety. This corn was bred like cattle and horse and hog breeders breed the fine stock, that any farmer can get today.

Mr. Corn Grower: The cheapest way and the best way for you to quickly get that improvement in quality and yield of your corn that you are thinking about is to buy Farmers Interest Corn of us this year.



Ten Most Perfect Ears. First Prize in Class Open to World. Missouri State Fair, 1911.

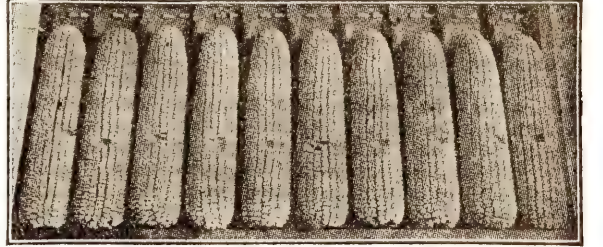


Most Perfect Bushel. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1909.

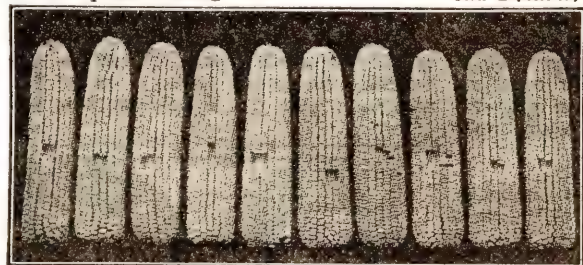
doing it right along with Farmers Interest. REMEMBER, THE EASIEST WAY TO IMPROVE YOUR CROP IS TO LET THE OTHER FELLOW DO THE BREEDING.

A great many farmers must buy seed corn this year, so why not start at the very tip-top of perfection by getting Farmers Interest seed corn?

No other corn has such a record for premiums won. We show only a few prize-winning lots



Ten Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1909.



Ten Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Columbus, O., 1911.

others. Our catalog shows. You should send for it before you lay this paper aside.

Established 1880
In the Center of the Corn Belt **O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. 13, Indianapolis, Ind.**

Read a Few Letters from Farmers

WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE
Ill.—I have been raising the Farmers Interest Corn for a number of years. I have found it to be an enormous yielder and a great drought resister on account of its rooting very deep. Farmers who plant F. I. will make no mistake.—J. N. Bond County, Nov. 26, 1913.

YIELDS ABOUT TWICE AS MUCH
Ohio—Farmers Interest yields about twice as much as other corn does. One-quarter of an acre produced about 25 bushels.—C. W. R., Lawrence County.

100 TO 120 BUSHELS PER ACRE
Ind.—The Farmers Interest Corn is yielding 100 to 120 bushels an acre all over my field. Nothing like it ever seen in all this section before.—L. C. Johnson County.

DOUBLED THE YIELD
Ark.—I am well pleased with the Farmers Interest Corn. It more than doubled in yielding any other variety I planted. I have come to the conclusion that it is the best all-around corn I ever planted. It stood the drought better than any other kind.—S. J. C., Yell County, Nov. 24, 1913.

Send For FREE CATALOG

WE HAVE HUNDREDS OF REPORTS FROM ALL OVER THE CORN BELT BEATS ALL

Tenn.—Farmers Interest beats all other kinds 30 to 40 bushels an acre. It is as far ahead in appearance and quality as it is ahead in yield. I can say it beats anything in the corn line I ever saw.—E. C. H., Claiborne County.

STAYED GREEN DURING DROUGHT
Ia.—I am unable to tell what the yield of my F. I. Corn was this year, as I "hogged" the corn. However, I think 60 bushels per acre a reasonable estimate, while I estimate for other varieties at 35 bushels and not more than 40 bushels per acre. The ears of the F. I. were larger sized and the stalks were never fired, but stayed green throughout the entire droughty season.—T. A. Mahaska County, Nov. 27, 1913.

EVERYTHING YOU CLAIM FOR IT
Kans.—My experience with the Farmers Interest Corn leads me to say that it is everything you claim for it. Will produce any variety of corn grown in Kans.—W. M. T., Franklin Co., Dec. 1, 1913.

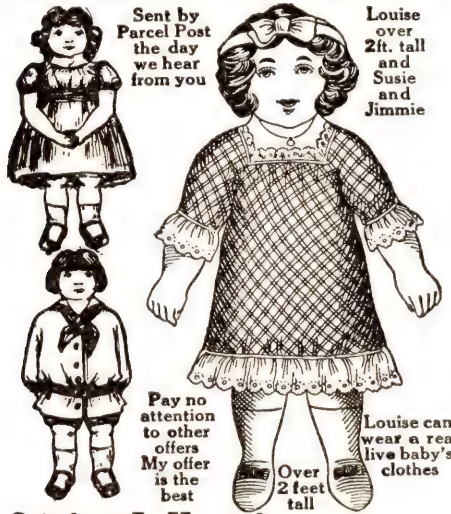
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

RUBBER ROOFING

65¢ Per Roll
Just think of it! 108 square feet of the best one-ply roofing ever made, at only 65¢.

FULLY GUARANTEED
Will withstand any climate and weather. No special tools or experience needed. Anyone can apply it. No better roofing made. Figure how much is needed and send your order in today. If heavy grade is wanted—
108 sq. ft. 2-ply, 85¢; 108 sq. ft. 3-ply, \$1.05
Central-Galvo Brand Rubber Roofing will stand the test of time. It is quickly and easily put on and will outwear all others at the price. We specialize in all grades of Roofing, Red and Green, Slate and Flint surface, etc. Write for special roofing information
WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY
Nails and Cement Furnished FREE. No extras need be bought. Send today for our Big 1914 Catalogue. Learn how we save you money on Fencing, Roofing, Paints, Farm Machinery and Implements of all kinds.
Dept. 373, CENTRAL ROOFING & SUPPLY CO., 1501-7 So. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

Ky. Blue GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about \$3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at \$2.25 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.



3 big dolls given away

Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything. JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED and you will be delighted with all three dollies. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber at 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month, 12 issues in 6 months. I will also tell you how to get Princess, the big talking doll sensation from Germany. She says "Papa" and "Mama" like a real child. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.



Given to Ladies

35 Embroidery Designs WITHOUT COST

Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large up-to-date family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphabets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs. The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times. This set cannot be bought in stores, but we give it free for a new trial subscriber.

How to Get the Designs

For a limited time we will give this complete 35-piece Embroidery Transfer Outfit for a NEW three-month trial subscriber at 10 CENTS. This offer may not appear again.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

fill out and send in the appended blank and then do something to insure that you will get your God-granted right to reap a fair reward for your toil. "God helps those who help themselves."

Are you going to help yourself?

We want 1,000 blanks sent in in March by 1,000 earnest men who will each do a little to bring farmers' complete emancipation from galling business conditions.

We are wonderfully in earnest and we want to work with earnest people.

THE BLANK

Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

This list was sent by

P. O.

Co. State

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

(For more names attach paper. You should send not less than twelve names. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

RULES FOR MARKETING

A circular has been sent to all clearing houses and associations federated for marketing containing the following rules for marketing, as authorized by the last national convention and the present board of directors. The rules are expected to be read in the first regular meeting, after their receipt, or at a called meeting, for the information and guidance of the officers and members.

The rules follow:

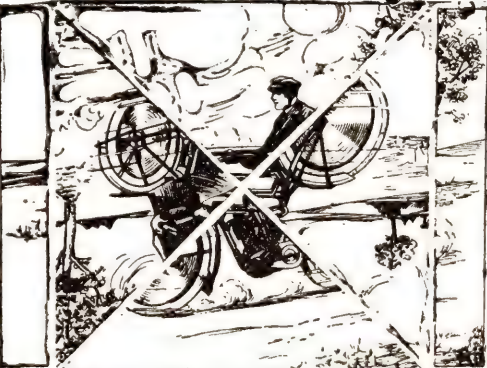
1. That headquarters, the national clearing house, shall employ a director of marketing, whose duties are to receive reports of the crops of the members, through the local and county or district and section clearing houses and from associations federated for marketing, and the reports of demand from the society's own representatives on the various markets, and then to direct the marketing so that it does not conflict on the different markets.
2. That representatives be secured on each important market to make daily reports of the condition of the market and the demand, and receive and sell the members' produce of all kinds. That contracts be entered into with such parties that will secure the highest grade of service at the least cost, and that bonds be required where deemed advisable.
3. That as rapidly as possible enough traveling agents of the national clearing house be employed to visit each representative once a month or oftener, to audit all business done and investigate complaints and adjust claims, if any.
4. That all shipments shall be reported to the market representative and to the national clearing house, by the shipper, on forms supplied by the national clearing house. Also to county or district or section clearing house, if one above the local.
5. That sales shall be reported in detail to the consignee and to the national clearing house—that is, the date when sold, the quantity sold, the price sold at and the party sold to. Also a full report of all expenses and commissions properly chargeable to the account.
6. That to maintain the system and extend it, so that the highly important services the national clearing house is required to perform may be possible and increasingly beneficial, there shall be charged against all business done, and remitted to the national clearing house by the market representative, one-fourth to one-half of 1 per

5 YEAR GUARANTEE

98 CENTS POST PAID

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our big catalogue of high grade American made watches we will send you this elegant watch postpaid for only 98 cents. Gents size, high grade gold plate finish, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, accurate timekeeper, fully Guaranteed for 5 Years. Send 98 cents today and watch will be sent by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 334 Chicago, Ill.

\$250 Motorcycle Given Away



Here is your chance to get a \$250 Harley Davidson Motorcycle. Cut this picture into six pieces and paste or pin the pieces together so as to make a complete picture of a boy riding a motorcycle. Mail it to me with your name and address and I will tell you all about the great contest in which you can win the two cylinder eight-horsepower Harley Davidson Motorcycle—the best made.

1500 Votes Free

I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 votes toward the motorcycle. All you have to do to get this coupon is to send your name and address at once.

Sec'y Popular Company 412 Popular Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa

SPECIAL Gold Plate Finish Watch

for man or boy this is a dandy. When people ask you for the time, pull this gold-finish watch out of your pocket and it will look like a \$25.00 watch.
This is a watch of real quality that you will be proud to wear. It is full stem wind and stem set, just like every high-priced watch, and it is thoroughly up-to-date in every way. It is the standard size for men and boys. The case is a handsome gold-plated finish, an excellent imitation of real gold, and will last for years. This watch is guaranteed and fully warranted for accuracy.
A defiance watch as above, given to anyone sending us 4 subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming at 50 cents (\$2.00 total). We pay delivery charges. This is a special offer and only a few subscribers for such a fine premium value.
Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind.

Gold Finish Ladies Watch

It is small—just the proper size for ladies and girls. It is neat in appearance and an accurate time-keeper. Case is gold-plate finish and very handsome. It is fully guaranteed and will last for years. A fine present.
Special Offer: Given for 5 subscriptions at 50c (\$2.50 total). Sent post-paid.

A Big Flower Garden GIVEN Over 300 Varieties Choicest FLOWER SEEDS

Our New Giant Flower Collection

Package Contains Over 3,000 Best Seeds Bushels of Blossoms

This is without question the Grandest Collection of Beautiful Flowers ever put up. They will produce a perfect cloud of bloom and fragrance from earliest summer until the snows of winter. New beauties and wonders will open up every day. It will be a continual surprise to see the odd and curious—as well as the old favorites constantly appear. You can have bushels of blossoms for bouquets, vases, and to give away.

Georgious Combinations of All Shades and Colors

Each package contains the following—and hundreds of others:
Asters, All colors, Prize Poppies, Sweet Alyssum, Pinks, 10 Varieties, Forget-me-not, Sweet Mignonette, Nasturtiums, Cockscombs, Gillias, Mixed, Weather Plant, Mourning Bride, True Ice Plant, Clarkias.
Ageratum, Godetias, Calendulas, Everlastings, 10 Vars., Candytuft, Chrysanthemums, Stocks, Joseph's Coat, Zinnias, 10 Colors, Clarkias.
Rose of Heaven, Petunias, 10 Vars., Centaurea, Sweet William, Four O'clock, Job's Tears, Portulacas, 10 Vars., Marigolds, Zinnias, 10 Colors, Clarkias.
Sweet Peas, 10 Vars., Reticus, 12 feet, Calliopis, Salvia, Larkspurs, Love-in-a-mist, Prizes Poppies, Sweet Alyssum, Pinks, 10 Varieties, Forget-me-not, Sweet Mignonette, Nasturtiums, Cockscombs, Gillias, Mixed, Weather Plant, Mourning Bride, True Ice Plant, Clarkias.

God's Jewels for Earths Ornaments

Flowers are one of Nature's sweetest gifts to man. They are "little missionaries teaching us beauty, purity and innocence." Flowers cheer the heart and make the home life pleasant; nothing for the money spent, can give as much sincere pleasure and delight. No one should fail to plant these interesting flowers. Many are rare novelties. Just sow these seeds in the flower bed and see the surprise.

The Climax of All Seed Bargains

Such a bargain as this cannot last long nor can it be repeated here or elsewhere. Orders are pouring in, everybody delighted and telling their friends about our matchless offer so that our big stock of the Flower Collections will soon be gone. We urge you to order at once—to-day—while the supply lasts. Tell your friends about it. Hurry!

Our Big FREE Offer: Send 10c for a NEW six months' trial subscription to our big home monthly story paper, "THE FAMILY," and we will at once send you the complete GIANT FLOWER COLLECTION free and postpaid. Do it today! "THE FAMILY" is necessary in every home and family and we want you to try it. The Flower Collection is a wonder and will delight you. But send at once—TODAY—make sure of this tremendous bargain. Address:

Family Magazine Dept. 122 Springfield, Ohio

cent for live stock and one-half to 1 per cent for all other products.

7. That all settlements shall be made direct to the shipper.

8. That any local or county or section clearing house, or federated association, knowing any receiver on the markets that has given satisfactory service, and whom it would be pleased to continue with, should report such to the national clearing house, to be considered in making additional appointments.

DO YOU WANT AN ORGANIZER?

If you arrange for a meeting to organize a local clearing house, or to federate a present association, and you feel that you should have help at the meeting, correspond with the organizers, named below, who are nearest to you.

Alabama—C. B. Lozier, Robertsedale.
 Arizona—Charles Knapp, Courtland.
 Arkansas—Walter Terrellville, Point Cedar.
 California—Emil E. Larsen, Camino; Fred F. Wate, Red Bluff.
 Colorado—L. E. Brown, Dolores.
 Delaware—Webber Bros., Greenwood.
 Florida—H. A. Burt, Ft. Myers; C. A. Stauffer, Zephyrhills.
 Idaho—Idaho State Union, Pocatello; A. Y. Satterfield, national organizer, Sterling.
 Kansas—L. E. Richardson, Thayer; John Peterson, Galesburg.
 Maryland—John W. Whitfield, Lonaconing.
 Michigan—M. N. Drake, 208 North Pleasant street, Jackson.
 Minnesota—A. H. Grothen, Parkers Prairie; L. H. Brochman, Parkers Prairie; B. O. Hazelton, Detroit.
 Missouri—J. F. Burch, Callao.
 Montana—D. McGuire, Hamilton.
 Nebraska—T. J. McCauley, Kearney; B. F. Walton, Geneva; Ivan L. Crouse, Read.
 North Dakota—William H. Rettke, Apolin.
 Fred Saxowsky, Hebron; H. B. Schaffer, Marshall; T. H. Myran, Taylor.
 Oklahoma—Oklahoma State Union, F. S. E. (J. A. Harmon, secretary), Shawnee; J. M. Ulin, Stillwater; W. E. Osborn, Agra.
 Oregon—Oregon State Union (F. G. Buchanan, secretary), Oregon City.
 Pennsylvania—W. S. Kerstetter, Sunbury; Reuben Ressler, Sunbury; B. M. Forringer, New Bethlehem.
 Texas—B. Davis, Alice.
 Utah—Ivan Summers, Avon.
 Washington—A. J. Davis, Bridgeport; P. H. Chapel, Harrington; A. C. Olsen, 2502 Standard street, Spokane.
 Wyoming—George T. Nelson, Pine Bluff; Oscar Burns, Upton; R. A. Southworth, Worland.

Produce Wanted and For Sale

The following report crops to sell or want to buy:

Geneva (Neb.) Local Clearing House (A. E. Webber, Secretary)—Alfalfa seed to sell and wants to buy corn, oats and hay.
 Conrad C. Brandt, Callendar, Ia., wants to buy corn.
 Joe Mares, Emporia, Kas., has first-class alfalfa seed to sell.
 C. B. Lozier, business manager, Robertsedale, Ala., has sweet potato draws to sell at \$1.75 per thousand.
 Emil Fehlaue, business agent, Vergas, Minn., offers one car beans (not hand-picked), one car potatoes (sacked) and ten bushels of clover seed. Will send description or samples. Wants offers.
 C. B. Lozier, business manager, Robertsedale, Ala., wants to buy alfalfa hay, oats, bran and shorts.
 J. H. Harpster, Millersburg, O., reports that they have hay, wheat, clover and timothy seed to sell. And that they want to buy corn for feeding stock, fruit, etc.

Buys Coal, Sells Wheat and Wants Fence Posts

This local is in the market for a car of fence posts, and we are getting prices on lumber. We are also ready to buy a car of sugar. A little later we will be ready to place an order for binder twine.

Our local flouring mill is doing a large business, supplying our and other locals with flour and mill feed at wholesale prices. We run over wheat, the only grain we have to sell, through the cleaner at this mill before shipping. (We have recently sold 10,000 bushels of wheat through Equity). To locals in this section I heartily recommend the Bruning mills for flour and mill feed.

We recently purchased two cars of coal, two of seed wheat, and one of hay. We will send in another list of new members in the near future.—E. Wilhelms, Sec'y., Bruning, Neb.

Oklahoma Department, F. S. E.

State Headquarters at Shawnee
 J. A. Harmon, Secretary

Membership in Oklahoma F. S. E., \$3.50.
 Liberal terms to capable organizers. Write the secretary for a commission and contract for territory.

All members and locals must keep the next semi-annual state meeting in mind. It will be held in Shawnee, beginning August 4. See how large a membership you can have by that time.

Members in need of good improved cottonseed, of the best varieties, should write at once to the state union secretary, J. A. Harmon, of Shawnee.

Members having Kafir corn, Milo maize, feterita, sorghum cane or millet seed for sale should correspond at once with the state union secretary.

Every school district not convenient to a shipping point should have its sub-local organized at once. Local organizers wanted. Write the state secretary.

The state union clearing house at Shawnee has met with great success during the past two years in marketing Irish potatoes, obtaining from 75c to \$1.35 per bushel for F. S. E. members. These prices were from 30c to 50c premium over prices generally obtained by farmers marketing locally.

State union headquarters is planning the establishment of a broomcorn warehouse in the northwestern part of the state, to be constructed some time this year. It will enable us to store broomcorn, obtain cash advances on warehouse receipts, and hold for favorable prices. Every broomcorn grower has an interest at stake in this, and should take part in the work. The way to do best work is to organize the broomcorn district solidly. The National Clearing House is perfecting arrangements with the leading broomcorn houses.

In all probability the broomcorn county having the largest membership in the organization by August 4 will get the proposed broomcorn warehouse. If YOU want it, work for it.

The boys at Lawrence, Harper county, are lining up for the broomcorn campaign. H. C. Berry has the matter in charge and promises a large local at Laverne in the near future.

If you are not getting full value for butter and eggs, get in touch with the state union secretary. Tell him what you are receiving and he will show you how to get more.

If you have surplus alfalfa hay of good quality, let the state union find the best market for it.

Shawnee and Oklahoma City are contesting for the first cotton warehouse. Both will have one in a short time.

Now is the time to begin arranging for club orders for binder twine. Locals should make estimates of their probable needs, and notify the state union secretary.

A Clarion Call of Co-operation

Our Clarion County clearing house is at last a very substantial reality. The first quarterly meeting of our county organization was held at the home of the New Bethlehem local on January 24. Seventy-five or eighty delegates were in attendance, a record breaker. And I am glad to report we can say the same of this meeting that was said of the annual meeting of the national union—every one went home without any mental doubts or "sore spots."

Election of county officials was cared for in an extremely fortunate manner. Mr. Jacob Stahlman, a man of mature judgment and superior character and ability, and above all an ardent co-operator, was chosen president. Marion Switzer, manager of the Frogtown Equity Store, was elected secretary. He is especially fitted for looking after the best interests of the society in a commercial way. W. C. Summerville of Sligo local, another who always moves on the square, was chosen treasurer.

Yes, we are making progress. We believe we are right for our time, and that we are certain to win more members, more territory and more influence and power with normal effort.—R. M. Forringer, Organizer.

Made Extra Profit on Car of Wheat of 6 3/4 Cents per Bushel

Just a word in commendation of the Equity System. We shipped a car of wheat to our representative at Minneapolis. The profit derived by shipping was 6 3/4 cts per bushel on the car. We are to build an elevator before next fall. Please give us all information you can on that line. Wm. H. Rettke, Sec'y., L. U. 7157, Alpin, N. D.

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AGENTS—Get particulars of one of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells; make \$1,000 yearly. Address E. M. Feltman, sales manager, 6764 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O.

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IN THE SWIGART TRACT of western Michigan are some of the best general farming lands; good opportunities in stock, poultry, truck, dairying and diversified farming; center of fruit belt; large profits in fruit growing; Lake Michigan harbors; four railroads; 8 1/2 hours from Chicago; \$10 to \$35 per acre, and most of the land \$17 per acre; \$10 to \$50 down and \$5 to \$10 per month on 40 acres. Annual terms if preferred. If you should die the land will be deeded to your family free from further payments. Prices higher in spring. Ask about privilege of exchange, seed supplying arrangement, instructions to settlers by experts, power dams to be built. A thousand 40-acre pieces from which you can choose; 10 and 20-acre tracts near growing towns. Write for my 72-page booklet and plans now. George W. Swigart, owner, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

LANDOLOGY—A magazine giving the facts in regard to the land situation. Three months' trial subscription free. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter, marking it personal, and say "Mail me Landology and all particulars free." Address Lloyd M. Skinner, general manager, Skidmore Land Co., 33 Skidmore Bldg., Marietta, Wis.

FARM FOR SALE—80 acres, one-half mile from city limits, Flint City, Mich.; one of the best in county; ten-room house, furnace, windmill, 70x40 barn, stone basement, painted, built in 1911; water in house and barn; good granary, tool house, etc.; buildings worth \$7,000 alone; good soil, near best market in Michigan, city 50,000 and growing; price \$10,000, half down. W. V. and A. T. Smith, 202 Paterson Bldg., Flint, Mich.

GOLDEN STATE farms for sale by the largest real estate agency in the east. Write for our list before you buy and let us tell you of Maryland farms. "Settle in a healthy climate with mild weather and enjoy the Golden State advantages. Don't miss the opportunity of selecting a cheap farm from Turner & Richards, Federalburg, Md.

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TEXAS school land for sale by the state. You can buy good land at \$2 per acre; pay 5c per acre cash and no more for 40 years, but 3 per cent interest; send 6c postage for further information. Investor Pub. Co., Dept. C, San Antonio, Tex.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

160 ACRES of irrigated land, fenced; 70 in alfalfa; all under cultivation; new 7-room house, all furnished; an ideal stock ranch; free range. Price and terms, address H. R. Balding, Howe, Idaho.

\$25,000 BUYS 842 acres, 35 miles from Buffalo; improvements worth \$12,000; 300 acres timber; \$3,000 cash, \$1,000 yearly, 5 per cent interest. C. J. Ellis, Springfield, N. Y.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

HOMESTEADS LOCATED—Also best soil in state \$5 to \$20 an acre. Wm. Rulien, locator, Baudette, Minn. Best of references.

FIVE-ACRE pineapple or citrus fruit farms, with building sites; easy terms. W. M. Altwater, Quay, Fla.

HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail; former experience unnecessary; all we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business; no soliciting or traveling; all or spare time only; this is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life; write at once for full particulars. National Co-operative Realty Company, L-511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 675, Chicago.

WE WILL PAY you \$120 to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 569 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motemen and conductors; \$80 to \$100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

PARCEL POST means many railway mail clerk appointments coming; commence \$75 month; examinations everywhere soon; common education sufficient; sample questions and schedule of places free. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 26, Rochester, N. Y.

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\$2.50 PER DAY salary paid one woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavoring in tubes. Ziegler Co., 447-C Dearborn street, Chicago.

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MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

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50 LEADING BREEDS pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys; fowls, eggs and incubators; best at lowest prices; fine catalog, 2c. W. A. Weber, Box 915, Mankato, Minn.

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MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 453, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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	32	11.21	2.93
3 1/2 X	29	13.73	3.47
	30 15.30	14.18	3.60
	31 15.80	14.63	3.74
	32 16.29	15.08	3.87
	34 17.37	15.98	4.14
4 X	36	16.88	4.41
	30 20.48	19.04	4.37
	31 21.24	19.76	4.50
	32 22.01	20.48	4.64
	33 22.73	21.20	4.77
	34 23.45	21.92	4.91
	35 24.21	22.64	5.04
4 1/2 X	36 24.98	23.36	5.18
	37		5.31
	32		5.94
	34 31.50	29.70	6.21
5 X	35 32.45	30.60	6.35
	36 33.39	31.50	6.48
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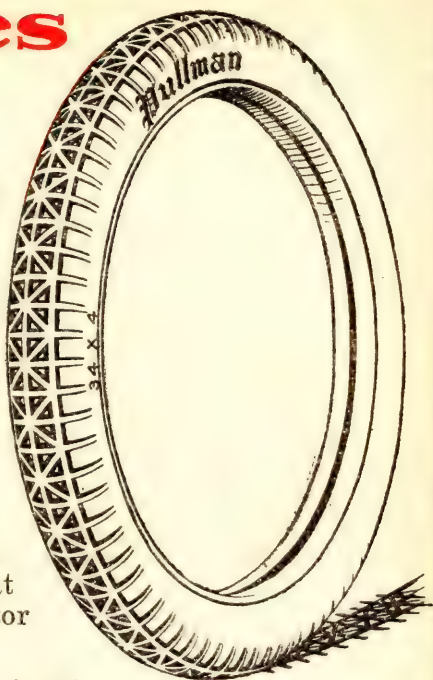
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The tire that overruns its guarantee 2,500 miles, the tire that's sold under a mileage guarantee, the tire that cuts tire expense. Let your next set be Pullman Tractor Treads, which insure safety, and safety insures pleasure.

Leave your entire tire business to us and the pleasure is all yours. Your troubles will be taken care of promptly. Don't fail to investigate our 1914 proposition. It's a money saver to car owners.

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Size	Improved Long Distance Inner Liners 10,000-Mile Guarantee	Improved Reliable Inner Liners 8,000-Mile Guarantee
28x3	\$1.55	\$1.00
30x3	1.90	1.32
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30x3 1/2	2.05	1.43
32x3 1/2	2.40	1.65
34x3 1/2	2.55	1.87
36x3 1/2	2.90	2.10
30x4	2.35	2.10
31x4	2.80	2.15
32x4	3.05	2.20
33x4	3.25	2.30
34x4	3.60	2.55
35x4	3.75	2.75
36x4	3.90	2.90
37x4	4.10	3.00
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36x5	4.10	3.00

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Buy a set and forget spark plug troubles.

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Buy one or a set of IMPROVED LONG DISTANCE SPARK PLUGS, and if, at the end of ten days, you do not find them the most satisfactory plugs you have ever used, we will return your money and pay postage both ways. Could anything be more fair?

We recommend that an entire set be installed on the car, thereby producing the same even spark in each cylinder and entirely eliminating that jerk which is so often experienced by the use of the ordinary plugs. By the use of a complete set of IMPROVED LONG DISTANCE SPARK PLUGS, GASOLINE TROUBLES ARE ENTIRELY DISPOSED OF. The best gasoline obtainable is hard to ignite in cold weather. The uniform flow of hot sparks produced by IMPROVED LONG DISTANCE SPARK PLUGS will ignite gasoline in any weather. Our ten days' free trial test will convince you.

IMPROVED LONG DISTANCE SPARK PLUGS sell for \$1.50 each, less an allowance of 25 cents for the return of any old worn-out spark plug on each plug purchased. IMPROVED LONG DISTANCE SPARK PLUGS are universally acknowledged BEST and CHEAPEST in the long run.

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Money Back Purchase Order

Use this Order Blank and Obtain One Extra Spark Plug FREE

Gentlemen--Enclosed find my check for \$5 and under separate cover I am returning four old spark plugs, for which I am to have credit of 25c each on the purchase price of a set of four Improved Long Distance Spark Plugs and one extra plug FREE OF CHARGE--making five in all. It is understood that after trying out your plugs ten days, if I do not find them entirely satisfactory in every way, I am to return them by mail and you will refund the money paid, together

with postage for their return, without a question. State size required.

Our object in giving extra plug free is so you have one on hand if necessary to return a plug for exchange.

Name.....
Street, Box or Rural Route.....
Town.....State.....



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to fit any make of car. Complete, ready for installation. Price \$1.25

	Cases	Tubes		Cases	Tubes
28x3	\$6.30	\$1.89	36x4	\$17.47	\$4.16
30x3	6.74	2.03	37x4	17.93	4.23
32x3	7.21	2.17	38x4	18.76	4.37
29x3 1/2	9.57	2.66	40x4	19.56	4.55
30x3 1/2	9.00	2.73	34x4 1/2	20.77	4.90
31x3 1/2	10.28	2.80	35x4 1/2	21.40	5.00
32x3 1/2	9.63	2.87	36x4 1/2	22.03	5.15
33x3 1/2	11.03	2.97	37x4 1/2	22.66	5.28
34x3 1/2	11.53	3.04	34x5	25.58	5.74
36x3 1/2	12.49	3.21	35x5	26.35	5.91
30x4	14.22	3.52	36x5	27.06	6.02
31x4	14.80	3.64	37x5	27.81	6.23
32x4	15.32	3.71	39x5	28.55	6.65
33x4	15.87	3.85	43x5	30.78	7.49
34x4	16.39	3.96	37x5 1/2	32.45	7.03
35x4	16.92	4.09	38x5 1/2	33.31	7.84

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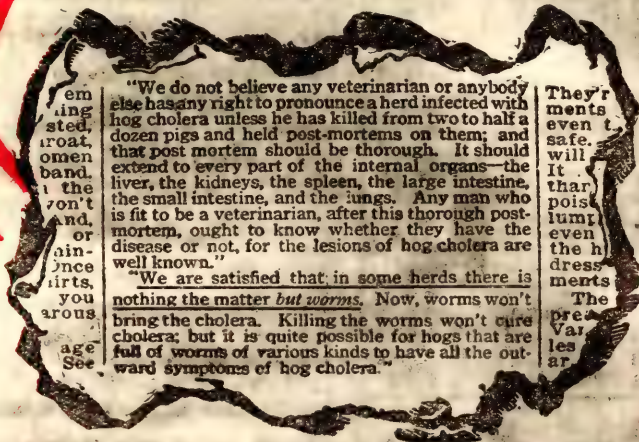
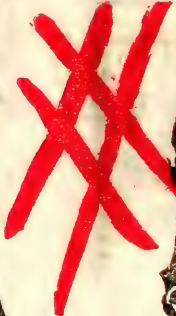
Is It Hog Cholera?

Sidney R. Feil, President
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY
is a Registered Pharmacist,
a graduate of the Cleveland
School of Pharmacy and of
the National Institute of
Pharmacy. He has been en-
gaged in laboratory work
for more than twenty-five
years and was formerly as-
sistant to Dr. Nathan Kose-
water, former Chemist of
the Ohio State Dairy and
Food Commission. For many
years has been engaged in
compounding veterinary
remedies.



Editor of "Wallace's Farmer" Says:

in an article in their issue of November 31st, (which should be read by every farmer who raises hogs) "IS IT HOG CHOLERA?" that is killing off so many hogs. The following is an interesting extract from the article:



Convincing Proof

Saved His Hogs

"I fed the 200-pound barrel of 'Sal-Vet' and believe that it saved my hogs, as the cholera swept this part of the country and I have not had a single sick hog. I have been buying stock hogs and turning in all along, and feel as though I could not do without 'Sal-Vet'.—G. W. Cummins, Cincinnati, Ia.

Good Work

"South of me every farmer has lost his hogs from cholera, even up to the adjoining farm, and it is still raging. Your 'Sal-Vet' did good work for me".—Cliff E. Conover, Holstein, Iowa.

"Have used 'Sal-Vet' with such good results that I induced my brother to send for the keg which you shipped him about four weeks ago. He had several fall pigs that were sick, some broken down in the back and dragging their hind parts. After a few days on 'Sal-Vet' they were up and walking around, and it was astonishing to see the immense number of worms that passed."—Alex Russell, Rt. No. 1, Box 55, Speer, Ill.

"I think I got the 'Sal-Vet' just in time, as all around me, my neighbors' hogs have been dying. A few of mine got sick but I put them in separate pens, fed them 'Sal-Vet' as directed and they were soon all right."

"Have 40 head of shoats that are doing the finest I ever had any do. Feed 'Sal-Vet' to them in their slop to which the fattening hogs run whenever they want it."

"I feed it also to my sheep and horses; never saw so many worms as the bunches which come from my colts."—W. M. Kingery, Overbrook, Kansas.

"I must say I had good results from using 'Sal-Vet'. My stock hogs are doing fine. I have also fed 'Sal-Vet' to a bunch of pigs just beginning to eat. It expelled worms from these by the dozen. Since then they are doing fine, have better appetites, and food is doing them more good."—C. M. Nonweiler, Boonville, Indiana.

"'Sal-Vet' did all you claim for it, and probably more. Hog cholera broke out all around here, but not one of my hogs became sick. I cannot praise 'Sal-Vet' sufficiently, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to all swine raisers."—J. E. Stobil, Rt. No. 1, Box 15, Lohman, Missouri.

"Wallace's Farmer" is right. I am not only satisfied that worms are the cause of a large percentage of the hog losses all over the country, I know it, because I have the proof from thousands of farmers who have stopped their losses with Sal-Vet, though the so-called hog cholera and swine plague were raging on all sides of them.

TRADE MARK

SAL-VET

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great WORM Destroyer

The Great LIVE STOCK Conditioner

If your hogs are sick—if they are not thriving as they should—or if they are well and you fear disease may attack them, you can do no wiser thing than accept my liberal offer to prove to you before you pay me a cent, the wonderful value of Sal-Vet. What it has done for others—it will do for you. I don't claim it will cure cholera—nor prevent it, but if the trouble is WORMS—which is so often mistaken for cholera, and so often just as fatal—

I Guarantee to STOP Your Worm Losses or NO PAY

Worms cause 90 per cent of live stock losses, especially among hogs and sheep, but whether you have lost any stock or not you can't afford to be without Sal-Vet, especially when I offer to prove it will rid your stock of these deadly pests—make them look better—thrive better—save you feed—satisfy you of all this before you pay me a penny. Sal-Vet is the greatest stock preparation on the market—because undoubtedly it has saved more live stock than all others put together—because through its remarkable merit it is more widely used and known than any other. Remember, I prove its merit before you pay. Here's my no-money-down, no-risk-offer—

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

I'll ship enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges on arrival—feed it according to directions, and at the end of 60 days report results. Then if Sal-Vet has not done all I say—if it has not rid your stock of disease-breeding, stomach and intestinal worms, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me one penny. Mail the coupon NOW—TODAY—Don't put off trying Sal-Vet on this liberal offer. Address

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THE S. R. FEIL CO., Mfg. Chemists,
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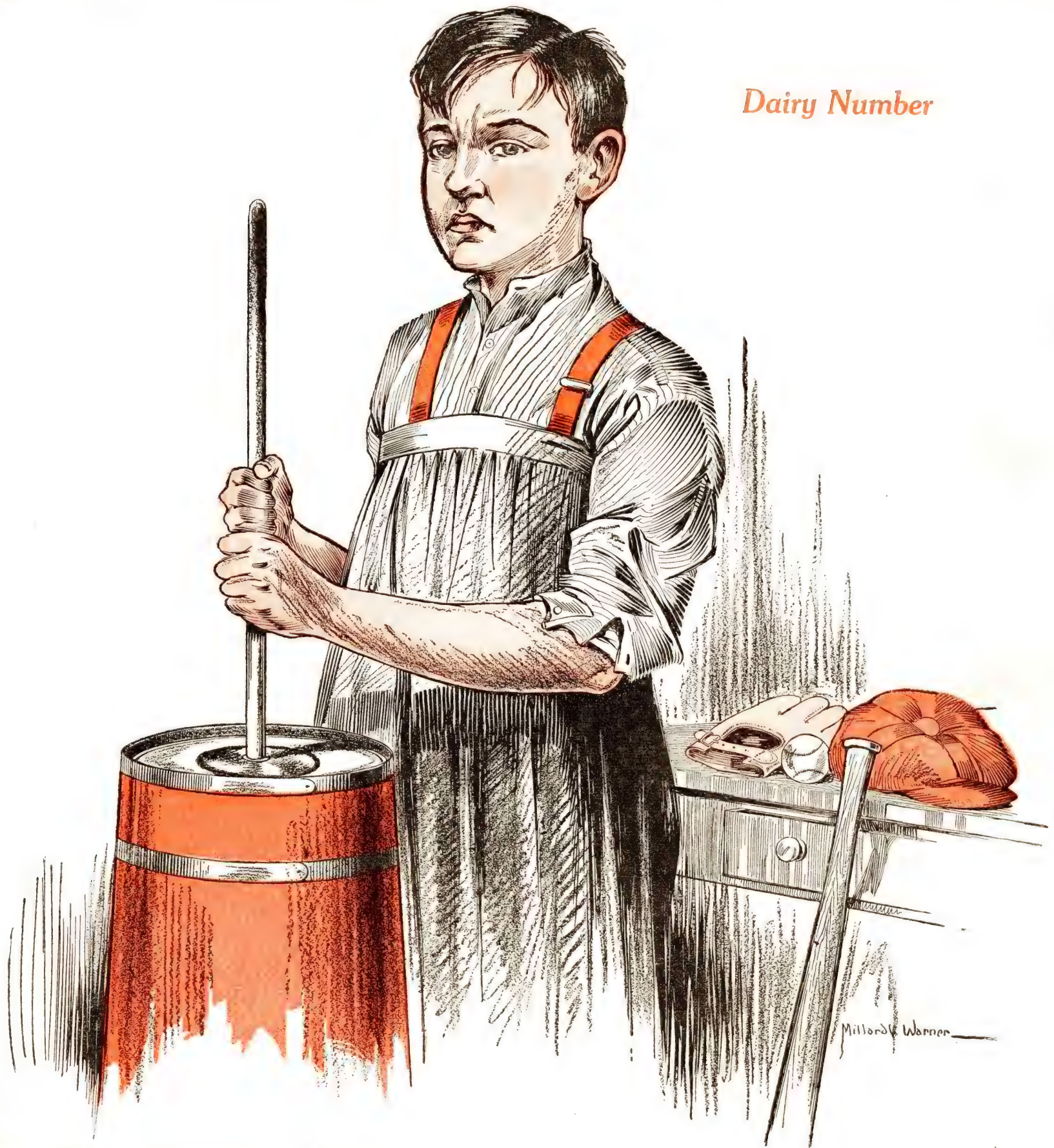
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17th Year

March Fifteenth, 1914

Number 6

Dairy Number



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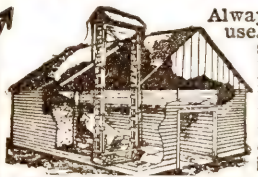
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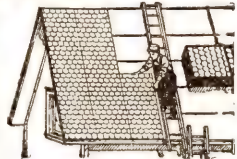
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What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters From the Editors to the Readers

Good Seed and Good Business

WE ARE COMING more to a full realization of the value of good seed, in the full meaning of the term. To be good enough, seed must come from healthy, vigorous, productive parent stock. The farmers of this country spend millions annually in the purchase of seeds, and though they pay good money for all of it, some of the seed is not what it should be.

Thousands of bags of seed potatoes are shipped from northern states to the southern trucking districts. Certain sections of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas use them in immense quantities. Other southern states also buy liberally of northern seed. Certain sections of New England, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and the northwest grow the seed, mostly on contract. Farmers buy them for planting. It will be good business for these buyers and sellers to get together, through the Farmers Society of Equity. Then the growers of the north can contract with the planters of the south. There is no reason why this business need go through the hands of speculative middlemen. With the farmers of both north and south in the same business organization, with facilities for the distribution and marketing of all farm crops from all sections, they can keep their own business in their own hands.

Seed Potatoes from Wisconsin to Florida

A single instance will serve as an example. Dade and Palm Beach are two large counties of southern Florida where immense areas of potatoes are grown in January, February and March. Seed by the train load is sent to these counties every year. The farmers in those counties must buy the seed every year. Marinette County, Wisconsin, is one of the great northern seed potato districts. In 1913 the county produced over \$400,000 worth of potatoes. Car after car is being loaded and shipped south, by contractors and speculators. Co-operation, through a single organization, offers the simplest, most economical and efficient plan for getting the potatoes from producer to planter at a fair price to both.

Seed Corn for Kansas

One more example: Kansas alone plants, on the average, over 1,000,000 bushels of seed corn each spring. The total amount of seed corn planted each year amounts to many million bushels. While, of course, the great bulk of seed corn is saved on the farm, yet on account of weather or other conditions several million dollars worth of seed corn is purchased annually. This year Kansas farmers will have to buy a large per cent of their seed. It must come from farmers somewhere. With a national organization direct distribution could be easily accomplished. Is it not clearly apparent that there is a well-defined, economical need for the Farmers Society of Equity?

Keeping the Young Folks on the Farm by Community Co-operation

How to keep the young folks on the farm? Why, do it by community co-operation. We are told this is a national problem, a state problem, a community problem, and a family problem. And so it is. But don't forget that there are boys and girls born and raised on the farm that have no business staying there. It would be a waste of their talents, a crippling of their natures, a curtailment of their usefulness and an impossible task anyhow. You can't do it. Just being born on a farm doesn't necessarily equip an individual with the qualifications to make a greater success at farming than at anything else. They are natural born farmers only so far as birth is concerned. There are, of course, two sides to the question. There must be before there can be a question. The other side to this question is that many of the farm boys and girls really should stay on the farm, but do not believe it. They are by nature better fitted for success and happiness on the farm. This is no disparagement of their abilities. It takes brains and ginger of no ordinary grade to make a real success on the farm. But even one who is capable of making a great success as a farmer might not have the right kind of capabilities to succeed at some other work in town. A boat, you know, may be a very fine boat, a most excellent boat, yet out of the water it is worth little. Keep in your element, and here is where the real problem comes in—that of keeping the young folks on the farm who should remain there. It is an individual problem and a community problem. The state or the nation can't keep them there if the community or the individual fails to do their part. Our next issue will have something sensible and practical to offer for the solution of the problem. Watch for it.

Publishing a Paper with a Policy

We believe we are giving the farmers of this country a paper that is doing something for them that is worth doing. We believe we are helping every reader to be more, have more and do more than he or she would likely be or have or do if the paper was not a regular visitor in their homes. If we didn't believe it we would get out of the business. In fact, we would be driven out. Business nowadays is built for service and can only succeed as it serves its patrons. We believe we are rendering our readers a service because so many of them tell us so. With your careful attention, and willingness to co-operate with us, we can serve YOU, reader, in a way no other paper can or will. We're willing and ready. Come along.

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MARCH 15, 1914

No. 6

Balanced Rations

The Slogan of Success

By Burton Braley

If you're sick of doing business unassisted
And of getting every lemon that is listed,
If the railroads seem to make a point to
loot you
And their merry ways of dealing do not
suit you,
If the trusts and combinations always skin
you
And they rouse the sullen anger that is
in you,
Cease to blame it on the Senate or the
weather;
"Get together!" That's the answer. "Get
together!"

When the western farmer tackled irrigation
He discovered that he faced a situation
Where he simply had to chip in with his
neighbor
For the capital, material and labor;
So he conquered all the wilderness which
braved him,
For he tried co-operation—and it saved
him.
If you want to know the wherefore and
the whether,
"Get together!" is the answer. "Get to-
gether!"

You have fought for many decades single-
handed,
And it's mighty little benefit you've landed.
For commission men and other speculators
Have robbed you on your wheat and your
"potatoes."
If you like the sort of treatment you are
getting,
Then, of course, there's nary use in any
fretting,
But if everlasting patience slips its tether,
"Get together!" That's the answer. "Get
together!"

A rich soil makes a rich farmer.
It is a superior farm that has a local
reputation for profit making.

Civillization must trace its motive
power back to the soil of the farm.

There's a new world right under-
neath the surface of this old one. Dig,
and discover it and its wealth.

An Illinois county, in building a new
court house, put in a suite of rooms for
the office of the county agent.

A fine farm and a high-class manu-
facturing plant have many things in
common. So should the managers of
them.

When the boy leaves the farm
there's usually something wrong with
it, or with the farmer. Not always,
but usually.

The little old sod shanty on the
plain is going to keep company with
the little old log cabin in the lane—
at rest in the memory of men.

With money in every farmer's pocket,
factories hum to supply his orders,
the worker finds steady employment
at good wages and buys more of the
products of farm, garden, orchard and
factory. In short, prosperity reigns.

If you need credit at your bank,
show your banker a carefully kept ac-
count of your farming operations. If
you know what you have done you
know what you can reasonably do.
Banks have confidence in men who
know.

Well, well! Farmers who have had
the advantages of high school educa-
tion are now making nearly double
the average income of those who had
only a common school education, de-
clare investigators from the Office of
Farm Management, United States De-
partment of Agriculture. There are,
of course, the usual exceptions to this
rule, which, of course, proves it.

Uncle Sam Lends a Hand



Congress promises the farmer national aid in ridding the United States of the hog cholera scourge. With the co-operation of farmers this dread disease can be practically stamped out.

To Perfect Potato Marketing

FOR a number of years potato growers on the eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland have been organized and dispose of their potatoes by means of their organization. In a measure they have met with encouraging success. At times, however, they have found markets so badly demoralized they have been unable to sell for prices that made the crop as profitable as it should have been. The reason for this can be traced to the utter lack of an intelligent system of marketing the potato crop as a whole. The growers of the eastern shore, standing alone, and practically competing with other potato-growing sections, were without knowledge of when and where other growers in distant sections were marketing. This lack of information and co-operation demoralizes the markets frequently and causes needless losses to producers.

There are large potato-growing areas in Wisconsin. County potato growers' associations have been organized throughout the state and the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association is working with the county associations to improve conditions for profit making. Michigan and Minnesota also produce immense crops of potatoes for the markets of the United States. Each has to an extent organized local associations to improve the handling of the tubers.

Idaho is famed throughout the west for the quality as well as the quantity of its potato production and Montana is making almost as enviable a reputation as a producer of prime "spuds." The potato growers are organizing, largely in the Farmers Society of Equity, and also to some extent in associations of local character. The Farmers Society of Equity and the Southern Idaho Producers' Association are making arrangements to combine their forces in the marketing of their potato crop, finding it more sensible and more profitable to co-operate than to compete.

Before the potato markets can be kept in a good condition for all shippers, and therefore in the best condition for the ultimate consumer, there should be a close and active co-operation between all potato-producing sections. All associations should put their co-operative principles to better use by co-operating with each other, through a federation with a national body. This is essential to maximum success. The Farmers Society of Equity is the one national organization of farmers for marketing purposes that is advocating this plan and working for its accomplishment. It is making great progress in a majority of states. This progress will spread to all crops and to all sections when the economic necessity for it is better understood, and time and experience will soon demonstrate that necessity.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"We have been teaching and preaching too much by guess."—Prof. E. G. Montgomery, Agriculturist, Cornell University. Well, we guessed as much.

"Iowa girls seem of a superior quality."—Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith of Indiana, in the Breeder's Gazette. None better, except those in about forty-eight other states.

"Many good farmers have wondered why their congressman should send them free a nickel's worth of garden seed under the postoffice frank."—The Gleaner. Well, it didn't cost him anything, and it might get him a vote. Cheap politics, you know.

"We have an alarming condition in New England today. Our farms are running out, the acreage under cultivation growing less, because their cultivation does not pay. Yet, in nearby markets, the products are so costly as to make a nation-wide squeal. What is the trouble?—Public Service. You've just told it—farming doesn't pay the farmer.

"The United States government sets out to run a business, like the post-office, which does a \$300,000,000 business a year in the business of communication, transportation and banking, and does it through novices, many of whom are without technical experience, and most of them deficient in business qualifications."—Public Service. There's truth in this. If the government were run on a business basis it would save taxpayers millions of money.

"Co-operation has been successful in other countries, wonderfully successful. Hence, about the most important question before the American people, both producers and consumers, is how this success was attained, where successful, and why it has failed where unsuccessful. This is the only hope that we have of decreasing the cost of living to the consumer and yet giving the producer his fair share."—Wallace's Farmer. The only way to co-operate is first to organize. Can you help us organize, Mr. Wallace?

"We feel sure that the methods of killing, curing and handling of live stock and meat products in our packing houses are second to none to be found elsewhere. It is a well-established fact that our American packers lead the world in methods of efficiency. The reports show that they are now selling the dressed beef by the carcass for from \$7 to \$11 per carcass less than what the animal costs on foot. This means that out of the hide and offal must come from \$7 to \$11 per animal before anything can be taken out for salaries of help, losses of meat through condemnation of parts or whole carcasses, interest on plant and investment and profits."—Chicago Daily Farmers and Drivers Journal. If this report is true a lot of folks owe an apology to the packers, but the question is, is it true? Who knows?

The County Agent: His Duties and Value

THE COUNTY AGENT, agriculturally, is a man with several employers, but is controlled in his activities, more or less indirectly, by the Bureau of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture. He is paid in part by the farmers and other citizens of his county who voluntarily contribute a stated amount of his salary, in part by the county, by appropriation, and in part by the state. As soon as the Lever bill becomes a law in operation, then a part of the expense of the county agent's office will be paid from a congressional appropriation, controlled by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

What the county agent should and should not do—in other words, what the Department will permit him to do—is told clearly and tersely in the following announcement, issued from the Bureau of Farm Management.

County agricultural agents are sometimes referred to as "county advisers." This implies a misunderstanding of the real work of the agent. Advisory work is a part of the agent's duties, but is a minor part. Farmers quite generally resent and refuse to support the county agent whose work is outlined to them primarily as that of an adviser. As we conceive of it, the county agricultural agent has about half a dozen principal functions.

(1) He studies the agriculture of the county to learn what is being done, and what is worth while agriculturally in each part of it. This study includes farm financial and organization surveys.

(2) He gives the results of his studies to farmers, not in the way of advice, but as facts observed and conclusions drawn. This is done through the local press, lectures, institutes, circulars, short courses and personal interviews.

(3) Based on these local studies and the ascertained needs of the county, clubs, associations and the like are organized and the individuals solicited to undertake definite lines of agricultural improvement on their own farms. Organizations are also formed for co-operative buying and marketing and the standardization of farm products.

(4) He co-ordinates all existing agricultural agencies within the county so that all may work unitedly and efficiently.

(5) He develops local leadership. The task of improving the agriculture of an entire county is so stupendous that the agent must be primarily an administrator. He must inspire and accept the help of voluntary assistants in work.

(6) He acts as the connecting link between the scientists of the research institutions of the state and nation and the farmer, presenting the results of investigations in such a way that the farmer can use them, and calling attention of scientists to the local agricultural problems of the county and soliciting their assistance.

(7) He gives advice. This may relate to spraying, seed treatment, mixing fertilizers, combating insect pests, cultural practices or other miscellaneous matters which are the stock in trade of every well-informed agent. We place the giving of advice seventh on the list because, in actually improving the agriculture of the county, it is probably of least importance, though in point of time it may be the first work undertaken.

In regard to the activity of the agent in co-operative buying, the Department has this to say:

Occasionally objection has been made by fertilizer companies to the activities of county agents in organizing farmers for co-operative buying. The policy of this office with reference to such matters may be stated as follows: County and state agents co-operating with us are expected to advise farmers (1) concerning the character of fertilizing materials to use under given conditions; (2) how to organize for the co-operative purchase of fertilizers when it is to the advantage of the farmers to do so; (3) how to prepare fertilizing materials for use, including methods of home mixing of fertilizers; (4) concerning monetary

value of goods of given composition. County agents should not (1) make purchases for farmers or farmers' organizations or (2) recommend the goods of any particular firm or individual.

Some may not understand the reason for forbidding the county agent to recommend specified goods, or to make purchases. It probably lies in the fact that as the agent is practically an employee of the public, paid from funds to which all must contribute, it would be an act of injustice to permit him to discriminate against any one who contributes to his support. A manufacturer of fertilizer, for instance, could hardly be justly compelled to support in office a man who would either himself directly, or by recommendation throw business to some competing fertilizer factory. The same reason holds good for the refusal of the Department to allow the county agent to recommend any one farmers' organization. Other competing organizations could justly object to having their members pay taxes to support an officer who would throw his influence to a competitive association. These facts, often lost sight of, proves the absolute necessity of farmers organizing just one business association, and employing their own business managers. This kind of organization is the only kind that will give the farmers benefits to a large degree, and there can be no hope of the government or any of its agents doing it for the farmer, for the reasons stated.

As to the economic value of the county agent, the Department sets forth the following views, based upon its observance to date:

During the summer of 1913 this office, in co-operation with the Pennsylvania State College, endeavored to determine just how effective is the work of the demonstrator. The demonstrator whose work was surveyed had been employed for three and one-half years. While his work had largely been in one county, yet considerable time had been spent in adjoining counties. Seven hundred seventy-four farmers were interviewed in this survey. Of this number it was found that 22 per cent had actually met and received personal advice from the county agent. Of these who had met him 86 per cent were actually following his instructions in connection with their farming. Of the total number of farmers interviewed 19 per cent had received personal letters from the county agent, and of these 70 per cent were actually practicing the advice which had been given them. Forty per cent of the total number interviewed had either personally or by letter been in touch with the county agent, and of these 81 per cent were actually following his instructions. Of those farmers visited who knew of the county agent only through newspaper or general circulars 28 per cent are actually following instructions so received. Of all the farmers visited in the survey, 774, 40 per cent of them actually acknowledge that they have been influenced in their farming through the advice of the county agent.

President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College is quoted as follows:

"Of six or seven hundred counties or districts in the United States that now have tried out the county farm assistant—I like farm assistant better than farm adviser or farm agent—not one has dispensed with its man. That is the strongest evidence in favor of the success of the farm demonstrator propaganda that I know of.

"The farm assistant has not only proven himself indispensable, but he has shown the possibilities of carrying the demonstration idea farther. One assistant in each county can not do all the work. I am confident that before many years the most progressive of the counties will have two, three or four assistants—one for each of the several branches of farming followed in that county. It's bound to come to that. The fear that the new idea would go too fast is unwarranted. It's a healthy growth, and it has only begun."

ly \$20,000,000 for agricultural purposes. Quite a sum, it is true; yet it is small indeed when compared with the amounts appropriated for the Army and Navy, and other purposes not one whit more important than agriculture.

One very interesting feature of the report of the secretary of agriculture, upon which the bill is based, is the Secretary's plan for a complete reorganization of the Department of Agri-

culture, including the weather bureau, the idea being to get more and better service, and bring the department and its work into closer, more efficient touch with the man at the plow handles. From what the Secretary says, the various bureaus and divisions of the department have not been working together to as good advantage as might be, and the bill provides for a closer co-operation in the machinery of the department.

The bill would change the name of the bureau of statistics to the bureau of agricultural forecasts, and would increase from \$50,000 to \$200,000 the appropriation for the new office of markets. The bill proposes a specific appropriation of \$353,060 for the office of public roads; to investigate the best methods of road making; and the chemical and physical character of road materials, and for field experiments in the construction of high-class roads. For investigation and improvements of grasses, alfalfa, clover and other forage crops, \$175,000 is proposed.

Other proposed items include importation of Corriedale sheep from New Zealand for breeding purposes; eliminating of powdery scab disease in potatoes; investigation of diseases in ginseng; investigation of the causes of the death of thousands of wild ducks annually in Salt Lake valley, Utah. To protect migratory birds; to explore and investigate possible sources of supply of potash, nitrates and other natural fertilizers; and erection of a laboratory at Arlington, Va., to study fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by electrical methods.

The two-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation for fighting forest fires is

cut down to \$100,000. For investigations and experiments in dairy industry \$256,490 is proposed.

For cattle tick work in the south \$400,000 is proposed. For investigation of the cane sirup and beet sugar industries, \$41,495 is proposed.

The bill would appropriate \$300,000 for meat inspection, and would extend inspection to reindeer. The old congressional free seed distribution would be discontinued, and an appropriation of \$257,000 for purchase, propagation and congressional distribution of valuable seeds, bulbs and plants is substituted.

We are deeply interested in that \$200,000 appropriation for the new Bureau of Markets. Marketing is the one great problem now before the whole country. It will be found, however, absolutely necessary to have the farmers organized before this new bureau can accomplish anything of material value for either producers or consumers. Whatever the Bureau may do or advise, it will require organized effort on the part of the farmers to get any good out of it, and it seems to us most essential that the farmers own and operate their own organization independent of the government or any other institution.

There are a few items which look rather queer, from a farmer's standpoint. For instance, investigating diseases of ginseng, finding out the cause of the death of wild ducks, and building a laboratory to "study fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by electrical methods." Possibly it is well to know these things, but it seems there are more important matters in need of the attention given to these rather novel purposes.

A Congressman on Farming

THE BETTERMENT of agriculture is not the problem of the farmer, but the problem of the nation," asserts Hon. Hatton W. Summers, congressman at large from Texas.

"Nothing is more important to a nation than to have its people well fed," emphatically declares Mr. Summers, and especially is this true in a nation like ours, which must depend on the wisdom, patriotism and good judgment of its people for the administration of its government and its perpetuity.

"We of the cities should be most intensely interested in the best methods of production, because these things determine the volume of food which we will have to eat, and eating ever remains the primal necessity of man, with the fields as the great source of supply. The brown stone palaces, the skyscrapers, the gilded streets of our cities can not feed the mass of humanity struggling within their confines. These must look back to the land for sustenance. Those who eat should be more deeply concerned about better methods of farming than those who produce crops merely for the money that comes from their sale.

"If the inhabitants of a city which got its water supply from a reservoir beyond its borders should learn that the source of supply was being constantly reduced, they would not sit with folded hands and say, 'This is no concern of ours, but of the people who live around the reservoir or work there,' would they? Our most priceless treasure, the fertility of our soil, has been so dissipated by slipshod methods of tilling it that we are now face to face with the necessity of increasing its power to produce. We who would eat must get in touch with the things of earth once more, as consumers if not as producers.

"Our rich virgin soils are fast becoming things of the past, and we can not abandon the depleted fields as we cast off a wornout garment and seek a new one. We have to stay in the

occupied territory. Our grazing lands and timbered lands have been subdivided. We have no more the free fields. Our great west is now occupied by settlers. Build up the neglected soil so that it will produce enough food for all our people."

"Agriculture," insists Mr. Summers, "should be the best-conducted business in the world, as all other business interests are dependent on it. In the soil is the source of our wealth and from it we must get the money to carry on any other business. As life itself is more important than the conveniences of living, so is agriculture more important to the nation than other interests which have received much attention in the past."

The farmer should not only raise bigger and better crops, but also get a bigger share of the price the consumer has to pay for what he eats. Help the farmer to make farming more profitable without making the increased profit a burden to the consumer. One of the ways of bringing this about is to devise a system of marketing that will get to the consumer vast quantities of perishable stuff that now goes to waste in field and orchard because the farmer can not get enough for it to pay him to ship it.

Mr. Summers thinks the marketing problem will be partly solved through stimulating the farmers to better methods of production, based on psychological fact that when you can get a person to do any part of a business well he is not afterwards satisfied to do any part of it badly. There is much truth in this. But we must not overlook the fact that desire to do better must be attended by ability to do as one desires. Many farmers would now adopt more productive methods if they had the means. They would obtain means on credit, if they were reasonably assured of profits sufficient to enable them to meet their obligations. The fountainhead of this entire problem lies in profitable prices, which can be assured through co-operative and controlled marketing.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill

CONGRESSMAN LEVER, author of the well-known Lever bill, to promote scientific demonstration of advanced methods of agriculture by means of county agents, is chairman of the House Agricultural committee, and during the latter part of February reported to the House from out of the committee the annual agricultural appropriations bill, which calls for the expenditure of near-

ly \$20,000,000 for agricultural purposes. Quite a sum, it is true; yet it is small indeed when compared with the amounts appropriated for the Army and Navy, and other purposes not one whit more important than agriculture.

One very interesting feature of the report of the secretary of agriculture, upon which the bill is based, is the Secretary's plan for a complete reorganization of the Department of Agri-

Egg and Butter Market

THOSE who buy butter and eggs for storage and speculation are becoming excited. A great meeting of these people was recently held in Kansas City to devise means of maintaining their profits. The selling prices to consumers seem to be the matter of most concern to them, their principal fear being that foreign productions, the prices of which they cannot control, may come into the city markets and be sold in competition with their stored commodities and force down the prices they charge consumers.

It is said that both eggs and butter are being shipped in great quantities from Russia, China and Germany, that they come to both the Atlantic and Pacific coast cities, and that the eggs so shipped in can be sold in this country as low as 14 cents a dozen, and that good butter can be sold below our price for oleomargarine. It is said that during the last year Russia exported no less than 45,000,000 eggs at 12 cents a dozen, and that the transportation charge did not exceed two cents a dozen, thus putting them on the American market at a cost of 14 cents a dozen. Germany is also exporting to this country both eggs and butter in large quantities, and China is becoming the greatest poultry raising nation on earth. Eggs from the latter country come to the Pacific coast, and from the others to the Atlantic coast, thus reaching directly our greatest consumptive demands.

It is not to be wondered at that American buyers are aroused, and that their greatest interest is in the prices charged the consumers. Those are the prices that include their profits, and the Kansas City meeting was mainly to devise a means of maintaining their profits. They must either control or shut out the low priced eggs and butter from foreign countries or they must reduce the prices paid to American producers.

This is the part of the problem in which our own people, poultry raisers and butter makers, are most interested. They know under the present system of marketing they must accept whatever prices the buyers offer. The buyers are organized and act together, as the great meeting referred to demonstrates. But the producers are not organized. As individuals they market both their eggs and butter, and thus marketing they are unable to so much as enter a protest. If they were organized so as to market unitedly, they could supply interior demands at prices equitable to sellers and buyers, and the quarrels of the arbitrary monopolists in the coast cities would matter little to them.

These conditions constantly cropping out, are warnings to the farmers in regard to nearly all products, and they must needs meet them in a way to protect their own interests, or suffer the inevitable consequence of making good the losses from foreign importations.

What It Cast Missouri Farmers to Live on Bad Roads

HOW states and counties are putting money in the pockets of the farmers by investing in the improvement of public roads is shown by a statement just issued by the Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture. Definite cases are cited in support of the argument that where bad roads prevail farmers are forced to move their crops not when the market price is favorable, but when the roads are favorable.

Two farmers living in separate counties but at an equal distance from the cotton market, learned by telephone that cotton had advanced in price \$1.00 per bale. The farmer living on a bad road responded by hauling one bale of cotton, which was all he could get over the unimproved road, while the other farmer was able to haul four bales, owing to favorable road conditions.

A Few Good Points About Buying

Advertising is a spotlight which means death to fakers. Only reliable people can continue to advertise year in and year out.

All advertisers in UP-TO-DATE FARMING are that kind. See guarantee below, which is your protection.

If your dealer does not carry what you see advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, don't let him try to sell you "something just as good." You will be taking chances. Insist upon getting what you ask for, otherwise you are likely to get something "not as good."

Any time you happen to see something you want at your dealer's and it is not advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, you will do the publisher and yourself the greatest good by writing me, giving full particulars. The matter will be given prompt attention.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING readers will realize how important a matter this is for their success and that of the good, big farm paper which is making the fight for a "square deal" for the farmer.

That means you.

A. H. Ludwig

Advertising Department

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

The rise in price gained a profit of \$4.00 to one man, and \$1.00 to his neighbor.

It is shown in the statement that it is common for the farmer to find that he can not haul his produce to market when prices are highest, because the roads are impassable. When the roads become passable, the time for market has largely passed and produce is compelled to move in masses, which frequently glut the market and breaks the prices.

Excessive fluctuations in market prices are seldom due to over production. They frequently take place in regions where the local production does not equal the annual consumption. There are counties rich in agricultural possibilities, burdened with bad roads, where the annual income shipments of food-stuffs, exceed the outgoing shipments in the ratio of four to one. Many such counties with improved roads could not only become self-supporting, but could ship products to other markets.

A farmer in Sullivan county, Tenn., a few miles from Bristol, had 100 bushels of Irish potatoes which he intended to market during the winter of 1907-1908. Owing to bad roads, he was unable to haul the potatoes at all, and they rotted in the cellar. Nevertheless, the price of potatoes at Bristol went as high as \$1.40 per bushel in the meantime. A Bristol merchant stated that during the winter as many as ten carloads of farm produce, including wheat, potatoes, and other supplies, were daily shipped in to feed not only Bristol, but the adjacent territory.

Do Crop Reports Pay?

IN ANSWER to a question recently asked in an Ohio paper, "Do crop reports from Washington pay the farmer?" I venture the following:

For some men I would answer this question in the affirmative and for others no would be the answer. These two answers come from two distinct classes and to which class we belong depends upon our attitude toward the reports; upon whether or not we read them carefully; upon our judgment in our business undertakings; whether we are capable of estimating approximately the future prices; upon how venturesome we are, and how successful we are in bucking the market, a thing which has nothing to do with the value of crop reports, but does play an active part in our financial success. And I am prone to believe that one who has considered "crop reports" in making an investment and has failed as a result of poor marketing will condemn the crop reports, at least to the extent of resolving to be more skeptical

in digesting the crop reports so readily.

There are some farmers who seldom peruse a paper of any kind, and some do not even take a farm paper of any kind and who are apparently successful, probably due to keen judgment, a natural aptitude for their particular work and ability to combat the forces that confront them. From these men would come denunciations of "no good," "not reliable," etc. But just how much better they could conduct their affairs if they had studied crop reports thoroughly depends upon the authenticity of those reports.

No one will dispute the fact that it would be hazardous to place explicit confidence in the sometimes hurried reports from various sources—reports that are sometimes given by parties unconcerned. Parties responsible for reports would be compelled to ride over vast territories in order to be exact in their conclusions. This being impossible, the inevitable result is uncertainty of their value.

In some cases they can be depended upon, especially if you live in the vicinity that is covered by the report, and know, but considerable caution should be taken before you credit the reports with the full force of their supposed intentions.—Chester Cooper, Nebraska.

The Selling End of the Line

WHEN the Cattle Feeders' Association met in Columbia, Mo., this winter, Judge William H. Wallace of Kansas City, Mo., was asked to address the assembly. He being a member of that organization, Judge Wallace told them he would discuss the selling end of the line.

In all the previous talks nothing had been said about the selling end. They had been limited to the proper methods of raising corn, timothy, clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, blue-grass; the proper methods of attending to cows, raising calves and feeding cattle. Much attention was paid to the subject of raising hogs.

Judge Wallace is an owner of a grain and stock farm near Kansas City, where is maintained the second live stock market in importance in the United States, and he has had opportunities to become acquainted with the livestock market. Judge Wallace contended conditions have become such that this is a matter of vital importance to the cattle feeders. The selling end is of vital interest to the producer, no matter what the article produced. Nothing is more discouraging to an industrious farmer than to take up a paper, read a finely worded article telling how easy it is to make money on a farm. The farmer wonders why he has never been able to find the easy way. Judge Wallace makes this state-

ment: "Accounts published in the metropolitan papers as to the vast fortunes made by the cattle feeders are exceedingly misleading. It is admitted that cattle feeders as a rule are making no money at all."

The rule that applies to the cattle feeder can be applied to all other lines of farming. After deducting taxes, labor, keep of teams and necessary machinery, cost of distribution and marketing, the farmer has little or nothing to pay him for his undivided attention to the farm work. A sad reflection on what he might have if the selling end of the line had not been so expensive.

Co-operation seems to be the solution for this other end of the line.—George Hanson, Monroe City, Mo.

Cotton Corporation Troubles

IN THESE COLUMNS we have at various times referred to the Southern States Cotton Corporation and pronounced its plans to compel 15-cent cotton impractical. We cautioned farmers to not place any dependence in it, as a means to obtain steady and profitable prices for cotton, and against investing in its stock. The following dispatch seems to tend to verify our prediction:

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 20.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court here today against the Southern States Cotton Corporation.

The petitioners were W. D. Smith, P. C. Wadsworth, J. M. McCoy and Mrs. Mary V. Wadsworth, all of Dallas, who claimed various sums due on cotton sold to the corporation.

The corporation was organized under the laws of Alabama with \$1,000,000 capital. Its announced purpose was to try to hold cotton for a uniform price of 15 cents per pound.

While the matter of solvency or insolvency of the corporation is to be determined by this suit, and we print the dispatch only as a matter of news, we will again say that we consider the plans of the corporation are unsound and it seems to us that it is only a matter of time when a complete collapse must come.

Smile Awhile

Not Yet Under Control

"Pa, did Edison make the first talking machine?"

"No, my son, the Lord made the first one, but Edison made the first one that could be stopped after it had begun."

Some Advantage

"Isn't it a pity that Ziggers has to stutter so?"

"Oh, I don't know. It makes what little he has to say go farther."

Jumps Like His Father

"Your son is so much like his father—his hair, his eyes, his countenance and even his speech is exactly that of your husband. But why does he jump like he was scared when you speak to him?"

"That is just like his father, too."

Anything But That

His wife was an early riser and a great singer. That was the first thing she did of a morning and nearly the last at night. Said her husband one morning as he rolled over in bed: "God is certainly good." "In what way?" asked his wife. "He made a rooster so he could crow in the morning, but he never taught him to sing," was the drowsy reply.

Worked It Both Ways

"Does your father raise his hand, Billy, when you do something he don't want you to do?"

"I should say he does, and he brings it down, too."

Not Binding

"Will you give me your name, please?" asked the young lady who was making a list of those present.

"Excuse me," said he between blushes, "but I will have to plead that this is not leap year."

Just the Same

They were visiting an insane asylum. "This man," said the attendant, pausing before a cell door, "believes that he possesses the motive power that runs the universe. He is entirely harmless, but he actually thinks if it was not for him the world wouldn't move. Isn't it a strange case?"

"Not to me," said one of the visitors. "My husband is exactly that way, and we have never thought he was crazy."

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice



SUMMARY of the state of trade, by Bradstreet's, follows:
Irregular. Storms early disorganize trade and traffic in the east. Storm benefit to retail trade. Coal trade good. Great run on shovels and rubbers. Spring trade retarded. Buying cautious. Collections slow to fair. Winter wheat reports excellent. Stock market irregular. Foreign disturbances. Clearings swell, but still below last year.

Storm conditions, similar to what we reported for the west, in our last issue, have since visited the east. Great snowfalls, high wind and cold, demoralized business and transportation, but were not damaging to crops. On the contrary, the wintry weather of February and March, down to the 9th, with snow, have been decidedly favorable to winter grain and grass and fruit. The former had protection at the most critical time, while the latter has secured an extra insurance against spring frosts. All crop prospects please at this season, and preparations are making for planting increased acreages. Reports from the spring wheat states are that the ground is in excellent condition and, barring a wet spring, a record-breaking acreage will be sown. All these favorable conditions, unfortunately, are reflected in lower prices. So, under prevailing conditions, when the farmer casts a larger crop, or weather conditions favor him, his prospects for a greater yield are immediately discounted in any of the commodities he may have on hand of the former crop.

The government reported on March 7 the following amounts of grain, of the 1913 crops, remaining on the farms March 1, 1914:

Wheat—151,809,000 bushels, or 19.9 per cent of the 1913 crop. About 53.9 per cent of the 1913 crop will be shipped out of counties where grown.

Corn—886,392,000 bushels, or 35.4 per cent. About 17.2 per cent will be shipped. Proportion of crop merchantable, 80.1 per cent.

Oats—416,476,000 bushels, or 37.4 per cent. About 26.5 per cent will be shipped. Barley—44,126,000 bushels, or 24.8 per cent. About 48.4 per cent will be shipped.

The winter wheat crop still holds out the very best promise on the largest acreage ever sown. The visible supply decreased nearly three million bushels, but the market

marketing systems should be employed. The California citrus crop is reported at 45,000 car loads, against only 18,000 cars last year, when a freeze caused enormous loss. Florida also has a good crop and prices have been depressed because of the abundance.

Advice

Wheat—If no calamity comes to the 1914 crop wheat prices will probably be the lowest since in the 1890's. Corn and oats—Nothing short of better control of the supply, or unfavorable spring weather for planting, can improve prices. Cotton—Market gradually. Potatoes—Prices will probably be lower for awhile until the first run of liberal marketing, with the opening of the spring season, is over. Then, unless heavy imports arrive from foreign countries, we look for some improvement in prices.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on February 28, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease; X means increase.)

	Feb. 28, 1914	Change from two weeks before
WHEAT	63,194,000	—2,870,000
CORN	21,682,000	X 870,000
OATS	25,999,000	—1,281,000
BARLEY	7,267,000	X 86,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 17,452,000 bushels. This is 3,557,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 2,564,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 15,512,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,247,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 6,171,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on March 8, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	March 8, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chicago	94 1/2 @ 95	93 1/2 @ 94 1/2	1.02 @ 1.06
St. Louis	94 @ 95	93 1/2 @ 94 1/2	1.11 @ 1.12
Kansas City	90 @ 90 1/2	89 @ 90	1.00 @ 1.06
Cincinnati	98 1/2 @ 99 1/2	98 @ 99	1.06 @ 1.09
New York	1.04	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2 @ 1.10
Minneapolis—Spring wheat: No. 1 hard	93 1/4 @ 94 1/2	93 1/4 @ 94 1/2	43 1/2 @ 44 1/2
No. 1 northern	90 3/4 @ 91 1/2	90 3/4 @ 91 1/2	95 1/2 @ 96 1/2
and 93 1/2 @ 94 1/2 respectively.			
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	63 1/2 @ 64	63 1/2	50 @ 50 1/2
St. Louis	68 @ 68 1/2	66 @ 66 1/2	52 1/2 @ 53
Kansas City	67 @ 67 1/2	67 @ 67 1/2	49 1/2 @ 50
Cincinnati	67 1/2 @ 68 1/2	67 1/2	54 @ 55
New York	70 1/2	70 1/2	57
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	40 1/2 @ 41	41 1/2	34 1/2 @ 36
St. Louis	39 @ 39 1/2	40 1/2 @ 41	32 1/2 @ 34
Kansas City	40 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2	34 @ 37
Cincinnati	40 1/2 @ 41	40 1/2	36 @ 37
New York	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on March 8, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:

Wheat—May, 92 1/2 c; July, 87 1/2 c. Two weeks before, 94 1/2 c and 89 1/2 c respectively.	
Corn—May, 66 1/2 c; July, 66 c. Two weeks before, 94 1/2 c and 89 1/2 c respectively.	
Oats—May, 40 c; July, 39 1/2 c. Two weeks before, 40 1/2 c and 39 1/2 c respectively.	
Winnipeg, Canada—Future wheat prices closed March 8 as follows: May, 92 1/2 c; July, 94 c; October, 88 1/2 c. Two weeks before, 93 1/2 c and 95 1/2 c respectively.	

Cotton

New York, March 8.—Cash cotton closed: Middling upland, 13.00c; middling gulf, 13.25c per pound. Two weeks before, 12.95c and 13.20c respectively.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON—BALES.

	Ending	Ending	Ending
	Mar. 6, '14	Feb. 27, '14	Mar. 7, '13
For the week	191,370	197,190	157,571
For the season	12,566,652	12,376,310	12,003,956

VISIBLE SUPPLY—BALES

World's	5,892,888	5,987,042	5,297,243
American	4,223,888	4,326,042	4,000,243

The American visible decreased 180,475 bales and the world's visible decreased 160,495 bales in two weeks.

Chicago Produce Market

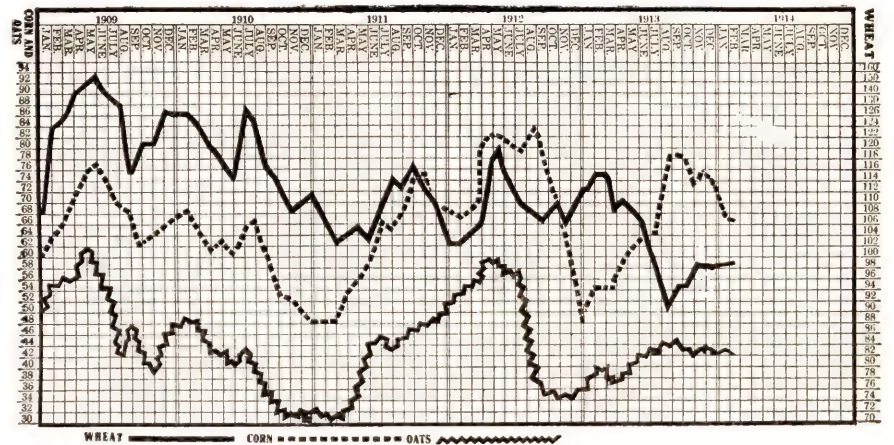
Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparisons, issue after issue and this year with former years. For advice about other markets and instructions for marketing, address marketing department, Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	80	70	75
Tuesday	38	60	75
Wednesday	30	35	35
Thursday	34	38	25
Friday	45	45	52
Total, 5 days	227	248	262

Trade was fairly active today and the market had a buoyant undertone. Although values were without material change. Receipts were fair, reported at 45 cars, and buyers took hold with freedom, although still showing strong preference for fancy Rurals and the best of the Wisconsin round white.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, in bulk, Wisconsin round white—2 cars at 64c, 2 cars at 65c. Rurals—2 cars at 66c, 2 cars Dusties at 68c. Sacked, white—2 cars at 65c, 2 cars at 66c. Wisconsin Triumphs. Per bushel, bulk or sacked: Wisconsin Triumphs. Round white... 55@58c. Burbanks and Kings, poor to good... 58@65c. Dusty Rurals, outside fancy... 65@68c. Michigan, round white... 60@63c. Idaho Pearls... 80c. Oregon Pearls, ungraded, field run... 70@75c. Fancy graded, bright... 80@85c.

NEW POTATOES—Selling fairly at steady prices. Trade appears to favor Florida hamper. Barrels, Bermuda Reds No. 1... \$7.00. No. 2... 6.00. Hamper, Florida, red, depending on size... 2.00@2.50. Lugs, 35 lbs., California... 1.00. The price of old potatoes is 3 to 5 cents a bushel lower than two weeks before. The price of new potatoes is about unchanged from two weeks before. The best



Read Wheat Prices at Right, Corn and Oats at Left

This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago, for the period, 1909 to February, 1914, inclusive. The lowest figures in February, 1914, were: Wheat, 95c, on February 7; Corn, 61 1/2 c, on February 4, and Oats, 39 1/2 c, on February 11.

price is about 25 cents per bushel higher than a year before.

SWEET POTATOES—There is no special life about the market. Trade is just moderate. Offerings are not

Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
—1,418,000	—6,961,000	X 444,000
X 5,032,000	—363,000	X 4,604,000
X 648,000	X 8,858,000	X 8,526,000
X 225,000	X 1,399,000	X 3,816,000

large, but there is sufficient supply. Goods attractive, that the best trade can use, steady and fair sale. Common from any cause slow and easy.

Barrels, Illinois, fresh, well packed, sound

and uniform \$2.50@3.00

If uneven, showing some under size... 1.50@2.00

No. 2... 1.00

Hampers, Jersey... 1.00@1.10

Some very fancy quoted a shade higher.

Illinois, choice... 75@85

Illinois are 25c to 50c per barrel higher than two weeks before.

Eastern are a shade higher than two weeks before.

Southern sweet potatoes are selling in western and southwestern markets at 50c to 75c per hamper.

A year before Illinois barrels were selling from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Jersey hampers at \$2.

BEANS—As lately quoted, so the market remains. It rules quiet. Not many beans coming in. Offerings very moderate. They are, at the same time, ample for tame demand which exists. Quoted as follows:

Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice... \$2.00

Common... 1.75@1.85

Red Kidneys, choice... 2.90@2.95

Brown Swedish, long... 2.00

Round... 2.35

The price of navy beans, pea beans, is from 5c to 10c per bushel lower than two weeks before.

Other varieties unchanged. A year ago the price of pea beans was 5c to 10c a bushel higher than at present.

HAY—Receipts, 2,368 tons. Choice hay steady. Supply fair and demand moderate. Low grades in large supply and quiet. Demand light.

Choice Timothy Hay... \$16.50@17.50

No. 1 Timothy... 14.50@15.50

No. 2 Timothy... 11.00@12.50

Iowa and Nebraska Prairie... 10.00@14.50

Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie... 6.00@7.00

The price of Timothy Hay is 50c per ton lower than two weeks before. Other kinds unchanged.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$7.50@8. Oat straw at \$7@7.50. Wheat straw, \$6.50@7.

The price of each is the same as two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—It is impossible to see how anything new can be quoted. Dealers have only to say what has been said for some time. That is that the market is quiet. Good corn steady and moderate sale; common dull.

Per ton, Illinois corn... \$120@160

Oklahoma... 100@150

Damp and damaged less.

The price is unchanged from two weeks before. A year before the price of Illinois corn was \$100 to \$120 per ton. Of Oklahoma, \$50 to \$60 per ton.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Monday	7,049	9,198	13,778
Tuesday	8,603	12,160	15,260
Wednesday	8,119	9,832	13,530
Thursday	4,813	6,853	12,050
Friday	7,480	5,689	10,031

Totals... 36,064 43,732 64,649

A further drop of 2@2 1/2 c in the price of eggs occurred today.

There was a fair volume of trade and the buying was more scattered than of late. There was less speculative demand, and with this lacking, a large factor heretofore influencing the market was eliminated. The outside order and local consumptive demand is fair and the receipts are not heavy, but very liberal receipts are en route and likely to reach here the first of the week. The price for the season of the year is considered high and receivers want to keep sold out, even if it required lower prices to effect sales. Moderating weather will start a reduction and larger receipts are anticipated.

Fresh Firsts... 25 1/2

Ordinary Firsts... 24 1/2 @ 25

Seconds... 22

Dirties... 20

Miscellaneous (Cases Returned)... 24 1/2 @ 25

The price of eggs is about the same as two weeks before. Eggs are worth about 8c per dozen more than the corresponding time last year.

Vegetables

ASPARAGUS—In fair demand. BEETS—Salable at good prices. CELERY—There is a good trade and good prices. CAULIFLOWER—

Is having a good sale at firm prices. CUCUMBERS—

Sell a little better, reduced prices having brought out an improved demand. Market is easy. CABBAGE—

Market is liberally supplied and prices easy. Louisiana cabbage slow sale. Barrels from Texas fairly well.

KALE—Moderate sale, ample supply. LETTUCE—Market firm for fancy. Interior grades not selling.

ONIONS—There is a fair trade, and market is steady to firm. Supplies are not large and country offerings are held at strong prices. PIE PLANT—In good demand if good color, thick and fresh. RADISHES—

Supply is only moderate and fancy, clean, well-packed goods has ready sale at steady prices. Common grades not wanted. SPINACH—Supply only moderate and market is firm. STRING BEANS—Supply is fair of green varieties and small of good wax beans. Nice

clean young beans, fair sale. Ordinary to fair, slow. TOMATOES—Market is firm. Recent cold weather in Florida has retarded ripening and good tomatoes have become scarce.



The Market Place

To Bring Seller and Buyer Together

This department is exclusively for producers and handlers of farm produce, grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, poultry, etc. :: :: ::

This department is instituted to enable farmers to sell at the right time and place, and to reliable customers; to help you get the real worth of your crops, your rightful share of the consumer's dollar—therefore do not do any marketing without first consulting with our market experts. If you want to obtain the highest prices, report your crops on the blank below and get the benefit of our advice and service.

Crop Report

Crop Report from.....

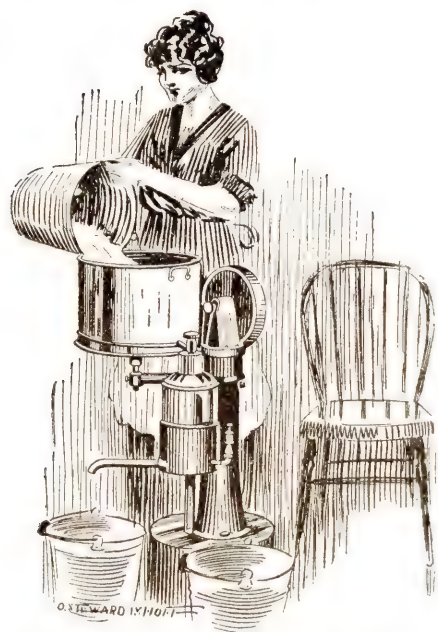
P. O. Co. State.....
 For and in consideration of the services to be rendered by the National Clearing House of the F. S. E., I hereby report the following crops, which I can furnish in car-lot quantities, and I agree to co-operate with headquarters in preparing and marketing same to best advantage:

Kind of Crop	No. Cars	Grade or Variety	When Ready	Sacks, Boxes or Barrels	The Home Price Now

Are you a member of the Farmers Society of Equity.....

The Dairy Cow and Her Products

Illustrations by Imhoff



The Cream Separator Should Be Low

THE DAIRY COW is the most economical producer of human food. The average cow of the leading dairy breeds will produce yearly in milk for food purposes the equivalent of the carcasses of two steers. It is estimated that one quart of milk is equivalent to one pound of beefsteak. The steers must be liberally fed for at least two years before killing; the dairy cow will produce a large amount of milk and reproduce herself yearly for a number of years. From the dairy cow one receives a weekly cash income; beef cattle must be fed and cared for from two to three years before any financial returns are realized. The dairy cow is one of the greatest factors on the farm. From her milk numerous valuable products are made, while she is the greatest of soil builders. Even after her days of usefulness at the pail are ended she is still of some value for beef.

Selecting a Good Cow

A cow producing 300 pounds of butter or 6,000 pounds of milk per year is more than twice as valuable as two cows each producing 150 pounds of butter and 3,000 pounds of milk per year. The government statistics show to us that at least one-third of the cows do not pay for the feed they consume, to say nothing of the expense of milking them twice a day from 180 to 240 days per year. Many cows have not the inherent tendency to produce milk and many are "loafers." In a recent Illinois test it was found that for one year 25 of the best cows produced the same profit as did 1,021 poor cows. There are two ways of selecting a good dairy cow. First and the most important is by the record she has made for the year; second, by her conformation or type. The dairy cow should be angular, free from beefiness, have a strong constitution, large mouth and nostrils; large, capacious barrel; large, well-shaped, heavily veined udder and prominent milk veins leading to it, for milk is secreted from the blood of the cow. The cow should



A Good Butter Worker

show three triangular shapes—one looking from the front, another when looking down from above and the other the profile outline when viewed from the side.

Feeding

About half the food consumed by a dairy cow is used to maintain her body and to supply the power to keep her various organs at work. With the other half she manufactures milk.

A farmer or dairyman should raise all the rough feed that his herd consumes, such as pasture grass, alfalfa and clover hay, soja beans, cow peas and corn for silage or fodder.

A good grain ration is equal parts by weight of corn and cob meal and cottonseed meal, or bran and cottonseed meal. Feed all the roughness the cow will consume. Unless all the cows in the herd are giving the same amount of milk, they should not be fed alike, but fed according to production. One pound of grain should be fed for each three pounds of milk produced daily.

Making the maximum profit from a herd of cows does not depend alone on the cows themselves. A poor cow is of no profit to any one. A good cow is profitable in degree to the food and treatment she receives, all the way



Dairy Cow and Maid of Excellent Type

from being an expense to returning the maximum up to the full measure of her natural capabilities. What is fed, quantity and quality, and the manner in which it is fed makes a vast difference in the profitable returns. A heavy yielder is usually, though not always, a payer. A smaller yielder is usually, but not always, an unprofitable animal. Profits are determined by balancing the cost of the feed and care against the value of the returns.

The Silo's Place

Silage is the cheapest, most productive feed for dairy cows, and it is cheapest and most productive when properly combined with other feedstuffs to make a balanced ration. Corn, the almost universal crop, makes the best silage, is easiest to raise, easiest to handle, easiest to keep in prime condition. Of course, a silo is necessary, and it should be a good one. Be careful about this. Don't guess, but know that the silo you buy or build is one that will prove satisfactory. Investigate thoroughly, and take the word of none but authorities.

Equipment for Profitable Butter Making

The cow, the barn and the silo are not all the equipment by any means, especially where the cream is made

into butter on the farm. On large farms, where labor is scarce, a good milking machine may be a very profitable investment. It will at least be well to investigate, and here again one should investigate thoroughly.

I know of no farm tool or implement that will pay for itself in so short a time as a good cream separator, where one is milking two or more cows. There are reliable separators on the market that are intended for one to three cows that can be had at very reasonable prices, and for three to five cows for very little more.

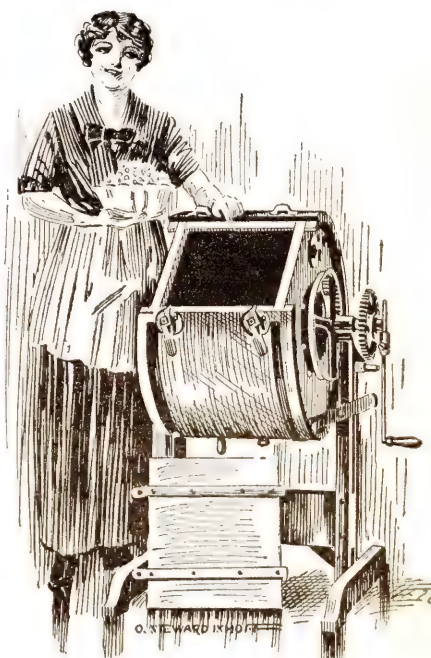
The net profit of using a good cream separator when cows will average about 600 gallons of milk per year, will be between \$10 and \$15 for each cow when the milk is used for butter making. This, however, will vary somewhat according to the care of the milk and the care with which it is skimmed.

The profit per hundred pounds of milk that is run through a separator is considerable more in the south than in the north, owing to the longer and warmer summer. With cows of about equal capacity the separator will average about \$5 more profit per cow in a year in the southern as compared to the northern states.

During the cool weather, when milk has to be skimmed, owing to lack of dishes to hold it, before more than about three-fourths of the cream has risen and with everything full of milk sitting around in the way and with the extra price which most people get during winter months, the separator is indispensable.

The separator during the hot months will get about one-third more butter and often double what the pans or crocks yield where milk is handled in a careless manner, yet the price is somewhat lower. So when it is all taken into consideration I consider the cream separator has about the same earning capacity and the profit is about the same in winter as in summer.

Success with a cream separator depends upon a thorough understanding of the machine and how to properly set it up and run it, provided the machine is a good one to begin with. There are many good ones, and some not so good. A poor one, bought because it is "cheap," and on the general principle that a separator is a separator, no matter how it is made or what the cost, will soon rob the purchaser of the price of a good one. And even a good one, if not properly managed, will rob the cream jar. Any one with the will to learn to run one properly can easily do so, however.



Churning is Made a Pleasure

Profits in butter making depend on how much cream you get and the price you get for the product. The price depends upon the flavor, which in turn depends upon the management of the cream from milking time until the butter is eaten. The flavor of the butter is made—it isn't an inherent quality of the cream—but it is made, manufactured, so to speak, during the souring or "ripening" of the cream, and this depends on temperature and time. A good dairy thermometer and a clock are two very essential articles in the dairy room to insure and even product at all times, which is necessary if one is to hold a select, permanent and profitable private trade.

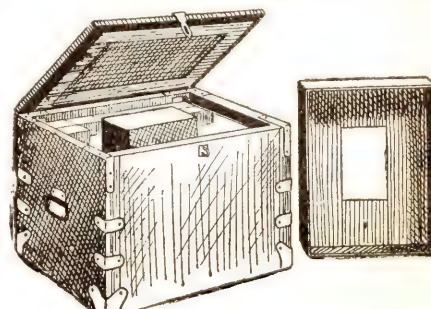
The best churn for a farm dairy is the barrel churn, though large establishments must have a more efficient equipment. There are all kinds of patent churns on the market. A new one has been patented every week for 30 years, and the patent mill is still grinding them out. A patent churn is the first step of the would-be inventor. The barrel or box churn is the best type of all. Some, of course, have improvements others do not have. Washing the butter is also an important and essential step in making the dairy cow pay, and it is quickly and easily done in the barrel churn.

Butter must keep perfectly, or its flavor will be ruined. Salting and working it thoroughly makes it keep perfectly. All traces of buttermilk must be removed, and the salt evenly and completely incorporated. A lever butter worker is a paying investment. It saves time and labor. For handling butter, short wooden paddles are best.

Package for Butter

The success in marketing butter will depend largely upon the kind of package that is used. The old style round print is not so well adapted for this purpose as is the rectangular print, which is generally found on the market at the present time. A wooden de-

(Continued on Page 9)



Shipping Box for Print Butter

Save \$25⁰⁰ to \$40⁰⁰ Over The Table At Home

Just send me
your name and address
on a postal and I'll show you more
buggies than you can find in 25 stores. I'll
save you time and money. Get this great
Buggy Book on your table and then

Take a Phelps Split Hickory Buggy on 30 Days' FREE Road Test

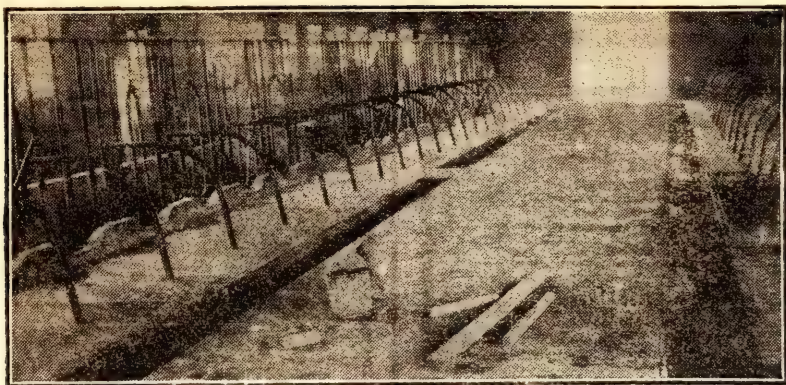
And I'll guarantee the buggy 2 years.
Nearly 200,000 people bought Split Hickory
Buggies from me this way. They have proved
their quality.

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want and I'll quote you a price that will
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Columbus, Ohio**



Sanitary Floor with Concrete Manger and Swinging Stanchions

Sanitary Floors for the Dairy Barn

IN THE VOLUNTARY MOVEMENT of farmers for better milk at better prices the first step toward improvement is the making of the barn more sanitary by laying concrete floors. The method is so simple than any man can do his own work. The cost is so small and the cash returns are so great that the floors soon pay for themselves in preventing the breeding of flies, in the saving of liquid manure, in the reduction of labor and in the increased flow and improved quality of milk. The plan described below is for a barn in which two rows of cows stand heels toward each other, with a driveway between. It is easily modified to the opposite arrangement. Likewise the method is adaptable to both old and new barns.

Planning and Grading the Floor

For average conditions lay out the stalls on 3-foot 6-inch centers and 4 feet 6 inches in length from a 6-inch manger wall to drop gutter. The manger is 2 feet 6 inches wide at the top and 2 feet at the bottom, with one face sloping up to the feed-alley floor. The depth is 7 inches, measured from the stanchion setting, and 8 inches from the alley floor. The feed alley is 4 feet 6 inches wide. The drop gutter has a width of 18 inches. It is 8 inches deep gauged from the stall floor, which is 2 inches higher than the 8-foot driveway. For establishing grade lines a carpenter's spirit level (or a water level) and a chalk line are very helpful.

To prevent possibility of the floor settling, remove all manure before grading the surface of the earthen floor. Carefully tamp back the dirt around water pipes and the drains which carry waste water and liquid manure to the water-tight concrete manure pit. Do all filling as long as possible before building the concrete floor. As a foundation for the stall floors proper, place a 6-inch thickness of coarse broken stone or screened gravel to keep the floor from direct contact with the ground. Since the stall floors are of prime importance, it is well to make them first. During this operation the unpaved driveway and alleys can be used as working space. Then finish, in order named, the feed alleys, the driveways, the mangers and lastly the gutters.

Mixing and Laying the Concrete

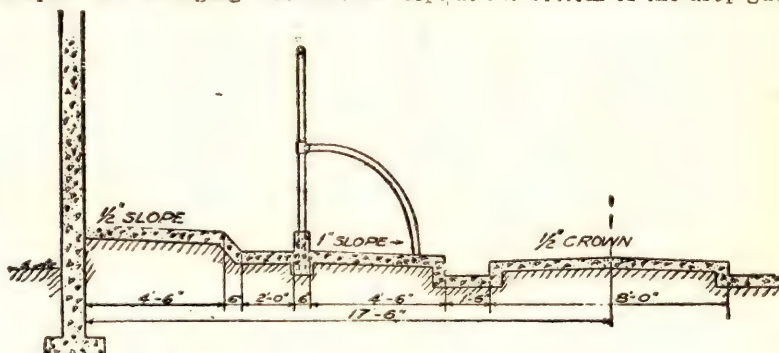
For the plan given, 5 feet 6 inches from the center line of the driveway stake on edge (and to line and grade) a 2 by 12-inch plank, to serve as a form for the stall floor at the gutter. Likewise set a similar board, 5 feet distant, to mold the 6-inch manger wall and stanchion setting. Bear in mind that the stall floor has a slope of 1 inch toward the gutter and that the stanchion setting rises 7 inches above the stall floor. Drainage for gutters and mangers will be provided by sloping their concrete bottoms.

Proportion the concrete 1 bag of Portland cement to 2½ cubic feet of sand and 5 cubic feet of crushed rock, or 1 bag of cement to 5 cubic feet of

clean pit gravel. At one operation lay the full 5-inch thickness of the stall floor and finish three stalls the same as one section of sidewalk. No surfacing mortar is needed. For setting patented stall divisions, follow the manufacturer's directions; for home-made divisions, make mortises by tamping the concrete around greased tapering

wooden cores, which are withdrawn as soon as the concrete stiffens. A wooden float is best for finishing the floor. A steel trowel yields a surface entirely too smooth, and such a finish should always be roughened by brushing with a stable broom.

While the concrete of the three stalls is still soft, mold the stanchion setting (6 inches thick) upon it. As forms use the projecting 7-inch height of the 2 by 12 piece already in place and two 1 by 6-inch boards toe-nailed together so as to provide another 7-inch height and a bearing plate to rest on the green concrete. These forms may be dish-shaped for swinging stanchions.



Sectional View of Floor and Stanchions

by applying a 1 to 2 cement-sand mortar immediately after removing the forms.

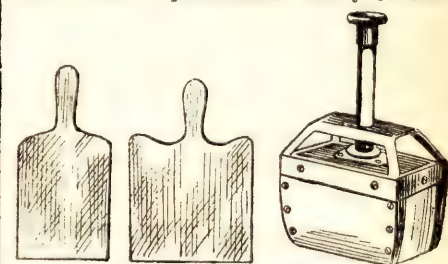
Caring for Cattle and Floor

Regardless of the kind of floor, bedding of straw or litter is an absolute necessity; it keeps the cow clean and absorbs the valuable liquid manure. If the help can not be depended on to bed the cows properly, it is advisable to use a removable wooden grating or platform. Cork bricks also give satisfactory results, but are somewhat expensive. They are set in a 2-inch depression in the floor and are held in position on all sides by the concrete acting as a curb.

The Dairy Cow and Her Products

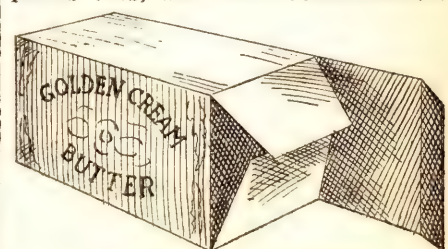
(Continued From Page 7)

vice known as the printer can be purchased for molding the butter in this form, and it is not expensive. Each pound package should be wrapped in a good quality of parchment paper, which can be purchased locally or can



Print Mold and Paddle

be had from dealers in dairy supplies. Another form of package that is often used is round fibre boxes, which hold various quantities from one to five pounds. Where larger quantities of butter are made larger packages, such as five to ten-pound pails and ten-pound tubs, are to be recommended.



A Neat Butter Package

Little difficulty is experienced by those living near a city of any size in finding sale for any quantity of well-made farm butter, provided it is of the right quality and can be supplied regularly. The woman on the farm who has only a small quantity to sell, and that at irregular intervals, can not expect to command the best price.

How I Envy Man.

TAKE OFF THE HORSE'S COAT ALSO

Do you go at the spring work with your overcoat on? Of course you don't—

Coats are a burden—you even roll up your shirt sleeves. Then how can you expect the horses to show proper energy under the hot sun with the same heavy coats on that they have worn all winter and which hold the wet sweat and dirt? Clip them before the work begins with a

Stewart Ball-Bearing Clipping Machine

They will get all the nourishment from their feed—be healthier and look better. They will dry off quickly, be more easily cleaned and feel better generally—that means work better. The Stewart Machine is not an expense—but a highly profitable investment. It turns easily, does more and closer work than any other machine—can't get out of order. Gears all file hard and cut from solid steel bar—protected and run in oil. Includes 6 feet new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart's Single-Tension Clipping Head. The only machine that can be used without change for horses, mules and cows. You can make money clipping your neighbors' horses while yours will do better work. Each machine guaranteed. If it doesn't give perfect satisfaction, return it and get your money back. Complete from your dealer at **\$7.50**. If he can't supply you send \$2 and we will ship one C.O.D. for balance.

Get More Wool

from your sheep, longer, better wool that will bring you from 15c to 20c more from each sheep. Your flock will feel better and look better also. The

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

will more than pay for itself the first season. Any boy can run it all day without tiring. All joints ball bearing with ball bearing shearing head. The equipment includes four sets of knives fully guaranteed. **\$11.50** anted. Price . . .

If your dealer hasn't it, send \$2.00 and pay balance C. O. D.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
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Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

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Per Roll 108 Sq.ft 62¢

Almost unbelievable—but true just the same! This unheard of low price for genuine wool-fibre, asphalt-saturated rubber surfaced roofing would be impossible for any other firm to quote—it's only possible with us because we have a capital of ten million dollars which enables us to buy raw materials in larger quantities and at a lower price than any one else. We save both ways—buying and manufacturing—and give our customers the benefit of this big saving. This is the strongest proof we have ever been able to offer in our more than 20 years of business history that we are the **World's Greatest Price Wreckers.**

We established that reputation at the outset of our career when, under the name of the Chicago House Wrecking Co., we started out buying up Bankrupt, Receivers' and Sheriffs' Sales. We began smashing prices then and we've been smashing prices ever since! Give us the opportunity to do so and we will prove to you just as we have proved to thousands of others all over the country that

We Save You 1/3 to 1/2 on any kind of roofing you can furnish your material for re-roofing your house, barn, sheds, granary, poultry houses, etc., and also furnish the siding, conductor pipe, eaves trough and everything needed—all at a big saving over what you would pay if you bought elsewhere. It doesn't make a bit of difference what kind of roofing you have in mind to buy—whether Ready Roofing or Galvanized Steel—flat, corrugated, V crimped, standing seam, beaded ceiling or brick siding—we can supply you every need with just the kind you want. Our low freight prepaid prices will amaze you. Send your name and address and we will prove that our prices are the

Lowest Prices in History of Roofing Business

You can order direct from this advertisement with perfect safety. Our legal binding guarantee, backed by our \$10,000,000 capital fully protects you. If for any reason you are not satisfied with your purchase you can return it to us and we will promptly refund every cent and pay freight both ways. Here are some items you may be needing right now. If so, don't hesitate to send in your order. We guarantee complete satisfaction.

CORRUGATED STEEL Roofing, Per Square Ft. 1 1/4¢

Here is a fine opportunity to save big money on corrugated steel roofing. We are pricing it as low as 1 1/4¢ per square foot—a price heretofore unknown. Be sure to write for free samples.

GALVANIZED STEEL Roofing, Per Square Ft. 2 3/4¢

Highest grade, specially coated, made of specially prepared steel of superior quality. Practically rust-proof and will last a lifetime. Full size sheets. Besides corrugated, it comes in "V" crimped, standing seam and brick siding. Priced as low as 2 3/4¢ per square foot—an unheard of price for this grade. Send for free samples.

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At Amazingly Low Prices

Settle this roofing question right. The only way you can settle it right is to send at once for our big assortment of **free roofing samples**—all kinds—**freight prepaid** prices and a copy of our free Roofing Book. This is the most valuable and reliable roofing guide ever published. **You need it.** Write your name and address on lines below and mail. We'll understand and send book and samples at once free.

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35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

Your Name.....
Address.....
R. F. D..... State.....

DE LAVAL Cream Separators

are not the mail
order or agricultural
implement kind

THERE ARE SEVERAL KINDS of cream separators, but De Laval Cream Separators are of a kind that puts them in a class by themselves.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS are made by the best engineers, with the best equipment, from the best materials, by the best workmen, and in the best shops of the kind in the world, all devoted solely to the production of the best cream separator.

THEY ARE NOT THE KIND OF separators mail order houses contract for wherever they can be made cheapest, nor the kind that agricultural implement concerns manufacture along with corn shellers, plows, mowers, reapers, threshers, gasoline engines, cow milkers and the like, none of which begins to compare in mechanical quality or refinement with what the cream separator should be.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS are the kind 98 per cent of the creameries use, where any loss in quantity or lack in quality of product means business ruin, as it always has ultimately to every creamery that did not replace an inferior separator with a De Laval.

PRECISELY THE SAME KIND OF differences exist in farm as in factory separators and precisely the same reasons apply to the use of cream separators on the farm as in the creamery, though they may not make or break the farmer as they do the creameryman where the farmer has other crops and products upon which to rely.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN De Laval and the mail order and agricultural implement kind of cream separators are fully set forth and made plain in a De Laval catalog to be had for the asking, while the machines themselves best tell their own story placed side by side, and that every De Laval local agent is glad to afford any prospective buyer the opportunity to do.

If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent, simply address the nearest main office as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St.
NEW YORK CHICAGO

50,000 Branches and Local
Agencies the World Over

Nothing to Be Surprised At
"That great cat show was certainly a success."
"Well, it would be strange if a cat show didn't come up to the scratch."

ADVANTAGES OF SHIPPING HIGH TESTING CREAM

BUTTERFAT does not sour nor lose its quality quickly. It is the milk mixed with it which so soon sours and spoils. Consequently, the more butterfat there is in your cream and the less skimmed milk, the longer the cream will keep and preserve its fancy quality, if kept clean and cool.

We advise our readers always to separate their cream, so as to test about 40 per cent in butterfat, for the reason that such high testing cream not only keeps nicer and stands transportation better, but is more economical to ship.

A gallon of cream will weigh about 8 pounds. Twenty per cent of 8 pounds is 1 2-3 pounds, so that a gallon of 20 per cent cream will contain approximately 1 2-3 pounds of butterfat.

Forty per cent of 8 pounds is 3 1-3 pounds, so that a gallon of 40 per cent cream will contain about 3 1-3 pounds of butterfat, or twice as much as a gallon of 20 per cent cream.

It costs just as much to ship a can of 20 per cent cream as it does to ship a can of 40 per cent cream, but a can of 40 per cent cream will contain twice as many pounds of butterfat. Therefore, it costs just twice as much, per pound, to ship butterfat in 20 per cent cream as it does to ship it in 40 per cent cream.

When you ship 20 per cent cream you ship 80 per cent skimmed milk. Creameries do not buy the milk, but it is valuable to you for feeding hogs, calves and poultry. Every pound of milk shipped to them costs just as much per pound to ship as a pound of butterfat does.

We call your attention to the high prices hogs and poultry bring, and earnestly recommend that you separate your cream to test as high as possible in butterfat, so as to retain as much skimmed milk at home as you can, for feeding purposes.

The moral is, keep at home just as much skimmed milk as possible, and ship all the butterfat you can.

HOGS IN THE CORNFIELD

Well, here's to you again, Mr. Editor. Old Farmer Smith has scanned that 'ere Contributors' page every issue for some bumper crop in 1913. I don't care a pickle for that prize, but I do like to read about the crops. You know we had a hummer of a corn crop in Iowa this year. Maybe some of you will say I'm getting lazy, but I just broke up that old clover pasture and planted it to corn and when it was ready to feed I just opened up a gate and called the hogs, and when the last of the twenty-five shoats and two old sows got in I closed the gate and said, "Go to it." I left a runway for them to come to water, folded my arms and watched them fatten. Well, that five acres fitted them for market. The shoats were six and one-half months old and averaged 225 pounds apiece. My neighbors would stop and in a neighborly fashion call, "Say, Mr. Smith, your hogs are in the corn. 'Well,' I would say, 'It's Smith's hogs and Smith's corn; can't you let 'em eat?'" You that's interested in hogs know the price and I can tell you they brought me a good deal more than this writing will, and I didn't have to bend my old back and husk every ear and carry it in a bushel basket three times a day to a lot of squealing hogs. Shucks, why didn't I think of it before!—F. S., Iowa.

DOUBLES MONEY ON SHEEP

By far the most profitable thing we ever did was to buy a bunch of sheep. They cost us sixty dollars early in the spring. At shearing time the wool brought us \$28.00. We had a forty-acre woods pasture in which they grew fat through the summer, giving us no trouble whatever and no expense.

We sold them in the fall for \$92.00,

making us just double what we paid for them. Frances H. Brown, Kit Carson, Colo.

Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here. It saves in cream. Postal brings free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer, buy from the manufacturer and save half. (12) **ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.** 2168 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO No. 635

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Sold Direct From Factory to Farm
30 Days FREE Trial
Just put your name and address on a postal card and get my new Separator book free. **Saves \$35 to \$50**
On the latest, most modern, most sanitary cream separator built. Gearing runs in a constant bath of oil and all enclosed, dust and dirt proof. Closest skimming, now 95 per cent. A lot of New Sanitary features not found on other makes. One-half the price of the old style, cumbersome machines selling through agents and dealers. Buy direct from factory and save big money. Get my new Catalog. A postal brings it. **W. R. GALLOWAY, PRES.** William Galloway Co. 632 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia. **10 Year Guarantee \$25,000 Bond**

15.95 AND UPWARD ON TRIAL.
AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR
A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk, making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.
Absolutely on Approval. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

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Butcher your hogs, cure your meat with **WRIGHT'S HAM PICKLE** and smoke it with **WRIGHT'S CONDENSED SMOKE**. Sell meat by parcel post to city people—
Let Uncle Sam Be Your Errand Boy
WRIGHT'S HAM PICKLE, a scientific combination of meat-curing materials, all recommended by Department of Agriculture. A \$1.00 box cures a barrel of meat.
WRIGHT'S CONDENSED SMOKE, a liquid made from hickory wood, for smoking all meats. A 75c bottle smokes a barrel of meat. \$1.00 in Canada and west of east line of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. Send names of five neighbors who cure meat for **FREE SAMPLE AND BOOK**.
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EITHER ENDLESS OR RETURN APRON STYLE
Live up in every detail to the **APPLETON STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE**
Low enough for every convenience—Lightest Draft—Easiest Running.
Write Today for Free Booklet Showing these Machines or General Catalog showing complete line of
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Buy With Your Neighbors—Save Fence Cost

Write us for special low prices on co-operative buying of Empire Fences. Get your neighbors to join you in ordering. We will quote you lowest wholesale factory prices. Joseph Stangle, Constantine, Mich., writes: "Empire fence can't be beat. My fence, put up seven years ago, as good as the day I got it. Expect neighbors to go in with me to make up big orders." Ask for **FREE BOOK** of facts about fence quality; illustrates and describes
No. 9 Empire and Empire, Jr.
Open Hearth Steel, Big Wires, Heavily Galvanized
This book will show you why the No. 9 Empire and the Empire, Jr., made of Open Hearth Steel, great big wires, galvanized as a wire fence should be galvanized, will outlast any soft Bessemer steel fence ever made. It illustrates our big wires—the strong Empire will show you why Empire fences are proof against any and all kinds of weather, rust, rot—proof against the hardest use—why they do not sag, why they stay hog-tight and cat-tight as long as they are in use—why they are by far the least expensive fences to buy in the long run.
Farmers, everywhere, are investigating fence quality. Users insist on knowing the quality underneath, just as they know how to judge a horse. You cannot fool an experienced buyer with an old horse doped up—polished up—to look like a good horse. You cannot fool an experienced buyer with a poor fence doped up to look like a good fence.

Bond Steel Post Co., 61 Maumee St., Adrian, Mich.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

SILOS Direct from factory to farmer at a saving of \$20 to \$100 on silo. Made of Oregon fir or long-leaf yellow pine. Write for prices and terms. **The Silo Supply Co., Dayton, O.**

SAVE ON YOUR SILO Be an early buyer and save money on a Kalamazoo Wood or Tile Silo. Galvanized All-Steel Door-Frame provides continuous opening and safe, convenient ladder. Your choice of Tile Block Silo or seven kinds of wood—all Kalamazoo quality. Catalog and special offer, free on request. Write today. **KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.** Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., No. Ft. Worth, Tex.

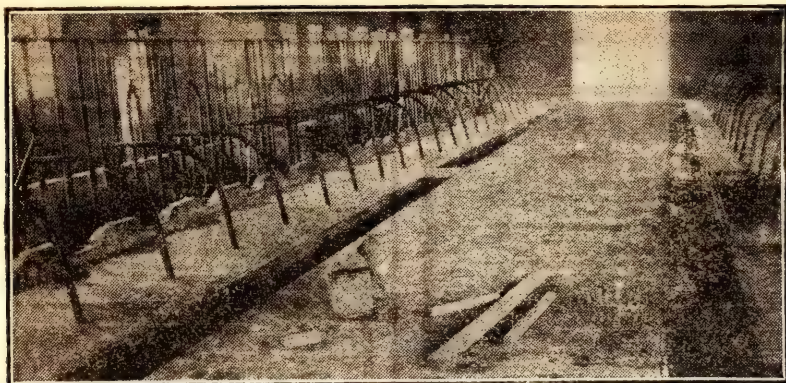
STAR HOG OILER Uses oil with no waste. The only machine that measures out oil to the hog. Best made **GUARANTEED** Hog oiler. Can't clog. Kills lice. Cures mange and scurvy. Works in any climate **PRICE COMPLETE \$10.00** Starbuck Mfg. Co. **PEORIA, DEPT T. ILLINOIS**

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

Book 3 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. **W. F. YOUNG, P. L. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

Free Book For Silo Owners
If you own or intend to own a silo, write for this book. Tells all about silage cutters that gets up silage, dry or green, fast as you can bring it—elevates to any height—never gets out of order—simple and safe—almost runs itself. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money back. Get this catalog of the **Blizzard Ensilage Cutter**. Write for it today.
The Jos. Dick Mfg. Co. 90 Tuscarawas St., Canton, Ohio



Sanitary Floor with Concrete Manger and Swinging Stanchions

Sanitary Floors for the Dairy Barn

IN THE VOLUNTARY MOVEMENT of farmers for better milk at better prices the first step toward improvement is the making of the barn more sanitary by laying concrete floors. The method is so simple than any man can do his own work. The cost is so small and the cash returns are so great that the floors soon pay for themselves in preventing the breeding of flies, in the saving of liquid manure, in the reduction of labor and in the increased flow and improved quality of milk. The plan described below is for a barn in which two rows of cows stand heels toward each other, with a driveway between. It is easily modified to the opposite arrangement. Likewise the method is adaptable to both old and new barns.

Planning and Grading the Floor

For average conditions lay out the stalls on 3-foot 6-inch centers and 4 feet 6 inches in length from a 6-inch manger wall to drop gutter. The manger is 2 feet 6 inches wide at the top and 2 feet at the bottom, with one face sloping up to the feed-alley floor. The depth is 7 inches, measured from the stanchion setting, and 8 inches from the alley floor. The feed alley is 4 feet 6 inches wide. The drop gutter has a width of 18 inches. It is 8 inches deep gauged from the stall floor, which is 2 inches higher than the 8-foot driveway. For establishing grade lines a carpenter's spirit level (or a water level) and a chalk line are very helpful.

To prevent possibility of the floor settling, remove all manure before grading the surface of the earthen floor. Carefully tamp back the dirt around water pipes and the drains which carry waste water and liquid manure to the water-tight concrete manure pit. Do all filling as long as possible before building the concrete floor. As a foundation for the stall floors proper, place a 6-inch thickness of coarse broken stone or screened gravel to keep the floor from direct contact with the ground. Since the stall floors are of prime importance, it is well to make them first. During this operation the unpaved driveway and alleys can be used as working space. Then finish, in order named, the feed alleys, the driveways, the mangers and lastly the gutters.

Mixing and Laying the Concrete

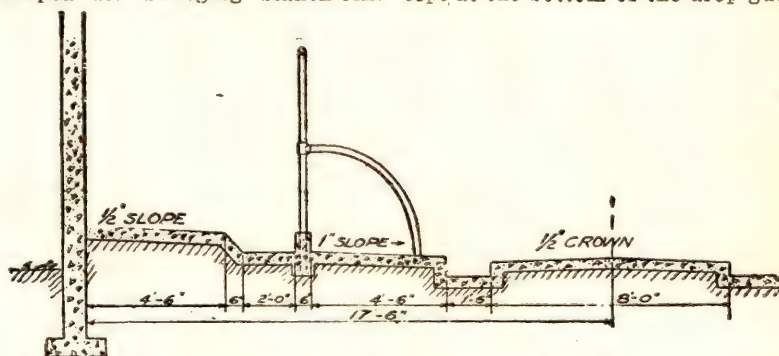
For the plan given, 5 feet 6 inches from the center line of the driveway stake on edge (and to line and grade) a 2 by 12-inch plank, to serve as a form for the stall floor at the gutter. Likewise set a similar board, 5 feet distant, to mold the 6-inch manger wall and stanchion setting. Bear in mind that the stall floor has a slope of 1 inch toward the gutter and that the stanchion setting rises 7 inches above the stall floor. Drainage for gutters and mangers will be provided by sloping their concrete bottoms.

Proportion the concrete 1 bag of Portland cement to 2½ cubic feet of sand and 5 cubic feet of crushed rock, or 1 bag of cement to 5 cubic feet of

clean pit gravel. At one operation lay the full 5-inch thickness of the stall floor and finish three stalls the same as one section of sidewalk. No surfacing mortar is needed. For setting patented stall divisions, follow the manufacturer's directions; for home-made divisions, make mortises by tamping the concrete around greased tapering

wooden cores, which are withdrawn as soon as the concrete stiffens. A wooden float is best for finishing the floor. A steel trowel yields a surface entirely too smooth, and such a finish should always be roughened by brushing with a stable broom.

While the concrete of the three stalls is still soft, mold the stanchion setting (6 inches thick) upon it. As forms use the projecting 7-inch height of the 2 by 12 piece already in place and two 1 by 6-inch boards toe-nailed together so as to provide another 7-inch height and a bearing plate to rest on the green concrete. These forms may be dish-shaped for swinging stanchions.



Sectional View of Floor and Stanchions

by applying a 1 to 2 cement-sand mortar immediately after removing the forms.

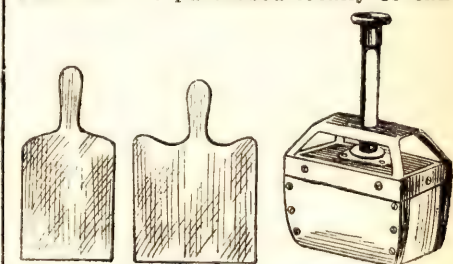
Caring for Cattle and Floor

Regardless of the kind of floor, bedding of straw or litter is an absolute necessity; it keeps the cow clean and absorbs the valuable liquid manure. If the help can not be depended on to bed the cows properly, it is advisable to use a removable wooden grating or platform. Cork bricks also give satisfactory results, but are somewhat expensive. They are set in a 2-inch depression in the floor and are held in position on all sides by the concrete acting as a curb.

The Dairy Cow and Her Products

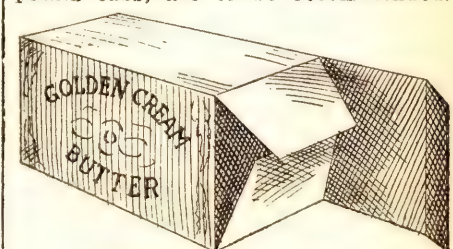
(Continued From Page 7)

vice known as the printer can be purchased for molding the butter in this form, and it is not expensive. Each pound package should be wrapped in a good quality of parchment paper, which can be purchased locally or can



Print Mold and Paddle

be had from dealers in dairy supplies. Another form of package that is often used is round fibre boxes, which hold various quantities from one to five pounds. Where larger quantities of butter are made larger packages, such as five to ten-pound pails and ten-pound tubs, are to be recommended.



A Neat Butter Package

Little difficulty is experienced by those living near a city of any size in finding sale for any quantity of well-made farm butter, provided it is of the right quality and can be supplied regularly. The woman on the farm who has only a small quantity to sell, and that at irregular intervals, can not expect to command the best price.

TAKE OFF THE HORSE'S COAT ALSO

Do you go at the spring work with your overcoat on? Of course you don't—Coats are a burden—you even roll up your shirt sleeves. Then how can you expect the horses to show proper energy under the hot sun with the same heavy coats on that they have worn all winter and which hold the wet sweat and dirt? Clip them before the work begins with a

Stewart Ball-Bearing Clipping Machine

They will get all the nourishment from their feed—be healthier and look better. They will dry off quickly, be more easily cleaned and feel better generally—that means work better. The Stewart Machine is not an expense—but a highly profitable investment. It turns easily, does more and closer work than any other machine—can't get out of order. Gears all file hard and cut from solid steel bar—protected and run in oil. Includes 8 feet new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart's Single-Tension Clipping Head. The only machine that can be used without change for horses, mules and cows. You can make money clipping your neighbors' horses while yours will do better work. Each machine guaranteed. If it doesn't give perfect satisfaction, return it and get your money back. Complete from your dealer at **\$7.50**. If he can't supply you send \$2 and we will ship one C.O.D. for balance.

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

will more than pay for itself the first season. Any boy can run it all day without tiring. All joints ball bearing with ball bearing shearing head. The equipment includes four sets of knives fully guaranteed. Price **\$11.50**. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$2.00 and pay balance C. O. D.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
224 Ontario St. Chicago, Illinois
Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

ROOFING

Per Roll 108 Sq.ft 62¢

Almost unbelievable—but true just the same! This unheard of low price for genuine wool-fibre, asphalt-saturated rubber surfaced roofing would be impossible for any other firm to quote—it's only possible with us because we have a capital of ten million dollars which enables us to buy raw materials in larger quantities and at a lower price than any one else. We save both ways—buying and manufacturing—and give our customers the benefit of this big saving. This is the strongest proof we have ever been able to offer in our more than 20 years of business history that we are the **World's Greatest Price Wreckers.**

Sensational Roofing Sale

At Amazingly Low Prices

We established that reputation at the outset of our career when, under the name of the Chicago House Wrecking Co., we started out buying up Bankrupt, Receivers' and Sheriff's Sales. We began smashing prices then and we've been smashing prices ever since! Give us the opportunity to do so and we will prove to you just as we have proved to thousands of others all over the country that on any kind of roofing we can furnish you material for re-roofing your house, barn, sheds, granary, poultry houses, etc., and also furnish the siding, conductor pipe, eaves trough and everything needed—all at a big saving over what you would pay if you bought elsewhere. It doesn't make a bit of difference what kind of roofing you have in mind to buy—whether Ready Roofing or Galvanized Steel—flat, corrugated, V crimped, standing seam, beaded ceiling or brick siding—we can supply you every need with just the kind you want. Our low freight prepaid prices will amaze you. Send us your name and address and we will prove that our prices are the **Lowest Prices in History of Roofing Business.**

You can order direct from this advertisement with perfect safety. Our legal binding guarantee, backed by our \$10,000,000 capital fully protects you. If for any reason you are not satisfied with your purchase you can return it to us and we will promptly refund every cent and pay freight both ways. Here are some items you may be needing right now. If so, don't hesitate to send in your order. We guarantee complete satisfaction.

CORRUGATED STEEL

Roofing, Per Square Ft. **1 1/4¢**

Here is a fine opportunity to save big money on corrugated steel roofing. We are pricing it as low as 1 1/4¢ per square foot—a price heretofore unknown. Be sure to write for free samples.

GALVANIZED STEEL

Roofing, Per Square Ft. **2 3/4¢**

Highest grade, specially coated, made of specially prepared steel of superior quality. Practically rust-proof and will last a lifetime. Full size sheets. Besides corrugated, it comes in "V" crimped, standing seam and brick siding. Priced as low as 2 3/4¢ per square foot—an unheard of price for this grade. Send for free samples.

Big Assortment Samples Free

Settle this roofing question right. The only way you can settle it right is to send at once for our big assortment of free roofing samples—all kinds—freight prepaid prices and a copy of our free Roofing Book. This is the most valuable and reliable roofing guide ever published. You need it. Write your name and address on lines below and mail. We'll understand and send book and samples at once free.

HARRIS BROS. CO., Dept. D A135
35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

Your Name.....
Address.....
R. F. D..... State.....

Advertising the Products of a Modern Poultry Plant

By W. Clement Moore

ADVERTISING is the life of trade, and it is just as essential in the poultry business as anywhere else. You must devise ways and means of making your poultry, or poultry products, known to the public, and you must convince the people that you are able to offer eggs or poultry of merit, and prove that you have reasons for such claims.

This can be done by continuous publicity. If you are raising poultry mainly for the purpose of selling eggs for hatching, then your advertising matter should be confined mainly to that subject. This is not a difficult task for any one accustomed to writing up good advertising matter. Your local printer or newspaper editor will no doubt give you sound assistance along this line of work.

In selling eggs for hatching purposes you should have printed a four or eight-page folder in which the care and attention given to your poultry should be described and explain why this aids in developing strong, healthy

birds and correspondingly healthy eggs.

In addition to the fact that good care of hens is necessary to the production of healthy eggs and chicks, you may also dwell upon the results from the eggs which you have previously sold. Secure testimonials wherever you can from those who have purchased your eggs and having placed them under good hatching conditions, secured good results from them. Get permission from such people to publish their letters or statements and then print them in your booklet.

The prime object of printing such a folder or booklet to advertise the poultry business, is to present to the possible buyer who lives at a distance from your plant, all the convincing facts and arguments which you would use if he came to you personally. If you have this thought in mind when you prepare your booklet you will have no difficulty in writing copy that will bring you the business.

The size of the booklet should be about three by six inches, so it will fit an ordinary business envelope. It should also contain one or more illustrations of your plant, some of your birds, your home, a setting of eggs, or any other attractive feature connected with your plant. These illustrations are very important, especially if the pictures are carefully taken and the engravings well made.

Finally you should select a good quality of paper and command your printer to do good work. It will pay better to spend 50 cents or \$1 extra on good work and good stock than it will to pay less for an unsatisfactory job. The cost of 1,000 eight-page folders, envelope size, should not exceed \$10.00, and if they are properly distributed they will pay for themselves fifty times over.

Newspaper and poultry periodical advertising will also be found profitable, if good and well written copy is used.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH TURKEYS

First of all I did not attempt to raise prize winners from scrubby stock. Last year I raised 21 turkeys from two hens. I have thoroughbred mammoth bronze turkeys. I do not keep the young poulters penned as so many people do, but gave them free range.

When the hens wanted to set, I gave to each about eighteen or twenty eggs. When the turks hatched, I let the hen take them after they were three days old, always being sure to get them up and feed them at night until they were large enough to fly into the trees to roost.

I sold my turkeys at about Christmas time at an average price of \$2.53 each. My best brought \$5.22, at 14½¢ per pound. It was the best turkey shipped from our station, weighing 36½ pounds.

I kept three of my choice hens for this season's breeding.—Mrs. Lizzie VanMeter, Kansas.

POULTRY PICKINGS

Eleven eggs are enough for setting these early days.

A hen is worth exactly what she will weigh and what she will lay.

Turkeys will soon begin laying regularly. Keep watch on them.

Get things in readiness for a good clean-up as soon as warm days come.

It takes a healthy chick to make headway through the blustery March weather.

A successful poultry industry has but two legs to stand on—work and brains.

Young chicks ought never to be cold. Cold robs them of vitality as nothing else can.

Look after the breeding hens carefully. Set no eggs from hens that are not thrifty.

If your ducks have been properly wintered and fed, you should be getting duck eggs right along.

Incubator Chicks die by hundreds with white diarrhoea. We save them. Send addresses of ten people using incubators. Get free details how we hatched, raised and fed fourteen hundred. **ALVA REMEDY CO., Alva, Oklahoma**

55 BREEDS PURE BRED Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, also incubators, Supplies, and Collie Dogs. Send 4c for large Poultry Book Incubator Catalog and Price List. **M. H. MINIKER, Box 55 Mankato, Minn.**

Poultry Paper 44-124 page up to date, tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents. **Poultry Advocate, Dept. 97, Syracuse, N. Y.**

56 BREEDS Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Hardy, northern raised, pure bred, of finest plumage. Fowls, eggs and incubators at lowest prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c for large, fine 19th Annual Catalog and Poultry Book. **R. F. NEUBERT CO., BOX 818 MANKATO, MINN.**

PFILE'S 65 Varieties LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1914. Write **HENRY PFILE, Box 615, Freeport, Ill.**

50 Varieties Pure bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Northern raised hardy and fine plumage. Prize winners at the world's largest shows. Lowest prices on stock and eggs, incubators, brooders and poultry supplies. Large Ills. Catalog for 4c. **C. M. ATWOOD, Box 54 Dundee, Minn.**

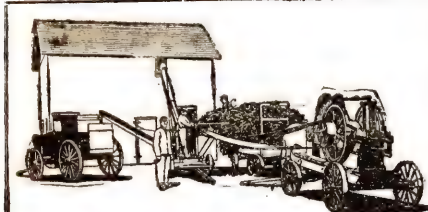
43 VARIETIES poultry, pigeons, ducks, geese, water fowl; incubators; feed and supplies. Catalogue 4 cents. **MISSOURI SQUAB CO., Dept. A. L., Kirkwood, Mo.**

Tells Why Chicks Die

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1609 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

\$7.55 Still Buys **World's Champion 140-Egg Incubator** Double cases all over: best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder. **\$4.85.** Ordered together, **\$11.50.** Freight Paid (c. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save time. **Jim Rohan, Pres. BELLE CITY INCUBATOR CO., Box 79 Racine, Wis.**

\$7.35 LOWEST PRICE YET 155 EGG FOR BIG INCUBATOR Think of it! The old reliable Progressive 155-Egg Incubator for \$7.35. Money back with 8 per cent interest if not satisfied. Wonderful bargain! Only incubator with hundreds of dead air cells. Copper hot water boiler, double disc regulator, deep nursery, double doors, egg tester, safety lamp—every big feature—all for \$7.35 freight prepaid E. of Rockies. Incubator and Brooder ordered together, \$9.85. Send your money now, or, if you want more facts, write for our Big Free Book. **PROGRESSIVE INCUBATOR CO., Box 148 Racine, Wis.**



International Harvester Oil and Gas Engines

Successful farmers are no longer asking "Shall I buy an engine?" They have passed that point and now inquire "Which engine shall I buy?"

You will be sure that International Harvester engines are the most satisfactory when you study features like the following: Detachable valve guides, offset cylinder head, fuel pump, split hub fly wheels, extra large intake and exhaust valves, etc.

Ask the men who have used I. H. C. engines. That is the best test. Study the engines yourself at the nearest dealer's where International Harvester engines are sold. They are made in all styles, and range in size from one to fifty horsepower. They operate on low and high-grade fuels.

Write for our interesting and instructive catalogs, and when we send them we will tell you where the engines may be seen. A postal will do.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated) **U S A** Chicago

Little Giant Corn Sheller

will easily shell six bushels per hour. Just screw it to the side of your box, put in the corn, and turn the handle. The corn will fall into the box, and the cob outside. Has simple, accurate adjustment that can't get out of order; has no springs to jar loose. Will last a lifetime. Delivered at your door by parcel post for \$1.25 east of Denver, Col. Add 25 cents for west of Denver. **O. K. SEED STORE Indianapolis, Ind.**

Boosts Profits! Slashes Expense! Kills Drudgery!

RAYO Incubators

Down with hatching drudgery! Down with hatching expense! Up with chicken profits! The up-to-date incubator, the **Rayo**, makes fun out of hatching work; saves gallon on gallon of oil and gives better, stronger fresh air chicks.

Hatches on one gallon—others use 5. Hatches on one filling—others 21. Double glass top puts hygrometer, thermometer and eggs **always in plain sight.** Top raises for airing and turning, cleaning and sunning. Saves work, saves labor, saves oil, saves chicks.

All Three Free

World's only Hatching Chart, \$1.50 Hygrometer and Money-Making Book, "Turning Eggs Into Chickens Into Dollars." Complete Hatching Chart and the Hygrometer FREE to all who buy a Rayo; sample of Chart and the book No. 5, which also tells all about Rayo incubators and brooders, free to all who ask. Request them today.

RAYO INCUBATOR CO. 1039 S. 13th St. **OMAHA, NEBR.**

603 Chicks From Her RAYO

"I counted up my hatching record for the summer and find I hatched 603 strong, hearty chicks. One hatch was 100%. Who is going to beat that?"—**Dora Farnsworth, Penasa, Iowa, August, 1913.**

Mrs. Farmer, Listen to Me!—Why Fool with Setting Hens?

Is there anything more exasperating than an old "Settin' Hen"? How foolish it is to try to raise chickens "by hand," when the

Sure Hatch Incubator

is waiting; ready to do the work easier, cheaper, better—at any time, January, March or June!

I build a good, practical hot-water heated incubator, that will hatch even if the room is at freezing temperature.

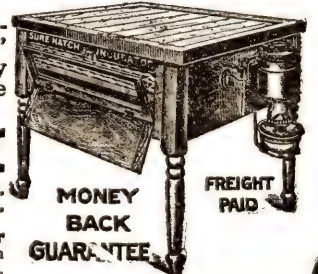
I'll send you **FREIGHT PAID ON 60 DAYS' TRIAL** You can make a hatch and prove its success to your own satisfaction.

We are reliable; have been in business sixteen years, and back our machine with a strong 5-year guarantee.

You should have poultry on the place to pick up feed that would otherwise go to waste. The Sure Hatch Incubator will enable you to hatch chicks in winter, to get the highest early Spring prices. Machine will be shipped to you by first fast freight the day your order is received.

A postal card brings you by return mail my Big Free Catalog, giving full description of Sure Hatch Incubators and Brooders; also prices of the different sizes.

Frank Hammond, Pres. & Mgr. SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO. Box 28, Fremont, Nebr.



The Most Valuable Poultry Book OUT! My U.S. Poultry Book is a wonder. No other book like it ever printed. Not a catalogue; but a book of new and reliable facts on Poultry Raising proven and endorsed by U. S. Government Poultry Experts. It isn't for sale. You can't buy it, but I'll give it to you free with a Sure Hatch Incubator. Book worth \$10 to you.

SEE WHAT OTHER Women Have Done "I hatched 96 chicks out of 100 eggs, and it is my first incubator and the first hatching I ever did. I like your Sure Hatch Incubator fine." **Mrs. R. Raschel, Gladstone, N.D.** "I have one of your 150-egg Sure Hatch Incubators and the longer I use it the better it hatches. I took off a hatch yesterday of 147 chicks from 155 eggs. Am well pleased with my machine, after 8 seasons use." **Mrs. Anna P. Hill, Hanford, Cal.**

Get Your Cream Separator NOW

Most Women Prefer
the New Butterfly;
It's so easy
to clean.

Here is the opportunity you have been waiting for—a chance to get one of these big-capacity, light-running, easy-cleaning, close-skimming New Butterfly Cream Separators without taking the money out of your pocket.

By paying only \$2 down, you can get the biggest machine we make, use it 30 days free, then if you decide to keep it pay us the rest of our low factory-to-farm price (only \$24 and up) in small, easy installments. You can make these payments monthly out of the extra cream profits which the machine will save for you. You buy direct from the manufacturer and save half. You try the machine 30 days on your own farm before you decide to keep it. You get a signed lifetime guarantee. You have the benefit of this great labor-saving machine while it is earning its own cost and more. You don't risk a single penny. We pay the freight both ways if the separator fails to please you. Get your separator NOW at factory prices and on terms so easy you won't feel the cost at all.

\$2 DOWN
Only
One Year To Pay

New Butterfly Cream Separators

will make you \$10 to \$15 a year more profit from every cow you own. They are handsome, high-grade, durable machines. The most modern and convenient separator you can buy. No other separator costs more to make, has so many patented improvements or gives you as much value for your money. We will prove this on your own farm, or no sale. Thousands are in daily use all over the United States. Read the letter at right.

30 Days' Free Trial
Lifetime Guarantee

Fill out the coupon below—mail it to us right away for free catalog folder. Get our big special offer on the five sizes of machines we make, so you can pick out the one that exactly suits your requirements. We will ship it to you on our easy payment terms of only \$2 down and let you try it 30 days on your own farm. When the 30 days are up, if for any reason you are not pleased—if you don't prefer the New Butterfly to any other separator you ever saw or used—just return the machine to us. We will pay the freight both ways and refund your first payment. You won't be out a single penny.

Every New Butterfly Separator is guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship, regardless of how many years you have used it. No other separator manufacturer will give you this signed lifetime guarantee.

Mail This Coupon Today

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2214 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me at once your big colored Catalog Folder, with full description, illustrations, factory prices and self-earning, easy-payment terms on the New Butterfly Cream Separator. I keep.....cows.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D. State.....

Albaugh-Dover Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: The New Butterfly Cream Separator works fine and we are well pleased with it in every respect. We are especially pleased with its light running and easy cleaning. It is the easiest cleaned machine in the neighborhood, and there are all kinds here. Yours truly,
CHARLES BONHAM.
R. No. 6, Harrison, Ohio

No. 5½
One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device
Frictionless Pivot Ball-Bearings; Open, Easily-Cleaned Milk and Cream Spouts; Self-Draining Bowl and Tank.

Direct from Factory
Only \$24 and Up

—according to size. We make two styles and five sizes of the New Butterfly Separator. Our Free Catalog Folder describes all of them. Every machine we build is beautifully finished throughout and

guaranteed a lifetime. Note these special features: No disks to wash and rust out. The New Butterfly Skimming Device is complete in one piece—made of aluminum—the “everlasting,” easy-cleaning metal. Shelby Seamless Steel Bowl—phosphor bronze bearings, vertical shafts, adjustable cream platter, ratchet crank, self-draining bowl, low-down self-draining milk supply tank, closed bottom, open milk and cream spouts, oil-bathed ball-bearings, and many other exclusive features.

Our Big Illustrated Catalog Folder

tells all about this wonderful machine, contains letters from many users, shows large colored illustrations, pictures the machine in use; shows how every part is made, and tells you all about our factory-to-farm self-earning separator plan. Fill out the coupon at left—mail it to us today for the Free Catalog Folder and BIG SPECIAL OFFER.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2214 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

INVESTING YOUR PROFITS PROFITABLY

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

For the past year I have been reading with keen and undiminished interest the letters from your country contributors discussing their most profitable crops. While doing so, I've often wondered how many of the writers ever thought to invest the proceeds of one of those highly profitable crops in such a way that the entire family could have lasting benefit and enjoyment from the profits obtained, and remember with pleasure that it all came from some particular crop.

The crops paying the largest profits on my farm are alfalfa, potatoes and sugar beets in rotation, but in place of telling how I have made them profitable, and how much profit each one pays me, I will relate how I invested \$120 of the profits of one of the crops in a manner that returns me at least 100 per cent every year. I built a water tank of lava rock, concrete, and Portland cement. This tank has 20 inch walls, with an inside course of concrete, plastered with a mixture of equal parts fine sand and cement. The inside of the tank measures 6x6x7 feet, and holds 1,800 gallons. It is 16 feet to the top, having a room underneath for a gasoline engine should I need one, but at present I find a windmill quite satisfactory.

I have a drinking trough for stock 2x2x10 feet, always full of water; no back-breaking pumping to do. A three-quarter inch pipe supplies the water to the hydrant at the barn, also to the house. No carrying water from well to kitchen in our house. I have used this tank for two years. Water never freezes in winter, nor grows warm or stale in summer. Time is saved, and labor lessened. There's a pleasure in setting machinery in motion which without more attention delivers water where it is needed. There's no pleasure in assisting a pump handle in its ups and downs with your arms and back.

Running water in the kitchen helps preserve the finest blooms God ever designed, the roses in a woman's cheeks. What a step-saver, especially on wash day! And that reminds me, a few dollars spent for a good power washing machine is a profitable investment. I've served my time with a hand-power machine, so last fall we invested \$60 of another profitable crop in a power washer and wringer and a gasoline engine. The washing is now done with a quart of gasoline. Mother feels in high spirits—and everybody is happy.

It is conveniences that make up a worth-while country life. With effort rightly placed, life on the farm can be made far superior to the best your cities can give its denizens.

Making a profit is only a part of the pleasure of producing the profitable crop. The end of all profit is in our pleasures obtained from them. Investing profits profitably is the real thing.—C. C. Sjoström, Blackfoot, Idaho.

RAISES FINE FRUIT IN WASTE PLACES

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

Several years ago we had unused or waste space in the rear of our suburban plot. After some study and investigation I filled the space by planting thereon several varieties of the Oriental, or Japanese plum trees, choosing largely the hardy, productive variety

known as the Abundance. In a short time they came into bearing and all varieties bore an abundant crop, the limbs being fairly weighted down with clusters of the beautiful fruit. A variety called Red June ripened first, and although slightly smaller than the others, their excellent qualities and small, freestone pit made them a prime favorite with housewives for canning, preserving and making sweet pickles. We never fail to put up an abundant supply of them both for home use and for market, every year they bear. Their one bad feature is their early blooming propensities, making them subject to damage by late spring frosts which sometimes occur to the injury of the crop of this variety.

The Abundance is a large plum of lemon yellow color, and very heavy bloomers. The Burbank is a bright cherry red, and ripens a little later than the Abundance. This variety has a lilac bloom and the trees are fairly covered with the blossoms. One variety produces a bluish crimson plum with a deep red, meaty flesh that is unrivaled for its eating qualities, and for jelly making. Still other trees bear pale yellow fruit, slightly blushed with red. In fact, we have a magnificent variety of different colors, and by using them in combination we soon found each kind looked so attractive, customers would want some of each to "taste the difference." The first year we had them in any quantity and we shared them with the neighbors, which proved to be all the advertising necessary to dispose of all the larger crops to follow. The more we sold the farther and faster their good qualities spread, and we frequently had customers to come a distance of a dozen miles, who bought from 10 to 25 gallons at a time. We gave those who desired the privilege to pick their fruit, charging them 10 cents per gallon. When we pick, we charge 5 cents per gallon extra. Liberal, fair treatment, combined with the fine qualities of the fruit, made each customer a permanent patron, and they return for supplies year after year.

The older trees are now showing age, but we have arranged to have younger ones replace them. The trees begin bearing the second year after planting and require little care. The chief attention given is to place supports under the bending boughs loaded to the breaking point with fruit. All varieties are vigorous growing, ornamental trees, very attractive. Some have light green foliage, others a rich bronze; they are the earliest of bloomers, and their masses of snowy blossoms send a spicy, delightful fragrance through the air. They are not so well adapted to sections subject to late spring frosts, yet one crop in its abundance and value makes up for a year or two of failure. The trees grow rapidly, form a dense shade, and are splendid for a poultry yard. The fruit, being prolific and delicious, a prime favorite with all who come to know it, commands a fair price, and meets with a ready sale.—L. A. Barnes, Mt. Washington, Ky.

A WOMAN'S WINNING WAYS

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

"Fixing to get rich are you, Ella?"

With this remark Nora Nelson leaned over the fence where pretty Mrs. Ella Grayson was working a peapatch—a mixture of the old time varieties, "Black-eyed" and "Poor Man's Relief."

"No, not rich in Virginia, for we have to sell at the buyer's price instead of our own; but let me tell you, I am going to do my best cultivating this spot, and if it produces anything worth saving I am going to get something for it."

"I hope you will have success," sighed Nora, in the tone of "I know you won't have it, though."

The plot of land was a worn-out, thin acre and a half, typical of many in Virginia. In October before she had paid a boy fifty cents to break it with a double plow. As soon as this was done she persuaded her "always-too-busy-to-help-his-wife" husband to help her cover it with manure from stables, and then in February following it was again turned and lightly manured. The second week in May it was harrowed and laid off in rows 36 inches apart, and in these were drilled one sack of three-dollar fertilizer and with this the peas. In July and August with the aid of her little girl she gathered fourteen bushels of nice, dried peas and had as many as she wanted for the table until frost. The peas were extra clean and sound, and of these she sold thirteen bushels at three dollars a bushel. Labor expended was worth about two dollars, for they were picked in spare times, and she could have made not more than this at other things. Fertilizer cost three dollars, for the manure would have never been utilized at the time she utilized it any other way.

So deducting fifty cents for the hire of the boy, her own labor worth at most two dollars, and fertilizer, three dollars, from thirty-nine dollars, we have a net profit of thirty-three dollars and fifty cents all from a thin field worked during spare moments by a busy house-keeper.

"Canst thou go and do likewise?"

—Mrs Sue Rowler, Spring Mills, Va.

A PROFITABLE HOG PASTURE

My most profitable crop is a crop not generally appreciated. It is a pasture crop for swine, and consisted of Canada field peas sown as soon as we could work the ground in the spring, in March. We covered the peas about four inches deep, as they cannot stand

warm dry weather; on top of the peas we sowed oats at the rate of nearly three bushels to the acre, harrowed them in once; sowed five pounds of rape, harrowed again, sowed at the rate of seven pounds per acre of red clover, and harrowed again lightly. The amount of grazing such a pasture will afford is simply amazing, and the growth which swine will make on such pasture, supplemented with a half ration of concentrated feed, is not only astounding, but very profitable.

There is no doubt but this crop paid at the rate of better than fifty dollars per acre; and the benefit to the land far more than repaid the cost of seed and labor.

The pigs were undoubtedly our most profitable crop, but it was the crop of pasture that made them so.

Another profitable crop with us is rye and crimson clover sown at the last working of the corn and pastured through the winter. Also, we make use of soy beans in the same manner for fall pasture, and in every case, we not only get good monetary return, but at the same time leave the land better for the treatment.—W. W. Shay, Cruso, N. C.

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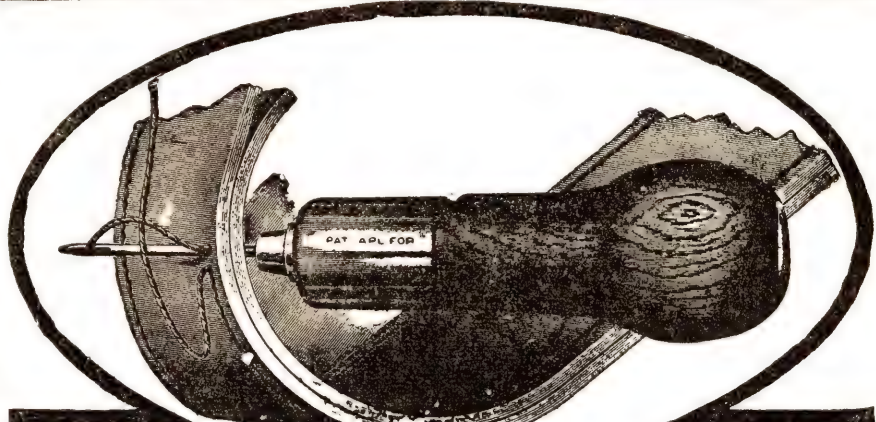
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TO PRODUCE GOOD SEED POTATOES

During the ten years from 1901 to
1910, inclusive, the average acre yield
of both Germany and Great Britain
was approximately 200 bushels—that
of the United States not quite 93 bush-
els. Of the many causes which op-
erate to produce a low average potato
yield in this country, poor seed is an
important one. The American potato
grower pays too little attention to his
seed potatoes. The European growers,
especially those of Great Britain and
Germany, pay very strict attention to
the quality and quantity of seed they
use.

The question of what constitutes
good seed is a vital one, and possibly
no two persons would fully agree in
every particular upon this point. Pure
seed from productive plants, not over-
ripe, uniform in size and shape, firm
and sound, with first sprouts, just
showing at planting time, if furnished
suitable cultural conditions will sel-
dom fail to produce a remunerative
crop.

Just as an instance of the value of
good seed potatoes may be cited the
case of T. E. Martin of West Rush,
N. Y. Mr. Martin maintains a seed-
selection plat from which all weak or
imperfect plants are rigidly removed.
At harvesting time the crop from the
selection plat is sorted into two grades,
"specials" and "selects." The specials
must weigh not less than twelve ounces
each, and furthermore, must be
true representatives of the variety
grown, which is exclusively the Sir
Walter Raleigh. The specials are used
to plant the seed plat the ensuing sea-
son and the selects to plant the general
field crop. The average production
on an eighteen-acre basis for the past
nine years has been 282 bushels per
acre. The highest seasonal yield dur-
ing this period was 417 bushels, and
the lowest 233 bushels. These yields
are being secured in a locality where
the general average is approximately
150 bushels per acre.

By far the simplest and most prom-
ising means of developing high-grade
seed potatoes is that of the tuber-unit
and seed-selection methods. In the
former a selection is made of well-
formed and perfect potatoes from the
seed bin before planting time. These
are quartered as dropped, a little space
being left between each set of four,
so that the grower can readily observe
any variation in vigor and uniformity
between the various units as planted.
By marking those which appear to be
uniform in size, vigor and type when
the plants are still in vigorous growth
the first step in selection has been
accomplished. At digging time the
product of each unit is separately har-
vested and a further selection made
for size, shape and smoothness. These
selected tubers should be numbered
with both field and unit numbers and
separately placed in small sacks of cot-
ton or burlap.

The final examination should con-
sist of notes on the number and weight
of merchantable tubers and their gen-
eral size, shape and smoothness. From
each of the units retained ten of the
best tubers should be selected for the
next season's planting. The ten se-
lected tubers will give forty plants for
study the next year. The further con-
duct of the work will consist in the
for field planting and the elimination
multiplication of the selected strains
of the weak plants.

In the hill-selection method the most
promising plants are marked during
the growing season and at harvesting
time only those which give greatest
promise are saved. Five tubers from
each hill selection should be saved and
planted the following season according
to the tuber-unit system as outlined
above. All that is needed for the work
is a collection of 12-inch garden labels,
a small pair of balances, a sufficient
number of suitable small sacks and a
safe place in which to store the se-
lected tubers until required for the
next season's planting.

BACK YARD GARDENING

Have you a fence, an old grape arbor
or an outbuilding where the sun shines
at least half a day? You can plant
something that will be pretty and also
produce several good meals during the
coming summer. Clean away all refuse
and spade a foot in width as near the
fence as possible. If the earth seems
sterile, spade in a small quantity of
manure. Get a package of pole or
climbing beans. Nothing can be grown
in so narrow a space so well as the
bean. Plant 3 or 4 beans in a hill and
make hills about a foot apart, and 8
or 10 inches from the fence or porch.
Drive a short stake into each hill, or a
heavier stake at each end of the row
and stretch a wire from end to end
other and place strings from these to
the top of the fence for the vines to
climb upon. Cover beans to a depth of
2 inches, and when up, draw the earth
up about the plants. Do not hoe while
plants are wet. These vines will be an
ornament and will hide ugly fences or
walls of sheds or buildings and make a
comfortable shade when near a porch.
The fruit is best gathered while tender
and used as a snap bean. The Scarlet
Runner has a beautiful blossom.—Mrs.
Lucy Lee, Cambridge, Mass.

Fruit Picking Ladder

The handy ladder shown
in the sketch is just the
thing for use among fruit
trees at picking time. It is
easily handled, does not
knock off fruit or break
branches, and is much safer
than the usual style of
ladder, for the pointed end
may be put in the fork of a
limb without danger of it
slipping sideways. Still an-
other advantage is that one
may reach in all directions
from it without fear of the
ladder turning. Both a long
and a short ladder of this
style will be found most
valuable in fruit picking.



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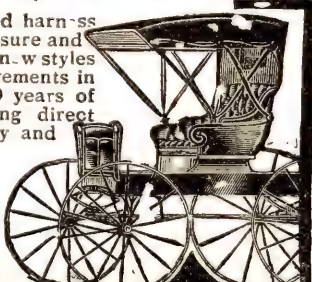
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Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

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Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—
C. B. Lozier, District Manager, Robertsdale, Ala.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

factor in the economy of many a farm home. But eggs are on the free list now and wholesalers and storers are going to buy from foreign countries unless the American farmer will meet the price of John Chinaman, the Russ. and the thrifty peasants of Germany, Denmark, France and other countries. The New York Call says:

A half dozen big egg receivers have sent men to Russia, Denmark, Germany and France with instructions to pack eggs for the American market for next spring's storage.

The first consignment of Chinese eggs in the shell to reach America was landed in San Francisco last week. It consisted of forty cars of good eggs. The eggs averaged seven to the pound, while it takes eight American eggs to make a pound.

A Chicago operator last October disappeared suddenly without letting any one know where he was going. Backed up by plenty of capital, he went at once to Hongkong and proceeded to buy eggs and ship them to America. They were landed at an average price of 17 cents a dozen and sold as high as 27 cents, making a profit of \$1,000 or more on each car. In other words these forty cars made for this speculator about \$50,000.

Encouraged by conditions in China, he has ordered forty car loads of egg cases in knocked-down condition and sufficient fillers to pack at least 200,000 cases of Chinese eggs for American markets. In China there are but two public cold storage plants capable of carrying eggs. In the flush of the egg season in the country districts of China good eggs can be bought for 2 cents a dozen, and never is the price in the big markets over 6 cents a dozen. Boats equipped with refrigeration make the trip from Hongkong to San Francisco in fifteen days, so egg transportation is feasible.

The American speculator proposes to pack Chinese eggs in American cases and ship them to the Pacific Coast for storing. If these eggs cost an average of 6 cents in China they can be landed in San Francisco at a cost of 10 cents, which will be about 10 cents per dozen less than eggs cost last April to go into storage.

With European eggs flooding our eastern markets and Chinese eggs the western ones, the American farmer and his wife will naturally wonder what will be paid for the home product. Also the housewife who has not yet found that the dollar buys more than it did formerly is wondering whether eggs from Europe and China, via the storage route, will be cheaper than in past winters.

Also there is much complaint heard from farmers because of the lower-than-expected prices for the short crops of potatoes, corn, sweet potatoes and some vegetables. Growers of sweet potatoes in the south who expected to get good prices this spring, because of the general shortage of crops in the north, find the importations of vegetables and potatoes from foreign countries in supplying the deficiency and they fear they stand to lose heavily.

Many farmers who cribbed corn last fall, expecting to get 75 cents and up, are glad to get 45 cents to 50 cents this spring. Argentina farmers, or rather the speculators, are manipulating the small surplus of that country so that it means 20 cents a bushel less than our corn should sell for. This, on 1,000,000,000 bushels, is a loss of \$200,000,000 to corn farmers. Wheat has ruled the lowest in many years and potatoes are fully 20 cents a bushel lower than they would be on an exclusively domestic basis, as before

the new tariff law. The latest move to unsteady values of potatoes and make the situation more dazed was the removal of the embargo against Danish potatoes, on February 27.

And these conditions bring to the front another demand for farmers to get together in a nation-wide organization so they can demand and compel the repeal of the tariff law as it injuriously affects agriculture. We do not mean that the farmers' organization should go into politics, but farmers must be heard in the councils of the nation and they must put themselves in a position to back up their demands by a united front across the whole country. While ours is supposed to be a government of the people, by the people, for the people, we fear it will never be that again until the farmers are organized FOR BUSINESS and then, with their ability to co-operate, make their united demands for the repeal of bad laws and the enactment of good ones for agriculture. And any law that is good for agriculture and the farmers must be good for ALL THE PEOPLE.

Our Idaho members have taken the right step, as shown by the following resolution:

Resolved, That a legislative committee, consisting of three men, be appointed by the board of directors. That the duties of the committee shall be to look after all matters of legislation as affect the interests of the members of the Farmers Society of Equity. We further recommend that our members support for the legislature only such candidates as shall pledge themselves to vote for the Destination Weight Bill, and a bill that will enable this Society to purchase coal from any company in Idaho that shall be mining or shipping coal into the state.

And now Congress proposes to investigate the grain exchange. Representative Manahan charges, among other things, that elevator men, by selling to themselves grain that they held as agents of the farmers, defraud the wheat growers of the Dakotas and Montana alone out of \$20,000,000 a year. Samuel H. Greely, formerly a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, told the investigating committee that the Chicago public warehouse monopoly fixed the grain prices for the world. The Chicago board, he declared, often dealt in 25,000,000 bushels of wheat a day, while the receipts at Chicago were about 25,000,000 bushels a year.

A dispatch from Washington is to the effect that the Chicago Board of Trade welcomes investigation and urges a deep probe into the "pit." Officers of the board deny that there is even a possibility of a monopoly and they claim "the present system of marketing farm products is the best that human ingenuity has yet evolved." "Trading in futures," they said, is the "backbone of the system—the method that made it possible to give the grower a market for his produce every day." The president of the board argued that as the wheat crop was harvested in ninety days, while its consumption extended over twelve months, the members of the board of trade were necessary to carry the crop until the consumers want it. This was done

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity



One of our exchanges says:

Parents, and especially the fathers, are "standing in their own light" if they do not encourage the boys and help them to become interested in farm work. The boys should be encouraged to join the corn clubs and the fathers should give them every opportunity to fully develop the acre and make the best yield possible. The boy deserves to have an interest in the work and should be encouraged to develop the best that is in him.

This impels us to remark that notwithstanding the low prices for most farm crops and the high cost of living, advice to the farmers remains as cheap as ever.

A short time ago the papers were full of the accounts of the great wealth produced on the farms in 1913, equaling ten billion dollars. A Michigan farmer, who has a 45-acre fruit, grain and stock farm, figured the problem out for himself and he found that his PROFITS were minus \$95.50, and that besides being in the hole that much, his taxes have been raised, which is a further permanent handicap. He asked: "What's the use of raising a crop if you can't cash it in because the speculators head you off from the market?"

And others have been figuring, too. Instead of the number of abandoned farms becoming less they are increasing more rapidly now than at any time before. The constant call is for more production and more help on the farms, yet of the 387,495 foreign men who came to the United States in 1913,

and who had been either farmers or farm laborers at home, it is claimed only 2 per cent went on farms here.

They did not go on farms because the opportunities there did not appeal to them, but they went to the cities because the opportunities to make money are greater. Look over any directory of commission men, and brokers, in any of our cities, and notice how many names of foreigners there are. Many of them were producers in their own countries, but they were soon told, by their brethren who preceded them, that it is more profitable to stay in the cities and handle the stuff than to produce it in the country. Yet the native farm boy must be bribed to stay on the farm to produce the stuff for the foreigners to handle, store, manipulate and gamble in.

Last year was a short crop year, but, instead of the prices being high, to the growers, most of them are low, and going still lower. One of the plights the farmer finds himself in now is free trade in what he produces, while the tariff was left on most of the things he has to buy. The removal of the tariff has already reduced the price of every American farm crop, or it will when business gets in full swing under the new law. Take, for instance, eggs.

Nearly every family has had some income from eggs, and the cash from the sale of eggs has been an important

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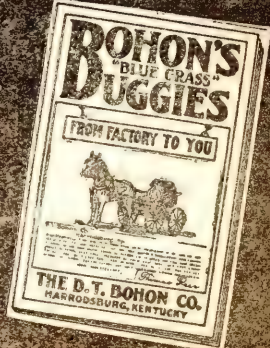
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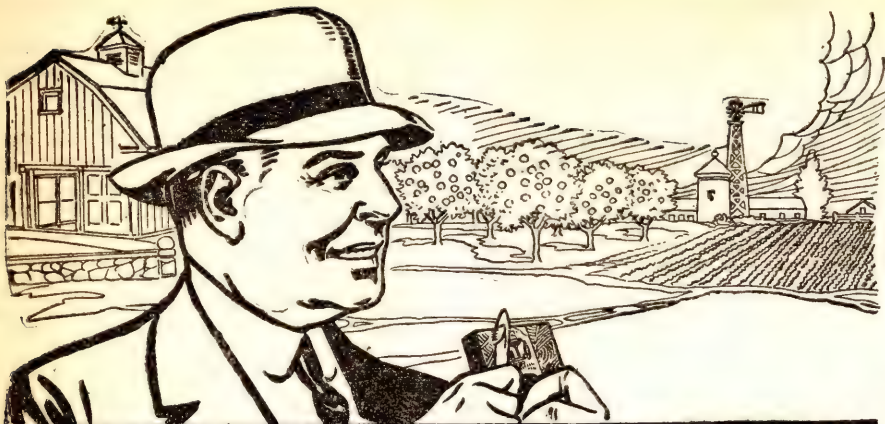
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through future trading and hedging orders. In the debate James Simpson of New York said that the removal of the duty on corn had already cost American corn growers \$65,000,000 through Argentine competition.

To which we remark that as long as farmers are unorganized, or wrongly organized, it matters very little to them whether the gambling boards of trade continue as at present, or under modified methods, or are wiped out entirely. The claim that future trading is the method that made it possible to give the grower a market for his produce every day is pure buncombe. Future trading is not practiced in hay, and there is a market every day; or in potatoes and some other crops, and there are markets for them every day. And the prices fluctuate just as much and the markets for the things not dealt in on the boards of trade are just as uncertain. The boards of trade could pass over night and we doubt whether prices of the commodities gambled in would be affected one way or another, as the result, a week later.

Relief from bad marketing conditions will not come through modified methods on the boards of trade, or abolishing them. But there will be no chance for the gamblers' game when farmers get together and maintain prices as steady on farm crops as they are on manufactured products. Then gambling will end, because uncertainty will be at an end.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield said in an address recently:

The first and foremost influence of the tariff has been to add to our food supply. For example, take the last three months of 1912 and the last three months of 1913, of which I have spoken. In the former we imported 112,000 cattle; in the latter, 341,000. In the former we brought in 253,000 bushels of corn; in the latter, 4,450,000 bushels of corn. In the former we brought in 13,690 bushels of oats; in the latter, 13,230,000 bushels of oats; in 1912, about thirty-nine million pounds of rice, rice flour and rice meal; in 1913, 64,500,000 pounds. In the last three months of 1912 we brought in \$65,000 pounds of fresh meat; in the last three months of 1913 we brought in \$3,500,000 pounds of fresh meat. In the last three months of 1912 we brought in not quite 41,000 bushels of potatoes; in the last three months of 1913 we brought in 2,800,000 bushels of potatoes.

These facts can only be a matter of congratulation. The farmers of America have nothing to fear. Their efficiency is such already that they cultivate twenty-seven acres of land with the same force that is required abroad for from five to seven acres. One may confide with entire confidence in the ability of our agricultural community to produce its crops at a cost which will make prices remunerative.

I say it is of marked advantage to all of us that the shortage in our food supply

should be met by these importations from other people that had some to spare.

Behold how the glory of our country as an exporter of food to feed the world has passed! And now, instead of protection from cheap labor of foreign countries and their cheap products, so our own farms could be built up and our own production increased — instead of a sincere effort being made to raise food to feed our own people — our markets are taken away from our farmers and turned over to foreigners. Now, when we scale down the value of our farms 25 to 50 per cent and farmers work a half harder or longer, and are willing to accept 25 to 50 per cent less for their produce, we may have American markets for American farm products again under the present law. Or, if you don't want to work harder, and longer hours to produce cheaper, so you can regain our markets, or if you are not willing to take lower prices, and if you don't want to write 25 to 50 per cent of value off of each acre of farm land you have, come into the nation-wide Farmers Society of Equity movement and we'll soon have the protection to American agricultural products that they are entitled to.

One hundred million bushels of Argentina corn, or wheat, manipulated by the market sharks, can break the price on our corn crop of 2,500,000,000 bushels and our wheat crop of 750,000,000 bushels, 20 cents a bushel. A few million dozens of foreign eggs, or a few million pounds of foreign butter, can similarly be manipulated to reduce the price on all eggs and butter produce in this country 10 to 25 per cent. And this condition Secretary Redfield says "is a marked advantage to us all." Here we find some more of the reasons why the American farm boy must be appealed to to take pride in producing some prize crops to keep his thoughts away from the PROFITS in farming.

For our part we advise every farmer to connect himself with the local clearing house of the Farmers Society of Equity and encourage his sons to do the same as special members, and learn how to protect themselves in the prices of crops when produced. Farmers will find this many times the stimulus that a corn contest is, besides it will infuse into their minds a feeling of self-respect and independence that no mere work on the farm can, no matter how successful it is, the reward for which is set by other people.

Send the blank.

THE BLANK

Beautiful Sweet Roses

Everybody loves roses. They are easy to grow, and our sorts are free bloomers every month of the growing season. Nothing can equal or take the place of roses about the home. Start your roses this spring.

We have selected a choice collection and guarantee satisfaction. They will thrive vigorously in any ordinary garden soil and require little care. Read the description of these beautiful roses.

METEOR

For intense rich, velvety crimson color there is no other rose to compare with Meteor. A strong, sturdy grower, entirely hardy, it is always in bloom; fragrance is delicious.

RENA ROBBINS

The new yellow rose, which fills every requirement of the ideal garden variety. It grows to perfection in any soil and blooms continuously the entire season, bearing immense flowers of deep golden yellow, which assume rich creamy tints in their later stages of development. A rose of sterling worth; hardy everywhere.

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Exceedingly sweet and handsome. An ideal garden rose, commencing to bloom soon after planting and bearing a great profusion of flowers all through the season. Flowers and buds are large and wonderfully beautiful, possessing the distinct delicious La France perfume; color is a lovely shade of soft, silvery pink.

By arrangement with our nursery, plants will be sent at the right time for planting in your locality. Full printed instructions sent for planting and culture.

Our Offer A collection of these six fine hardy roses sent for a new or renewal yearly subscription at 50 cents.

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A rose as beautiful and dainty as its name. Hardy, always producing strong, vigorous growth. Flowers practically all the time, having great masses of the most beautiful fragrant roses of rich silvery pink, exquisitely shaded.

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Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

This list was sent by

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Our market town or shipping place is

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

(For more names attach paper. You should send not less than twelve names. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

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LANDOLOGY—A magazine giving the facts in regard to the land situation. Three months' trial subscription free. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter marking it personal, and say "Mail me LandoLOGY and all particulars free." Address Lloyd M. Skinner, general manager, Skidmore Land Co., 33 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

2,500,000 ACRES of free government land thrown open this spring. Every one can get 160 or 320 acres. We furnish revised lists, locating the land; maps, guides and full particulars free. Write us today. Webb Publishing Company, Dept. 23, Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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DELAWARE headquarters, fruit, trucking farms; cheapest lands in state; \$15 up; list. Crawford, Greenwood, Dela.

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LEAF TOBACCO by parcel post, prepaid; Graves County produces finest tobacco in Kentucky; specially selected 10 pounds \$3; lesser quantities, 40 cents per pound. J. W. Bates & Co., Mayfield, Ky.

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SINGLE COMB Black Minorca, Northrup strain; great layers; eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Thomas E. Ebersol, Carrollton, O.

55 BREDS pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, Collie dogs; catalog free. Belgrade Poultry Farm, Mankato, Minn.

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SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

200 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, choice 15 varieties, \$1.25; fall-bearing strawberries, 20¢; plants sent parcel post paid. Catalog free. W. H. Koell, Box 733, Hampton, Ia.

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ALPACA SEED direct for farmers. Price and samples. Write J. L. Maxson, Buffalo Gap, S. D.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452. 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

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New patented musical instrument. Wonderful invention; nothing like it; astonishing; marvelous. You can be a real musician and play all the latest popular songs, ragtime, old-time ballads, sacred hymns, dance music, etc.; also fine for piano accompaniment; sure to please. Made entirely of strong metal; will last a lifetime. Thousands sold. Sample by mail 25 CENTS (silver) or 3 for 60 cents. Address S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

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This beautiful cable link neck chain, with fan-shaped pendant, set with sparkling brilliants, together with one of our new cluster rings—a beauty will be given for selling only ten jewelry novelties at 10c each. A. C. BEACH MFG. CO. 128 Second Street NEWPORT, R. I.

Question Box

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted, enclose two stamps.

QUESTION—Can members of federated associations be admitted into local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity, on the terms provided for full members of the Farmers Society of Equity?—Several Inquirers.

ANSWER—No.

Q.—(1) If I understand what a clearing house means, it is a warehouse. If this is correct then I don't think that we can build our clearing house this year. But we expect to market our produce regardless of this, because some of our members still have potatoes to sell. (2) In this vicinity are other farmers' organizations. We want them to market through our clearing house. How will this be brought about?—Joe McConnel, Organizer, Vesper, Wis.

A.—(1) A clearing house does not mean a warehouse, but it is the term applied to the organized forms of the Farmers Society of Equity. So a local clearing house is a place where the members of the community do their business, of selling and buying, or "clear" their business. A county clearing house stands in the same relation to the local clearing houses as the local clearing house does to the members of the community. That is, the county clearing house "clears" the business for the local clearing houses in its district. The purpose of the local clearing house is to bring all of the produce of a community into one unit for marketing. The purpose of a county clearing house is to bring all of the produce of that county down to one unit for marketing. Clearing houses may or may not have warehouses, elevators, etc., to start with. Eventually they will have all the facilities that are necessary for receiving, grading, handling and marketing the produce.

(2) The independent associations should be federated. (Write to this headquarters and make a statement of the names of the associations and their membership if known, and the towns, cities or shipping points where they do business at. Upon receipt of this the national headquarters of the Farmers Society of Equity will submit a plan for federation for the particular case.

Q.—Has a local clearing house the right to buy grain by the car load and deliver to the members what they need, and sell the balance to non-members?—Aaron Boyer, Sec., Shamokin, Pa.

A.—It is not recommended and is not encouraged to do this. However, if the condition was such that the members could not use a full carload of the grain and the advantages of buying a carload were greater than if the purchase would have been made in a lesser quantity, then the local union should permit the balance to be sold to non-members, rather than not be sold at all or perhaps be an inconvenience to hold it.

We are especially requested to report the following for sale:

Several carloads of hay.—E. P. Wisotzkey, sec., Gettysburg, Pa.

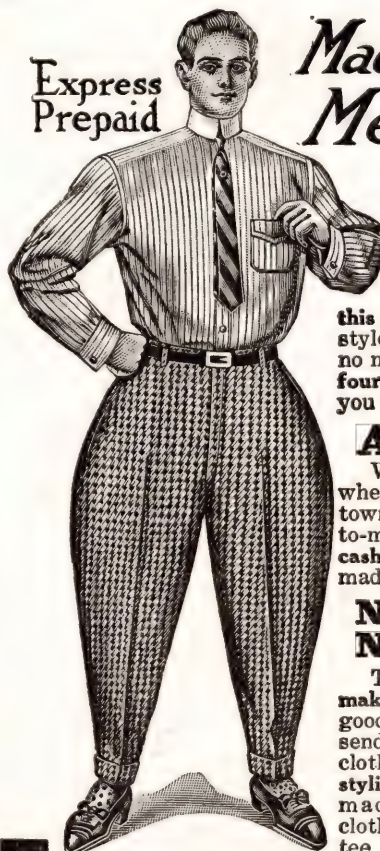
100 bushels of Wisconsin No. 8 Yellow Dent Seed Corn, all selected from fields that it is reported yielded a little over 200 bushels to the acre. Germination test 98 per cent. Price \$3.00 per bushel. Webber Bros., Greenwood, Dela.

Q.—In the copy of "Rules Governing Business of Clearing Houses" I notice that the shippers are required to make report to the National Clearing House. Now we have at Portland the Equity Warehouse Company, and it is the only established clearing house in this state, and all business is done through it. It seems to me it would be more convenient for the Equity Warehouse Company to keep in communication with the National Clearing House than for members at large and local clearing houses. Please explain.—P. M. Kirchem, Sec. of Logan L. C. H., Oregon City, Oregon.

A.—Farmers Society of Equity members and federate members in the Northwest, should clear their business as far as practical through the Equity Warehouse Company at Portland, and the society rules does not contain anything to the contrary. It is important however, that when a shipment is made to the Equity Warehouse Company that a copy of the report of shipment be sent to the National Clearing House. Quadruplicate Blanks are furnished for reporting. One is held by the clearing house making the shipment, one is sent to the consignee, one is sent to the National Clearing House and the other one is sent to the county or district clearing house, if one. In this way all interested parties are posted as to the business done and the complete machine of marketing can work in harmony and unity.

Peg Top Pants

Express Prepaid Made to Your Measure \$2.75



Quality, Fit and Workmanship GUARANTEED

Just to prove the wonderful quality, style and value of our tailoring, we make this astounding offer. Pants cut in the latest style. NO EXTRA CHARGE for peg tops no matter how extreme you order them. Sixty-four beautiful samples to choose from—Sent you FREE. Don't miss this bargain opportunity.

AGENTS WANTED

We pay BIG money to our agents everywhere. We want a good live hustler in every town to take orders for our celebrated made-to-measure clothes. Turn your spare time into cash and make more money than you ever made before.

NO CAPITAL NEEDED No Experience Required

The Progress line is the biggest money maker in the country. You can't fail to make good with the magnificent outfit which we send you—all charges prepaid. Progress clothes cost less, wear better and are more stylish than any other made-to-measure clothes. We guarantee every garment.

SPLENDID OUTFIT FREE

Contains an unusually attractive assortment of woollens; also order blanks, stationery, tape line and everything necessary to make big money. With our help and selling talks, success is sure. Be ready for the big money harvest.

PROGRESS TAILORING CO. DEPT. 5083. CHICAGO



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

WE PAY \$36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rig up to territory business-building plans. I'm an old agent myself—made my six-story factory by hustling. If you want to also earn big money, write and I'll tell you how I did it. E. M. Davis, Pres., E. M. Davis Co., 691 Davis Building, Chicago, Ill.

You Can Make \$8.00 PER 100 COLLECTING for your neighbors names for our Directory. All kinds of names wanted. Send 10 cents postage for blank book and outfit. We want a million names quick. **WATSON & CO., MAKINLEY PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.**

I WANT GOOD MEN

Would you take a steady job where you can clear \$30.00 weekly with opportunity to be district manager at \$3000 yearly? No experience required. Great crew managers proposition. We manufacture middleman's profit saved. Write for our 1914 exclusive territory business-building plans. I'm an old agent myself—made my six-story factory by hustling. If you want to also earn big money, write and I'll tell you how I did it. E. M. Davis, Pres., E. M. Davis Co., 691 Davis Building, Chicago, Ill.

SHORES-MUELLER CO.
Shoe Remedies
Wanted
Farmer or Farmer's Son
with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made \$90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us, **Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 20, Cedar Rapids, Iowa**

Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums
"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
918 Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Alfalfa Clover

A field of alfalfa will improve your soil, increase your supply of hay and increase the value of your land. It is easy to grow anywhere if you know how to prepare your land and when to sow. We will give you full directions FREE with each order of seed purchased of us.

Our prices the lowest for best seed. Write for prices.
O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEEDLES
RIVETS
NAILS
NAILS
NAILS
WAX
THREAD
RIVETER
THE COMBINATION
FAMILY COBBLER TINKER HARNESSENDER
A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR GENERAL
SHOE, HARNESSES AND TIN WARE REPAIRING

33-Piece Outfit for Shoe, Boot, Rubber and Harness Repairing

The desirability of this premium will be apparent at once. Many odd jobs about the home and barn can be done with this fine outfit. Repair all the family shoes, repair harness, carpets, belts, etc. Will save entire cost in repairing two pairs of shoes alone. Will last for years and pay a profit on every pair of shoes you mend or job you do with it.

- This outfit contains:
- 1 Men's Last
 - 1 Boy's Last
 - 1 Woman's Last
 - 1 Child's Last
 - 1 Iron Stand for Last
 - 1 Shoe Hammer
 - 1 Shoe Knife
 - 1 Peg Awl Haft
 - 1 Peg Awl
 - 1 Sewing Awl Haft
 - 1 Sewing Awl
 - 1 Stabbing Awl Haft
 - 1 Stabbing Awl
 - 1 paper 4-8 Clinch Nails
 - 1 paper 5-8 Clinch Nails
 - 1 paper 6-8 Clinch Nails
 - 1 paper Heel Nails
 - 4 pairs Heel Plates, assorted sizes
 - 1 Bottle Leather Cement
 - 1 Ball Shoe Thread
 - 1 Bottle Rubber Cement
 - 1 Bunch Bristles
 - 6 Harness Needles
 - 1 Ball Wax
 - Directions for Hallsoling.

THIRTY-THREE ARTICLES, SECURELY PACKED. Great time and money saver; needed in every family.
Our Offer We will send the complete Home Repairing Outfit as described as a premium for 3 yearly (new or renewal) subscriptions at 50c (total \$1.50). Charges prepaid within 500 miles of Indianapolis. Elsewhere in United States send 50c extra for delivery.
Up-to-Date Farming :: Indianapolis

Q.—What have you to say about the "Borah" bill entitled "Agricultural Capital Act"?—Several Inquirers.

A.—The bill says: "To provide for the establishment, operation, management and control of an agricultural capital or central clearing house for the scientific distribution and marketing of agricultural products and for other purposes."

The careful reader of this paper and any person acquainted with the Farmers Society of Equity will exclaim: What a wonderful similarity to the purpose of this society! So our first comment is, that it is a direct and most emphatic endorsement of the object of our society to establish a scientific marketing system with a central clearing house to receive the reports of supply and demand and direct the marketing. If the Borah bill would stop there and if it had a simple and practical plan of organization and operation, if it should ever be organized, we might not criticize it much. But one criticism we would offer, even though the plan was as simple and practical as the F. S. E. plan, is that we do not believe in the government, or any department of the government, operating the farmers' marketing system. American agriculture has suffered much from legislation against the farmers, and the Department of Agriculture has never seemed to understand farmers' needs and interests, but rather it has been conducted more as if it was in the interest of the people who handle farm products and speculate in them. So we say: Save us from Congress and the Department of Agriculture when it comes to the system of marketing the crops, or we may expect to still wear the shackles of the exploiter system.

But the words "and for other purposes" in this bill have a stupendous significance, when the bill is analyzed. Space will not permit a full analysis, but we quote this from things that it is authorized to do: "To own, acquire, construct and operate telephone or telegraph systems, railroads, sidings, tracks, rolling stock, wagon roads, automobiles, aircraft or other means of transportation." It further provides for a board of fifteen directors, each director to receive \$12,000 a year, except the president and secretary, to receive \$15,000 a year. The first directors, according to the bill, are to serve the first five years. The bill also calls for an appropriation by Congress of \$5,000,000 and \$15,000 for each county as it becomes a part of the organization.

But, what's the use? We don't consider that the bill has a ghost of a show to become a law. It may be that it was introduced at this time to divert the attention of farmers from the F. S. E. plan and organization, which is developing rapidly. This theory looks more plausible when it is known that the bill was written at the headquarters of the F. S. E. by a former employe, and who was discharged summarily when his treasonable activities were discovered. We may expect to encounter all kinds of schemers who will try to retard our movement. But the farmer who hopes to ever get out of the wilderness of bad marketing will stick to the Equity plan. We suppose copies of the bill can be obtained from your congressman.

DO YOU WANT AN ORGANIZER?

If you arrange for a meeting to organize a local clearing house, or to federate a present association, and you feel that you should have help at the meeting, correspond with the organizers, named below, who are nearest to you.

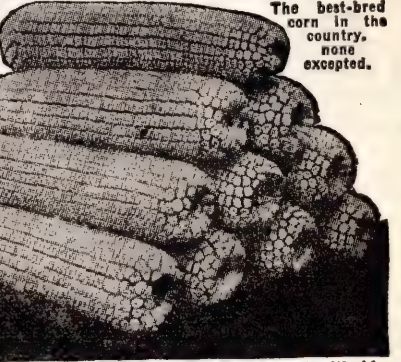
- Alabama—C. B. Lozier, Robertsedale.
- Arizona—Charles Knapp, Courtland.
- Arkansas—Walter Terbberville, Point Cedar.
- California—Emil E. Larsen, Camino; Fred P. Wate, Red Bluff.
- Colorado—L. E. Brown, Dolores.
- Delaware—Webber Bros., Greenwood.
- Florida—H. A. Burt, Ft. Myers; C. A. Stauffer, Zephyrhills.
- Idaho—Idaho State Union, Pocatello; A. Y. Satterfield, national organizer, Box 589, Pocatello.
- Kansas—L. E. Richardson, Thayer; John Peterson, Galesburg.
- Maryland—John W. Whitfield, Lonaconing.
- Michigan—M. N. Drake, 208 North Pleasant street, Jackson.
- Minnesota—A. H. Grothen, Parkers Prairie; L. H. Brochman, Parkers Prairie; B. O. Hazelton, Detroit.
- Missouri—J. F. Burch, Callao.
- Montana—D. McGuire, Hamilton.
- Nebraska—T. J. McCauley, Kearney; B. F. Walton, Geneva; Ivan L. Crouse, Read.
- North Dakota—William H. Rettke, Aplin; Fred Saxowsky, Hebron; H. B. Schaffer, Marshall; T. H. Myran, Taylor.
- Oklahoma—Oklahoma State Union, F. S. E. (J. A. Harmon, secretary), Shawnee; J. M. Ulin, Stillwater; W. E. Osborn, Agra.
- Oregon—Oregon State Union (F. G. Buchanan, secretary), Oregon City.
- Pennsylvania—W. S. Kerstetter, Sunbury; Reuben Ressler, Sunbury; B. M. Forringier, New Bethlehem.
- Texas—B. Davis, Alice.
- Utah—Ivan Summers, Avon.
- Washington—A. J. Davis, Bridgeport; P. H. Chapel, Harrington; A. C. Olsen, 2502 Standard street, Spokane.
- Wyoming—George T. Nelson, Pine Bluff; Oscar Burns, Upton; R. A. Southworth, Worland.

Your Seed Corn

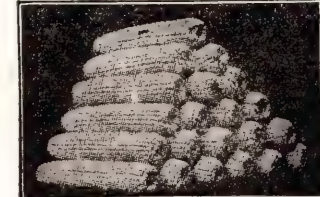
Latest News from Dallas, Texas—"Farmers Interest variety won world's sweepstake prizes for ten best ears and single ear of white corn at International Corn Exposition, 1914."

You can start where corn breeders have brought this corn after eighteen years of systematic breeding. For you to breed up your corn to equal this would require many years of painstaking care and cost more than a thousand dollars to get a bushel. For a nominal price you can buy seed of this corn to plant your crop and you can depend on a big increased yield over any other seed you can plant.

Farmers Interest Corn is the best quality and greatest yielding corn in America. Thousands of customers have enthusiastically testified to this. We print many such letters. Some of the growers live in your county. This corn might be called



Ten Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Chicago, 1907.



Twenty Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1908.

THE ALL PREMIUM CORN, because it has almost invariably been awarded the highest prizes wherever exhibited.

The general farmer can not afford to take the time and go to the trouble of breeding corn like our Farmers Interest has been bred. But he can profit by the years of work of the breeder by planting this great variety. This corn was bred like cattle and horse and hog breeders breed the fine stock, that any farmer can get today.

Mr. Corn Grower: The cheapest way and the best way for you to quickly get that improvement in quality and yield of your corn that you are thinking about is to buy Farmers Interest Corn of us this year.

An increase of 10 to 25 bushels per acre in your crop can be depended on if you plant this corn. Send for reports from others who are



Ten Most Perfect Ears. First Prize in Class Open to World. Missouri State Fair, 1911.

doing it right along with Farmers Interest. **REMEMBER, THE EASIEST WAY TO IMPROVE YOUR CROP IS TO LET THE OTHER FELLOW DO THE BREEDING.**

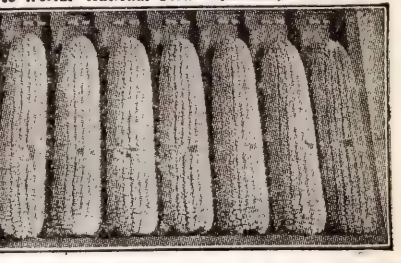
A great many farmers must buy seed corn this year, so why not start at the very tip-top of perfection by getting Farmers Interest seed corn?

No other corn has such a record for premiums won. We show only a few prize-winning lots

Ten Most Perfect Ears. First Prize. Indiana State Fair, 1908.



Most Perfect Bushel. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1909.



Ten Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1909.

of the corn here. No other corn has such a record for drought resistance last year, 1913, and good yields. Every farmer who plants this corn will reap all the benefits of eighteen years of breeding by the most scientific corn breeders in the country.

THE OTHER FELLOW DID THE BREEDING. YOURS TO REAP THE FULL BENEFIT AT SLIGHT COST. Send for price. Reports from growers all over the corn belt and premiums won prove Farmers Interest Corn ahead of all others. Our catalog shows. You should send for it before you lay this paper aside.

Established 1880
In the Center of the Corn Belt **O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. 13, Indianapolis, Ind.**

Read a Few Letters from Farmers

WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE
Ill.—I have been raising the Farmers Interest Corn for a number of years. I have found it to be an enormous yielder and a great drought resister on account of its rooting very deep. Farmers who plant F. I. will make no mistake.—J. N. Bond County, Nov. 26, 1913.

YIELDS ABOUT TWICE AS MUCH
Ohio—Farmers Interest yields about twice as much as other corn does. One-quarter of an acre produced about 25 bushels.—C. W. R. Lawrence County.

100 TO 120 BUSHELS PER ACRE
Ind.—The Farmers Interest Corn is yielding 100 to 120 bushels an acre all over my field. Nothing like it ever seen in all this section before.—L. C. Johnson County.

LIKE ARMS OF GIANTS
Kans.—I visited my brother in Kans. and saw his field of F. I. Corn. I never saw its equal all my way to Kans. and return. The ears look like arms of giants. He wrote me it yielded 114 bushels an acre.—A. M. T., Knox County, Indiana.

DOUBLED THE YIELD
Ark.—I am well pleased with the Farmers Interest Corn. It more than doubled in yielding any other variety I planted. I have come to the conclusion that it is the best all-around corn I ever planted. It stood the drought better than any other kind.—S. J. C., Yell County, Nov. 24, 1913.

Send For FREE CATALOG

We Have Hundreds of Reports from All Over the Corn Belt BEATS ALL

Tenn.—Farmers Interest beats all other kinds 30 to 40 bushels an acre. It is as far ahead in appearance and quality as it is ahead in yield. I can say it beats anything in the corn line I ever saw.—E. C. H., Claiborne County.

STAYED GREEN DURING DROUGHT
Ia.—I am unable to tell what the yield of my F. I. Corn was this year, as I "hogged" the corn. However, I think 60 bushels per acre a reasonable estimate, while I estimate for other varieties at 35 bushels and not more than 40 bushels per acre. The ears of the F. I. were larger sized and the stalks were never fired, but stayed green throughout the entire droughty season.—T. A. Mahaska County, Nov. 27, 1913.

EVERYTHING YOU CLAIM FOR IT
Kans.—My experience with the Farmers Interest Corn leads me to say that it is everything you claim for it. Will produce with any variety of corn grown in Kans.—W. M. T., Franklin Co., Dec. 1, 1913.



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



Fireside Social Chats

By Aunt Sophia and Others

IF THERE is a kitchen crime, it is waste, the destruction of valuable food for no purpose.

It is an unquestioned fact that there is serious waste of valuable food due to so many housewives who do not properly appreciate the value and possibilities in many articles which they let go to waste, or feed to fowls or pigs. I have known some housekeepers to throw good suet into the waste, or, in one case I recall, used it for soap making! Suet has the same food value as lard, and what queen of a kitchen could be caught using lard for soap grease! If properly tried out, suet is a very satisfactory substitute for lard for frying purposes.

In England, Germany, and other European countries, suet is valued highly, carefully rendered and saved, and used interchangeably with lard. Knowing how to render it properly will help the housewife to appreciate its good qualities. Here is a good way: Cut into small pieces, put them in a sauce pan and cover with cold water. Do not put a lid or cover on the pan. Leave it uncovered to allow the steam to carry off any disagreeable flavor. When the water has nearly all steamed away, set the pan on the back of the stove, and let the fat "try out" slowly. When it has ceased bubbling, allow the scraps to settle to the bottom, strain through a cloth, and set away to cool.

A splendid way to use suet is to mix it with lard as follows:

Take two parts of suet and one of leaf lard, finely ground, and mix together. Render this with whole milk in the proportion of one-half pint milk to two pounds of the mixed suet and lard. (Render means to melt down or to clarify by melting.) The suet and lard mixture may be finely divided by passing it through a meat grinder, and may then be heated in a double boiler, when the fat will be quickly released from the tissues, and when allowed to cool will form a cake on the surface of the liquid which may be easily removed.

This fat has a good odor, color and texture, and is softer than the suet alone. It is useful for frying and the shortening of foods with high flavors and may be used with fair results in shortening such things as baking powder biscuits. It is useful for cooking vegetables either alone or with the addition of a little butter.

Now, what do you think of this: A great architect in the employ of the agricultural department of the United States government says the housewife of a hundred years ago, with her log cabin kitchen and fire-place cooking, was better provided for than the average farmer's wife of today, relatively speaking. That is, with what a farmer and his wife had, or could have had to do with in those days, the wife had as good an equipment as the husband, if not better. Today, the husband has much the best of it, and the kitchen is far behind the standard of the barn and the machinery shed. In many cases, I think this is only too true.

This government architect says a number of quite sensible things about the farm home, which he declares to be the most important building on the farm. Here are a few of his statements worth thinking about:

"The mental and physical fitness of the farmer and his family are vitally affected by the home that shelters them. Their health, comfort and happiness are dependent upon its construction and equipment, and health, comfort and happiness are as essential to efficient service as improved tools and out-buildings.

"If intelligently planned home, with the help of vines, shrubs and trees can be made the prettiest spot in the landscape, and yet be inexpensive.

"Pleasant, cheerful, comfortable farm homes tend to hold the family together, while the cheerless, unlovable, insanitary houses drive boys and girls to the cities.

"Economy in labor and conservation of the woman's strength are two important factors to be considered in the construction and arrangement of a home and its equipment."

All these ideas are correct and valuable, and no doubt the Department will be sending out bulletins full of helpful hints and suggestions for making labor less and life's burdens lighter for us.

A LADY FROM MISSOURI

Dear Aunt Sophia and Home Folks:

Today, I am "just visitin'," so please give me a comfortable chair, for I am quite "hefty" and a rocking chair is such a comfort.

Winter is nearly over and now is the time to can the left over kraut, pickles, pumpkins, squashes and sweet potatoes. We have plenty of empty cans on hand now, and spare time, and it's nice to have these things ready for quick meals when the rush of spring work leaves us very little extra time.

I never work evenings, as I think I do quite enough through the day, so evenings I spend reading aloud to my husband and son. This winter I have read all of Harold Bell Wright's books and some of Cooper's, besides our papers and magazines. I can read for hours without getting tired. My son is fourteen years old, and if I find anything in books or papers I do not think just the thing for him to hear, I omit that part. Some day he may read them himself, but his character will then have been formed and no harm will result.

We have had snow on the ground several weeks and the birds were getting hungry, so my boy fixed a large box, scattered wheat on top and every day red birds, blue jays, robins and snow birds come and eat.

I just finished making me five sleeved aprons. It seems to me, sleeved aprons and low heeled shoes are a necessity for kitchen work. What do the rest of you think about this?

I am also making me some rag rugs. I cut the rags one-half inch wide, sew hit and miss and crochet them, plain stitch. I make them one yard wide by two long. Some of the rest of you please tell us about rug making.

I raise the Single Comb Rhode Island Red chickens. They lay good all winter, so that settles the pocket-book question in our family. I have my own pocket-book. Don't you think our paper, Up-To-Date, is just fine? My husband says it is doing more for the farmer than any paper published. Now, I must go. Come and see me, everybody. Good-bye.—Mrs. Erminie Alphonso, Union, Mo.

A LETTER OF THANKS

Dear Friends of Up-To-Date Farming: I want to thank every one who has answered my letter asking for a remedy for indigestion. I have received many helpful letters, so many it is impossible for me to answer all of them.

Best wishes to Up-To-Date Farming and all its many readers.—Mrs. C. H. Barthold, Krum, Texas.

Big Introductory Offer

This Fine Hardwood Rocker and This \$5 List of Grocery Products

Just to get you acquainted with the high quality of Crofts & Reed Grocery Products and especially our Money Saving Factory-to-Home Plan of buying, we will send you the entire list of Products below and this Beautiful Hardwood Rocker both for only \$5. We don't ask you to send the money in advance. Simply fill out and mail the coupon. We will ship both Rocker and Products—then you are to use the goods just as if paid for. Use the Rocker—have your friends try it. Test the Products for quality, quantity and freshness. Take plenty of time—you have full 30 days to find out if this is a bargain or not. You haven't a cent invested—you take no risk whatever. We take goods back—pay all return charges—make no charge for goods used in the test.

Both
for \$5
Only

NO MONEY DOWN

Here are the Products You Get For \$5 With Chair Included

Retail Price	Retail Price
1 pkg. B Oats, 1 1/2 lbs. 15	1 pkg. Macaroni, 1 lb. 15
1 Bottle Vanilla Ex., 2 oz. 25	1 pkg. Corn Starch, 1 lb. 10
1 Can Cream Tar. B. Pdr. 25	1 pkg. Salt, 5 lbs. 10
2 Cans Pork and Beans, large size. 30	1 pkg. Bak. Soda, 1 lb. 10
1 pkg. Unsweetened Chocolate, 1/2 lb. 35	1 pkg. Black Pepper, Ground, 1/2 lb. 10
1 lb. Ceylon Tea 60	3 bars Kero. L'dy Soap. 15
1 pkg. Rice, 2 lbs. 25	2 pkgs. Washing Powder 20
1 pkg. Coconut, 1/2 lb. 20	2 pkgs. Scouring Powder 20
1 Jar Peanut Btr., 1/2 lb. 20	1 pkg. Gloss Starch, 3 lbs. 25
1 Jar Orange Marmalade, 1/2 lb. 20	1 Bx Fragrant Bouquet Toilet Soap (3 bars). 25
1 pkg. Carmel Pudding. 15	10 bars. Fam. L'dy Soap. 50
	\$5.00

30 Days' Trial Before You Pay

After you have had the Rocker and Grocery Products 30 days, if you are thoroughly satisfied, you send us only \$5.00. If not satisfied, write us and we will take them away, pay all return charges so you won't be out one cent. We make this remarkable offer to induce you to try our Products and see how you can get hundreds of useful articles in Furniture, Clothing, Silverware, Jewelry, Dishes, Glassware—anything for the home without extra cost.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Write your name and address plainly in the coupon below—give two references, your pastor and banker, or a business man—mail it to us. We will ship the \$5.00 worth of Products and Rocker immediately. When you get them, if for any reason they are not satisfactory after you have tested them 30 days or before the 30 days are up, you can return them at our expense. You are not obliged to keep them. We leave everything to you.

Description of Rocker

This rocker is made of selected hardwood, is screw fastened in the most approved manner, which any furniture man will tell you is the most satisfactory way of putting a chair of this kind together. Back is artistically shaped, has seven turned spindles joining the top and bottom panel. Front and back posts also are turned. Arms are shaped, strongly fastened to back and seat. The finish of this rocker is equal to that of a chair selling for \$5.00 to \$10.00. It is finished in the very best American Quartered Oak and the polish is superb. You would pay as much or more at a furniture store as our price of \$5.00 for a rocker as good as this one, and you would get no products with it. It is 38 inches high, 24 inches wide and 16 inches from the floor.

Better Than Expected
The rocker is much nicer than I expected. My neighbors say the chair alone would cost me \$5 at stores. The products also are very good indeed.
Mrs. E. J. Bailey,
Alton, Ill.



(208)

FREE!

This Pound Box of Our Famous Chocolate Creams

Given as an extra present if cash accompanies your order. Retail value 70c.

Crofts & Reed Co., Dept. A 251, Chicago, Ill.

If your neighbors wish to take advantage of this offer they may do so by copying this coupon.

CROFTS & REED CO. Dept. A251 CHICAGO.

Please send above list of Products and Rocker and if both are satisfactory I will send you \$5 in 30 days' time. Otherwise I agree to return unused products with rocker to you. You may refer to those below for references.

My Name Town

Street Address State

Reference No. 1 Business

Reference No. 2 Business

(If cash is sent with order simply give your name, address and shipping point.)

A CALICO TEA

This little deviation from the formal afternoon "teas" that are at present so popular will appeal to the farmers' wives as an oasis in the desert of formality.

Invitations were sent written on brown paper, that ran as follows:

On Valentine's Day at the old M. E. You are invited to come to a "Calico Tea;"

Beginning promptly at half past three, A bounteous spread will meet your gaze

That will bring to mind your grand-mother's days.

In a calico gown come prepared to dine Or be prepared to pay a fine. Bring print for an apron small or great, And 15c will secure your plate.

The tables were spread with red table cloths, old-fashioned castors, wood handled knives and forks, with the plates turned over, brown sugar in sugar bowls, tin spoons in spoon holders. We served potatoes boiled in the jackets, fried salt pork, turnips, squash, baked beans, brown bread, butter, twisted fried cakes, scalloped cookies and prune sauce, with tea. The ladies all came dressed in calico. We received goods enough when made for an "apron bazaar," and what a good old-fashioned time. This can be modified and used as an "at home" function, or for financial purposes.—Mrs. F. Swancutt, Riceville, Iowa.

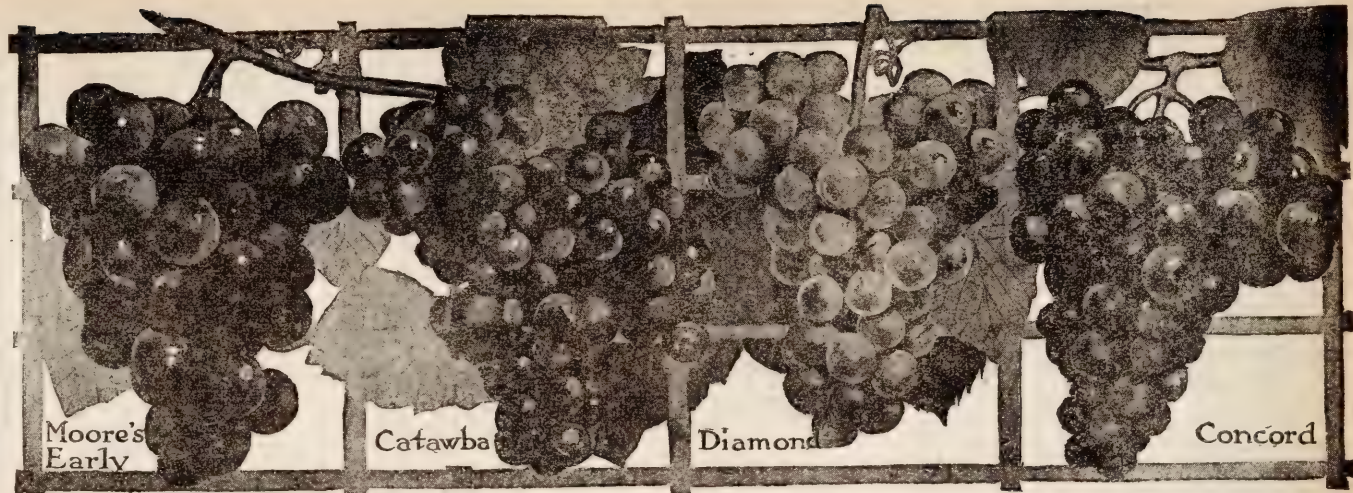
CLOTHESLINE BOX



Almost every housekeeper knows how annoying it is to find the clothesline full of knots and kinks, or, perhaps, so soiled on wash-day that she must wash it before stretching for the waiting clothes. With a clothesline box, such as here described and illustrated, the line will not only be found clean and ready for instant use, but serve its purpose much longer. The box is made as follows:

First obtain or make a box having an inside measurement of about 6 by 4 inches, and about 9 or 10 inches deep. Within this, midway between top and bottom, as shown in sketch, fit a spool or reel to wind the line upon, and to turn by means of a small iron crank from the outside. Around and just within the circle of the crank's travel bore about six small gimlet holes in which to insert a wooden peg or pin for the purpose of locking the reel when line is stretched. That the pin may always be at hand fasten it to the box as shown with a bit of twine. Next fit the top of the box with a hinged lid, making it overlap a little to shed the rain. When finished fasten the box at a convenient height from the ground to the post or building from which you start the line.

On wash-day you have only to raise the lid, hooking it back if necessary, and pull the line from the reel, pass it over a hook or through a pulley directly above the box, thence to the various other points in the yard, fastening it securely to the last hook or pulley. The



Grape Vines on Every Farm

WHY NOT? READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

line may now be stretched as tight as desired by turning the crank, and held so by inserting the pin behind it. To take the line down you simply release it from the last hook or pulley and turn the crank. If desired the box may be made a trifle longer and a door fitted in the lower part to provide space for clothes-pins.

EARNING INDEPENDENCE AND MONEY

Dear Sisters: I've been a subscriber to this paper for many years, and I enjoy it exceedingly. Our kindly editress has asked for experiences in the man-and-woman-and-money problem. I will give a little of mine.

My father died when I was very young, and I had to fight life's battle alone. I made my own way in the world, an independent, yet dependent woman, earning the money and spending it. When I was married, my situation changed, and I found my husband's idea was that a wife had no need, therefore no reasonable desire to have money, so long as the husband provided for all her needs. If she wanted money for any purpose, she should ask for it. You know how pleasant that would be to some of us! The independent spirit refused to die, or rest, and I answered scores of advertisements, searching for a scheme for money-making I could employ, but all were failures. At last, I turned to poultry. Four years ago I bought six pure-bred hens and a cockerel. I have a nice flock now of fifty pure-breeds that any woman might well be proud of, and they bring me in about \$50 a year in money.

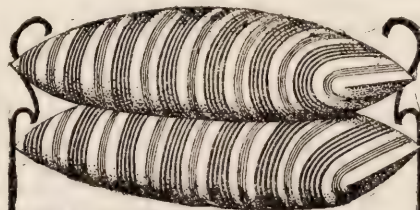
Perhaps, after all, a closed pocket-book may be a blessing in disguise to many, as it was to me. I can make a living now from my poultry, if I were thrown on my own resources. Every farm woman should be able to manage for herself, and poultry offers the opportunity, for a woman with a flock of high class fowls can be independent. —Mrs. E. J. J., Oklahoma.

A LOCAL CLEARING HOUSE WANTED

in every farming community, at once. This is necessary to market the crops to get all that the final market pays now and to soon bring about such control as will allow the producers to get their prices at their shipping point. Anybody who stands well in the community can organize. See blank on page 16. Fill it out and send today.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Indianapolis, Indiana



FEATHER BED BARGAINS

Send us \$10 and we will ship you one first-class new 40 lb. Feather Bed, one pair 9 lb. new Feather Pillows (\$2.50), one pair full size Blankets (\$3.00), one dandy Comfort, full size (\$3.00), one full size Sheet (\$1.00), one pair Pillow Slips (50c), all for only \$10. All new goods and no trash. Biggest Bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. All money order now or write for circular and order blanks. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO. Dept. 1515 Greensboro, N. C.

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right to your own home. Entertain your family and your friends. Send it back at our expense if you don't want to keep it. \$2 a month now pays for a genuine Edison Phonograph at Rock-Bottom prices and without even interest on monthly payments. Send today for our beautiful Free Edison Catalog. A postal or a letter is enough. But send it at once. Write today. Edison Phonograph Distributors 4053 Edison Block Chicago, Illinois

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The little matter of 15c in stamps will bring you the Pathfinder for 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the nation; now in its 21st year of increasing in success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but \$1 year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the PATHFINDER is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. Or send \$1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied. Address Pathfinder, Box 7, Washington, D. C.



EARN WATCH, RING AND CHAIN Our fully guaranteed watch is highly engraved, stem-wind, stem-set, simulated gold finished, desirable size, late this model. Given free to anyone for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c ea. Order jewelry now; when sold send \$2 and we'll send you watch, exquisite three-piece RING and fine Ladies' or Gent's Chain FREE. DALE WATCH CO., DEPT. 53 CHICAGO

919 New Styles Gold Bevel Edge Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Post Cards; 100 Rich and Easy Jokes; 1 Trick Fun, 1 Escort and Love Cards; Star Beau-Catcher; Big Sample Book. Cards, etc., all Two cents. UNION CARD CO., 838 Columbus, Ohio.

32 NICE POST CARDS different sorts, and a Good Magazine for one year. The WHOLE THING for only ten cents. ROBERTS & CO., 3247 WOOD ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

We were surprised when we read in the report of the 1910 census that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent of the farms in the country.

Grape vines are inexpensive to start with. They are sure to grow. They are almost proof against injurious insects and diseases. They are attractive in almost any situation and can serve a good purpose in covering unsightly places or furnishing needed shade. No permanent vine grows quicker and they practically last always. In addition to all of these things, grapes bear fruit every year and the fruit is healthful, valuable and desirable almost second to none that grows.

Considering the sum of these advantages, how can any householder justify himself in putting off planting some grape vines any longer? Only one in seven farms has a grape vine. There are also hundreds of thousands of town and city homes that have neglected to provide this handsome vine and universally prized fruit. Grape vines such as ours would cost 50 CENTS EACH or more from nursery salesmen.

The varieties are Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection comprises extra early, medium and late varieties, and the three colors, black, red and white. Full directions will be sent with each collection.

Our Offer Send 75 cents and get this collection of six grape vines and UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year, or send a club of five at 50 cents—\$2.50—and we will send you thirty vines and the paper one year to each subscriber. Send the coupon.

THIS IS THE COUPON PUBLISHERS UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is \$..... for which send Up-to-Date Farming one year and grape vines, all charges paid, as per your offer.

My Name..... My P. O..... R. F. D..... State..... Express Office..... New or Renewal Subscribers..... (For more names add more paper.)

House Dress Pattern GIVEN

This pretty, new, one-piece house dress is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. The blouse closes at left side and has new Mandarin arm hole, with sleeves inset. Round neck, trimmed with handsome collar; removable chemise. A four gore skirt is attached to the blouse. Closes at side of front and has reversed box plait in back. Empire or regulation waist line can be used. Very easily made—use cheviot, wool crepe, crepe, charmeuse or any suitable material. Pattern No. 5844 is cut in sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Requires about 4 yards of 50-inch material and 2 yards insertion. To quickly introduce our big home and farm magazine we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 10c. for trial 3-months' subscription and enclose names of 5 housekeepers and we will send you this popular dress pattern free. Be sure to give size, also say you want dress pattern No. 5844. VALLEY FARMER, Pattern Dept. 202 Topeka, Kansas

Crooked Spines Made Straight

You need not venture the loss of a penny. No matter how serious your case, no matter what else you have tried, the Sheldon Method will help you and probably wholly overcome your affliction. We are so sure of this that we will make a Sheldon Appliance to suit your special condition and let you decide, after 30 days, whether you are satisfied. We make this unusual offer simply because the 18,000 cases treated absolutely prove the wonderful benefit the Sheldon Method brings spinal sufferers, young and old.

Use the Sheldon Method 30 Days at Our Risk

There is no need to suffer longer or bear the torture of old-fashioned plaster, leather or steel jackets. The Sheldon Appliance gives an even, perfect and adjustable support to the weakened or deformed spine and brings almost immediate relief even in the most serious cases. It is as easy to put on or take off as a coat, does not chafe or irritate, is light and cool.

The price is within reach of all who suffer. Send for our free book today and describe your case as fully as possible so we can advise you intelligently.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO. 315 Fourteenth St. Jamestown, N. Y.

This 3 1/2 Foot Telescope Nearly Given Away

If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. Telescopes this size have sold for \$5 to \$8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends; 5 sections; opens out over 3 1/2 feet long; closed, 12 inches long. Entertain your friends day and night with the "Wonder." We have thousands of testimonials.

FINEST THING I EVER HAD

I received the telescope and will say it is the finest thing I ever had. I would not take \$5 for it. I think every boy and man on a farm needs one of these telescopes.—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga., R. 3.

BEST FOR THE MONEY I EVER SAW

I have a word to say in regard to the "Wonder" telescope which I received some time ago. It is the best for the money I ever saw. Would like to know if the price is still good, as my neighbors are worrying me to death about it. I want to order more.—James W. Raines, Sedalia, O.

A SOURCE OF NEVER-ENDING INTEREST

I have great pleasure in informing you that I have received the "Wonder" telescope. The children, who are forever asking to be allowed to see through it, seem to find it a source of never-ending interest. Please accept my thanks.—Classton C. Swift, New York City.

COUNT WINDOWS IN HOUSE SEVENTEEN MILES AWAY

I wish all to know how satisfactory the "Wonder" telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country. From our place we can see with the aid of the telescope over into the Kansas Indian reservation, nearly twenty miles, count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch seventeen miles east that can not be seen with the naked eye; can see the color and count the windows with the telescope.—F. G. Patton, Arkansas City, Kas.

CAN SEE 10 MILES WITH IT

Received telescope last Friday. It is a dandy. Am well pleased with it. I can see ten miles away.—W. E. Dickerman, Jr., Chatham, Mass.

BETTER THAN A \$5 ONE

I received my telescope in good condition. I think it is better than a \$5 one. I am sending for another one for one of my friends and I know of more that want them.—Thomas Mosman, Haffard, Ia., R. 4.

WOULD NOT TAKE \$10 FOR IT

I received the "Wonder" telescope and it is just dandy. I wouldn't take \$10 for it if I couldn't get another one like it. I can see ten miles with it and can read 2 1/2-inch printing easily a mile away. I can count cattle at five miles.

No farmer should be without one. It would save him many a long walk to see about his stock.—W. A. Eekridge, Ammond, Ky.

CAN SEE 13 MILES ACROSS LAKE WINNEBAGO

We received the telescope in fine shape. It certainly is a wonder. We live on the north shore of Lake Winnebago, and can see across the lake on the other shore, which is thirteen miles. We can see cows grazing real plain. Also all the churches and houses. I don't know of anything we have ever had that we enjoyed as much as we do the telescope.—Charles Hinterthner, Neenah, Wis.

Our Offer To advertise the "Wonder" telescope we will send one for only \$1. Send 10 cents extra for ordinary postage, or 20 cents for insured delivery, and we guarantee safe arrival. If not a bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded. All we ask is that you show it to your friends. Full instructions free with each telescope.

PEOPLES WHOLESALE STORE
Dept. 1A, Indianapolis, Ind.

3 1/2-FT. TELESCOPE COUPON
Send "Wonder" Telescope to:

Name

Address

Enclose 10c for ordinary postage;
20c for insured delivery.

What is Now the Fashion



6608. LADY'S WAIST.—This model is one of the best liked. It is entirely plain, with drop shoulder, center front closing, and a handsome collar at the neck. The sleeve may be made short if desired, but a full length model, in the new bishop shape, is provided with the pattern. These waists are extremely popular in voile, cotton crepe, chiffon, wash silk and other soft materials and can be worn over a camisole or corset cover of tender color if desired. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 40-inch material.

6602. LADY'S SKIRT.—To wear with such a waist as 6608 no better skirt design could be found. This is suitable for any of the new fabrics and will look just as well in a heavy gingham as in linen, cheviot or chiffon taffetas, all of which are used for the purpose. The skirt has four gores, with a flat panel in back and front, the latter curved out at the top and having a pocket inserted. Sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 44-inch material.

6625. ONE-PIECE SUIT.—An excellent design for a one-piece dress. The plain blouse has an ornamental line at the front closing and is open at the neck, which is trimmed with a small turnover collar. The sleeves are of regulation shape, set in with the usual armhole. The skirt has four gores and closes in front. It may have either the raised or normal waistline. These dresses are very smart when fashioned on plaid or striped materials, of which we have large numbers this spring. Wash goods, as well as woolsens, are used and often a sash of Roman ribbon will do much to brighten a quiet color. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 44-inch material, with three-fourths yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim.

6575. ONE-PIECE DRESS.—Another one-piece dress is shown, with the drop shoulder and a wide collar and a three-gore skirt, which opens in front. This is also suitable for either woolen goods or wash materials. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6 yards of 36-inch material.

6564. NURSE'S DRESS.—This may be worn by a nurse or by other women and is plain and easy in fit. There is an extra wide armhole and a round neck finish and the skirt, which is a four-gore model, may have either habit back or reversed box pleat. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

6616. GIRL'S FROCK.—This has a plain blouse, closed in front, and with a removable shield at the neck. The straight skirt

is pleated all around and closes at the side of the front. Contrasting material trims the collar, cuffs and belt. Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Eight-year size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material, with one-half yard of 30-inch contrasting goods.

6607. BOY'S RUSSIAN BLOUSE.—This has a very deep yoke in front and a single wide box pleat, while the back is plain. There is a wide collar and little bishop sleeves. Bloomers are provided with the suit. Sizes 2 and 4 years. Four-year size requires 2 yards of 44-inch material.

6589. LADY'S NEGLIGEE SACQUE.—This delightful garment may be worn in bed, or for breakfast or in the morning hours when no one is around. It can be made of lawn, challie, cassimere, wash silk and other materials and is cut in one piece. The openings under the arms are tied together with ribbons. The neck may be trimmed with a wide collar or finished more plainly as desired. Sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 45-inch material, if cut crosswise of the goods, without seam at back, or 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with a seam in the back.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each
Address Fashion Department
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Indianapolis, Ind.

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of Fun
For 10 Cts**

Stories Suitable for Church School or Home Entertainments

Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. Its just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," "Mrs. Jones Burlar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c postpaid.

COONER & FORTUNE,

Indianapolis, Ind.

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You will be surprised how easy it is to get this fancy, embossed watch and stone set ring given for solving 20 jewelry articles at 10 cents each. Write to-day for the jewelry. Arden Watch Co., Dept. 239 Chicago

Lots of Fun for a Dime
Ventriloquist Double Throat or Swiss Bird Call.—Fits roof of mouth, always invisible; greatest thing yet. Astonish and mystify your friends. Neigh like a horse, whine like a puppy, sing like a canary, and imitate birds and beasts. Loads of fun. Wonderful invention. Postpaid 10 cents. S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

WATCH AND RING Given
We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem-wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send \$2. newwilsendwatchringchain ARDEN WATCH CO., Dept. 239 Chicago

BEARN-Ladies' & Gent's Watches
We give Ladies' and Gent's easy, hunting & other styles to anyone selling art post cards at 10c each. Order 20 postcards now. When sold send \$2.00 and we'll send you Free a stem-wind, thin model, highly engraved, guaranteed watch of golden color, proper size. Other styles described in pkg. Also silver ring and fine chain. Ladies' or Gent's style FREE. PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7 CHICAGO, ILL.

Sent by Parcel Post the day we hear from you
Louise over 2 ft. tall and Susie and Jimmie
Pay no attention to other offers. My offer is the best
Over 2 feet tall
Louise can wear a real live baby's clothes

3 big dolls given away

Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything. JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED and you will be delighted with all three dollies. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber at 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month, 12 issues in 6 months. **Big Surprise Free** I will also tell you how to get Princess, the big talking doll sensation from Germany. She says "Papa" and "Mama" like a real child. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. Also Gertrude Allerton, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Six Fringed Damask Towels Given Away

These towels are of excellent quality, size 12x36 inches. Latest floral design, woven red floral borders, with fringe. Every housewife will be glad to have them. They will not cost any money by our plan; just a little effort to secure a few subscribers.



OUR OFFER

Send only three new or renewal subscriptions at 50c each (total \$1.50), or a 5-years subscription for \$1.50, and we will give you the six towels. Sent prepaid by parcel post.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Big Entertainer 183 Parlor Tricks and Games, 310 Jokes and Riddles, 73 Toasts, 15 Card Tricks, 4 Comic Recitations, 3 Monologues, Checkers, Chess, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, 9 Men Morris. All 10 CENTS POST PAID. J. C. Dorn, 709 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 79, Chicago, Ill.

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Big lever action rifle free for selling 20 pips. Post Cards or 20 Art and Religious Pictures at 10c. Order your choice. GATES MFG. CO., Dept. 89, CHICAGO

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We give this handsome stem watch and chain, fully guaranteed, also Ring & Chain for selling 20 Jewelry articles at 10c each. Herman & Co., 2480 N. Halsted St., Dept. 688 Chicago

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We give a watch guaranteed 5 years—equal in appearance to solid gold watch. Also Stone ring and chain. Selling 20 Needle Books at 10c ea. Write for them Willard Watch Co., Dept. 287, Chicago

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Send name and address. Get 24 papers Gold Eye needles. Sell 2 papers for 10c with thimble FREE. When sold send \$1.00 and these four beautiful rings are yours. GLOBE CO., Dept. 350 Greenville, Pa.

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A REAL GUN. Take-Down pattern, with latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short cartridges. Handsome, durable. **SEND NO MONEY** only your name and address for my easy plan of securing this fine rifle absolutely free express prepaid. Write today. D. W. BEACH, Box 56, Spencer, Ind.

New 1914 Thin Model, Ear Watch \$3.75
Specially engraved, gold finished double hunting case, high grade American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 30 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, for or vest chain for Gents free. **\$3.75** This

20 Year Guarantee
Let us send it O. D. to your post office or for FREE EXAMINATION at your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any 10 Jewel \$20.00 watch pay the express agent our SPECIAL Price \$3.75. Mention Ladies' Men's or Boys' also and if by mail or express. **HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 365 CHICAGO, ILL.**

WATCH, RING & Chain Given
We give beautifully engraved, latest style, thin model ladies' small and gent's size hunting or open case WATCH. Fine position gold metal case, looks and wears like gold. Also in Diamond Ring and Handsome Chain. ALL FREE for selling 20 pips. Order your choice of our high grade, gold-eyed needles at 10c each. Silver aluminum thimble free with each pip. Extra present given if you order now. **IDEAL WATCH CO., Dept. 587 ELMIRA, N. Y.**

Ladies' & Gent's WATCHES GIVEN
Ladies' and gent's size, hunting and other styles. Free to anyone selling our jewelry. When sold send \$2.00 and we'll send you a handsome, simulated gold finished, richly engraved, new thin model, guaranteed watch. (Gent's design, fancy bracelet, choice size). Other styles described with goods. Also 5 Stone ring and chain. (Ladies' or gent's style). **HOMER JEWEL CO., Dept. 48, CHICAGO, ILL.**

THIS BEAUTIFUL Bracelet Watch Given Away

ADJUSTABLE—FITS ANY ARM
Stem Wind and Stem Set
DO YOU WANT ONE of these handsome Bracelet Watches—the very newest style out? We will give one free to any girl, boy or lady who will help us introduce our magazine into the homes of their friends and neighbors, only a little work that anyone can do in a few hours. Don't let this opportunity pass, it is the greatest offer ever made. Write us today and be one of the first to secure one of these beautiful new Bracelet Watches. **THE HOME FRIEND MAGAZINE** 305 Friend Building, Kansas City, Mo.

BIG GAME & FUN PACKAGE --- 10c
63 SPLENDID GAMES, Checkers and Chess with Rules, Dominoes, Fox & Geese, 9 Men Morris, Authors—48 cards, 22 Songs 19 Fun Cards, 48 Magic Tricks, 70 Great Puzzles 22 Jolly Jokes & Riddles, 175 Ways to Flirt, 68 Money Making, Secrets, 12 Love Letters, 100 other things to entertain the entire family all winter. This 50c Package sent for 10 cents. **STAR NOVELTY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

THROW YOUR VOICE
Into the next room, down cellar, under the bed or anywhere. Lots of fun, fool your friends. The VENTRILOPHONE is a little instrument that fits into the mouth and cannot be seen. Boys or Girls can use it. We also give you a 32 PAGE BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS on how to use the Ventriloquism and on the ART OF VENTRILOQUISM all for 10c. **C. ARDEE Co. So. Norwalk Ct. 10c**

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operating the NEW MODEL COMBINATION CAMERA. It takes and instantly develops eleven entirely different styles of pictures, including two sizes and four styles PAPER POST CARDS, six styles of Tin-type Pictures, and Brooch Pictures. Requires no experience whatever. Everybody wants pictures. Five hundred per cent. profit. **THE WORLD'S BIGGEST MONEY-MAKER.** Small investment secures complete outfit, including Camera, Tripod, and material for 150 pictures. Make money the first day no matter where you live or what you are doing. **WE CAN HELP YOU.** Write today for free information, including letters from prosperous operators everywhere. **L. LASCALLE, 627 W. 43d St., Dept. 1218, New York**

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

I AM GLAD to prepare the usual number of excellent letters from the young people—letters that show UP-TO-DATE Farming is read everywhere—but in advance of the "make up" I cannot tell whether they can get in the paper or not:

DEAR CADETS—I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for a long time and I like it very much. I have lived in the country ten years and I like it better than the city. I am attending high school and hope to finish this year. I would like to hear from all the Cadets and will answer all I hear from.—Lillian Meyer, Hancock, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a farmer girl from Indiana, the home of UP-TO-DATE. For many months I have been greatly interested in the paper and the doings of the Cadets, and now I am sending my letter. I hope to learn more and more from your good paper, and am ready to exchange thoughts with you all. My age is 19, and I am both active and industrious.—Jessie Ramsey, Hillsboro, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy who wishes to join the Cadets. I live on a small truck farm 10 miles from Cincinnati. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it very much. I think every farmer ought to read it. I am 16 years old and have lived in the country all my life. I would like to correspond with the Cadet boys and girls; will try to answer all I receive.—Verne E. Stevens, Madisonville, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for about two years, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters, so I would like to be a Cadet. I live with my parents on a farm of 115 acres, and will be 18 Aug. 19. I attend a country school, and will finish the 8th grade this winter. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Clarence Oden, Middletown, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I would like to join the Cadets of Equity, though I am not a farm girl. My people take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but as I am away from home now I rarely see the paper. I am a music teacher in a small town not far from my home town. This town is shut in by hills on almost every side. I haven't been here long enough to be well acquainted, and would like to correspond with some of the Cadets.—Mildred DeCann, Honor, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a farm of 240 acres, one and a half miles from town. I am 14 years old and go to school. I have passed the township examination. Our principal crops are corn, wheat, oats and clover, with a little alfalfa. I like the Cadet letters. We have a local clearing house in Galesburg and it has been a great help to the farmers who have had to buy feed. I will be glad to hear from the Cadets.—Joseph C. Robinson, Galesburg, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: Though I do not live on a farm, I am a faithful reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I live in a small village in western Louisiana. I am a lover of music, and can play a few tunes on the organ. I live near a church, where we have preaching twice a month. We also have a fine school which I attend every day. We have a basket ball team. I am 15 years old, and would like very much to hear from the Cadet boys and girls; will try to answer all a receive.—Ola Mae Williams, Walker, La.

DEAR CADETS: It has now been three years since I began reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I have enjoyed it very much, especially the Cadet department. I am a young farmer, living on a 70-acre farm in Genesee county, New York, in the world's famous apple district. Among the principal crops are corn, potatoes, beans and wheat. I would like to hear from all the girls and boys, especially those in the South and West. Will exchange letters and photos.—Arthur E. Eldred, Batavia, N. Y., Rt. 4.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl 16 years of age, and my father has been taking UP-TO-DATE for 14 years, and thinks it is a fine paper. I have lived in Louisiana for 10 years, but I like the North better. We have 9 head of cattle, 55 hogs and about 60 hens. I visit sometimes in the city, but I like the country better than the city. I have one sister and two brothers, and we live at home with our parents. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and also to exchange photos. I will answer all.—Myrtle Forney, Charenton, La.

DEAR CADETS: I am 17 years old, but I am an "old" engineer. I have run a Hart-Parr oil traction since I was 9 years old. It is a 20-horse power engine, and I pull six furrows with it in these hills; so I have to keep my wits together to handle it all alone. I live with my parents and 4 brothers and 3 sisters on a farm of 519 acres in rocky North Dakota, and we raise wheat, oats and barley. I would like to correspond with the Cadet boys and girls, and will try to answer all that write to me.—Ernest T. Matthiesen, Judson, N. Dak.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a 137-acre farm on the Little Tennessee river, and have lived on the farm all my life. I go to Sunday school at Axley Chapel every Sunday, and we have the banner Sunday school of London county. I will be 16 April 7, and have three sisters and two brothers. My brother has been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for three years, and I sure think it is a fine paper. I will be glad to hear from any of the Cadets, boys or girls, and will try to answer all I receive.—Axie McKelvey, Greenback, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old, and live with my father and mother in the state of New Jersey. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for the past year, and find it to be both interesting and helpful. We are about a mile from the city, and have a small piece of ground, which, by the help of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, my father makes profitable. I always like to read the Cadet letters, and will be pleased to hear from all the boys and girls; will gladly answer all letters and cards I receive.—John L. O'Dea, 57th St. and Paul's Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

DEAR CADETS: I do not take your paper, but I am a faithful reader of it, as my sister has been a subscriber for some time. I, too, find UP-TO-DATE FARMING of great value, for I am a school teacher, and many useful hints in agriculture are given in it. As I am away from home I would be pleased to hear from any of the Cadet boys and girls, and I promise to do my best toward answering them. I have been teaching for nearly four years, and have always been fortunate in having UP-TO-DATE FARMING to read.—Amanda Pettelkow, Oakwood, Wisc.

DEAR CADETS: I am a fruit grower and florist, and reside in the suburbs of Dallas, Oregon. I am a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and know it to be the very best farm paper in the United States. Dallas is in the western part of the great Willamette Valley, and is 40 miles east from the Pacific ocean, and 75 miles south of the Columbia river. Our principal crops are hops, wheat, oats, and all varieties of fruits except tropical. Italian prunes are grown in large quantities near Dallas. I will exchange letters and cards with all who write.—John B. Embree, Dallas, Oregon.

DEAR CADETS: I have just been reading your letters in UP-TO-DATE, and I sure did enjoy them. I am 18 years old, and attend the Hoboken high school. We have a literary society, and have a debate every alternate Friday afternoon. We have a nice library, and I am librarian. I attended the state fair at Montgomery last fall, and it sure was fine. Mother has been taking UP-TO-DATE for several years, and we all like it fine. Papa was in the wholesale and retail horse and mule business, but he is book-keeper for a sawmill now. I check lumber and scale logs some of the time during vacation. I would like to exchange post cards with the Cadets.—Eric C. Smith, Nicholasville, Ala.

What do you think of flowers in winter in our farthest northeastern state?

DEAR CADETS: I have taken UP-TO-DATE for several years, and I enjoy the Cadet letters. I am writing hoping to become a Cadet myself. I lived on a farm until about two years ago, when I began working in a greenhouse. It is very pleasant working among the flowers when everything outside (Jan. 26) is covered with snow. We raise mostly pinks and sweet peas, but we have some ferns and calla lilies, also a few Easter lilies and tulips. I will be pleased to receive cards or letters from any of the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Roy L. Libby, Cumberland Ctr., Maine.

DEAR CADETS: I'm a 16-year-old Kansas boy, and a little time I will employ To write you Cadets a little verse; It may be bad, or even worse. My letter may be a little late In reaching good old UP-TO-DATE; For it will take me quite a while To write this up in tip-top style. But I will try my very best, And let the editor do the rest. I live on a farm of Kansas ground, Where corn and wheat and oats abound; But crops were a failure here last season, I guess dry weather was the reason. And now I want Cadets to write, And I will try with all my might To answer each and every one—I'll guarantee we'll have some fun. But I must close this little rhyme, And write again some other time. —Ted Johnson, Crisfield, Kans.

Once more we have reached a point where we must say good-by. That's the way it is in life. Events are constantly transpiring, and we must often say good-by when we would much rather not do it, for we meet occasions that we would rather had "passed by on the other side." Faith and philosophy help us to make the best even of painful incidents.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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Monthly Payments

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17th Year April First, 1944 Number 7



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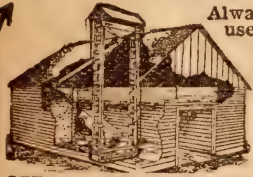
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What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters From the Editors to the Readers

Two Big Conferences on Marketing Farm Crops

One year ago the first national conference on markets and farm credits was held in Chicago. The agricultural notables were all there. It required a book of about 200 pages to record all the speeches made at that conference. Three one-syllable words will record all the work that has been done since because of it. They are "NOT ONE THING." (We do not underestimate the value of the conference, educationally, but we believe in applied education. When we learn what is needed, then let us supply it.) The whole conference agreed that organization was the plan to improve markets and credits. But so far as we are able to discover not one speaker, nor one publication taking part in the conference, has organized a single community of farmers since the conference, twelve months ago, with the single exception of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. And now two conferences are to be held—one in Chicago and the other at Louisville, Ky. What will be the outcome?

Farm Women to Have an Exposition Building

Possibly not all of our women readers know that there is an "International Congress of Farm Women," an organization of, by and for the farm women of the world, to do whatever organized, intelligent co-operative effort can do to advance the interests of woman's life in the country. This organization occupies a similar position regarding the welfare of farm women that the Farmers Congress occupies in relation to the farmer and his work. Its chief function is education along lines of particular importance in the making of homes and rearing families.

The executive board of this organization has launched a movement for a Farm Woman's Building, to be erected at San Francisco for the Panama Exposition, for the purpose of having a headquarters where the farmers' wives who visit the exposition can congregate to see what is being done by this organization and to participate in the world-wide movement for the uplift of the farm home. The building is to be erected by means of donations, and the executive board has sent out an appeal to the farm women of the country to have a part in it by donating to the funds, even if only in very small amounts. Donations should be made to Mrs. Belle V. Harbert, president, 340 Century Building, Denver, Colo. The building will doubtless be a great credit to the farm women of America, a fitting monument to their industry, thrift and progressive spirit.

"Scarcity" of Eggs

During all the past winter the daily press and the city people have been full of complaints of the lack of eggs. The price of eggs became extravagant in the cities and the dealers said it was because eggs were so scarce. The hens had quit laying, they said. So general was this story on the markets that the Department of Agriculture proposed to inaugurate (perhaps did) an "expert" investigation to learn why the hens had ceased to lay! Did any one imagine it was those who control the markets that made eggs so scarce and high? If those who get possession of the eggs refuse to sell them in this country so that what they do sell they can get enormous prices for, it matters little as to results whether the hens lay many eggs or few. The fact is, at the very times when eggs were said to be so scarce in American cities eggs were being shipped to other countries in almost uncountable quantities, not because the shippers could get more for them abroad, but because they could get so much more for those that remained. We ask attention to the following quotation from Bradstreet's, a universally accepted authority in all business matters:

American eggs go to all parts of the world, but the bulk of them find their way to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Central America. Of the 20,500,000 dozen eggs exported in 1913, 12,750,000 dozen, or considerably over one-half of the total, went to Canada; nearly 6,000,000 dozen to Cuba; 750,000 dozen to Panama, and about an equal number to Mexico. Considerable numbers, however, go to England and Scotland. The average price at which eggs were exported during the fiscal year 1913 was 21½ cents per dozen, and the average price at which 1,250,000 dozen eggs were imported was 15 cents per dozen. The total value of all eggs exported in the fiscal year 1913 was \$4,391,653.

High Cost of Governing

People have talked about the high cost of living until they have almost become hoarse, and the papers have been full of it for more than a year. It might be well to change the subject a little and have a thought and a word about the high cost of governing. City, state and national governments seem absolutely reckless of expenditure. The people of Illinois this spring are paying a heavier state tax than they have paid for years, and the same is true of many other states. As we have said, there seems to be an absolute recklessness of public expenditure. New officers, new commissions, all at high salaries but of doubtful benefit, are being created, and expenditures are constantly piling up.

For some years it has been the boast that the United States was able to meet the requirements of a billion-dollar Congress—that is, that each Congress spent a billion dollars and the people paid it without much of a murmur. But at present things indicate that we shall go beyond the billion, and perhaps half the sum spent—at least a large portion of it—will not be worth a penny to the country at large or to the people in general. But we are not growing. It is no more our business than it is that of every other citizen. Yet we believe those who spend the public money should exercise the prudence of good business men and consider the need of the expenditure and the reasonableness of it, as well as the probability of profitable returns to those who must pay it. The people are willing to pay, but they have a right to ask what they are to receive for their money, or in what way the state or nation is to be benefited by it. Congressmen and legislators vote appropriations they would not begin to do if it were a private business transaction.

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Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, APRIL 1, 1914

No. 7

A Nation's Hope

Who are the men of the morrow?
Seek ye the boys of today!
Follow the plow and the harrow;
Look where they rake the hay.
Walk with the cows from the pasture;
Seek 'mid the tasseled corn;
Try where you hear the thresher
Humming in the early morn.
Who are the men of the morrow?
Look at your sturdy arm!
A nation's hope for the future
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After asking a neighbor after his health, follow it up by: "How's your seed corn?"

The Community Club was never meant for knocking, so don't try to use it in that way.

Now cometh the days when the man with a manure spreader realizes the true value thereof.

Paint properly made and applied is a real force for making life on the farm more worth while. Spruce up.

Those farmers who produce a superior quality product of any kind will find advertising a profitable thing.

There should be a tile-ditching machine in every community, and a good idea is to buy one on the co-operative plan.

Cow testing associations seldom fail to greatly increase the net profits of the community? Let there be more of them.

Soil does not necessarily have to be sour to make an application of lime profitable. Lime has many valuable uses other than sweetening sour soils.

Who'd ever thought we would ever be reduced to buying China eggs to eat? Yet that's eggs-actly what has happened. And they come from Shanghai, to boot!

Who's raising all the row about the scarcity of calves? Since the slit skirt came in fashion there's plenty of evidence that there's just as many calves per capita as ever.

There are still plenty of farmers old-fashioned enough to wear "hickory" shirts of the kind we pull on over our heads—the kind that mother used to make. And they're good shirts, too.

The time it takes to make a trip to the neighbors to borrow a wire-stretcher—and then to return it—would pay for one. The most successful farms are the well-equipped ones.

Another opportunity for practical and profitable co-operation, in a country where available limestone abounds on many farms, is to buy a portable limestone crusher and grind lime for the farms. It can be done in this way at a cost of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton.

And now Congress has discovered that in importing Argentine corn we have also imported a new corn pest known as the Argentine weevil, and some Congressmen asked for \$100,000 to fight the pest. It would seem that the better way would have been to keep out the corn.

Inadvertently the poem of Berton Braley's, entitled "The Slogan of Success," which occupied the head of this column in our last issue, was printed without giving the copyright notice and credit to Farm and Fireside, in which paper the poem was first published and copyrighted. (We 'polo-gize, neighbor, for our oversight.) Anyway, it is a bully good poem. Better read it again.

Only the Vicious Dog Needs a Muzzle



It is the abuse of power that calls for its control by limitations of the law. No anti-trust or anti-combination laws would have been placed upon the statute books but for the abuse of power. This cartoon illustrates graphically the argument made in the article on this page, entitled "How Monopolists Manage the Masses." Read it.

How Monopolists Manage the Masses

NO LESS prominent a publication than the Saturday Evening Post says after the pending anti-trust bills become laws any two or more persons in the United States who "make any agreement, enter into any agreement, or arrive at an understanding by which they, directly or indirectly, undertake to prevent a free and unrestricted competition among themselves, or among any purchasers or consumers in the sale, production or transportation of any produce, article or commodity," shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

The Post takes the position that the primary object of every co-operative association of fruit and vegetable growers in the United States is to prevent competition among the members. It is to keep them from dumping their stuff, individually and competitively, helter-skelter on the market that the association is formed, says the Post. Also the primary object of every labor union is to prevent competition among the members—to fix a union scale and stick to it, so that one workman will not be underbidding another.

"As we understand the English language," says the Saturday Evening Post, "and the decisions so far given by the Supreme Court in interpreting the Sherman law, every farm-

er who belongs to a co-operative marketing association and every workman who belongs to a labor union will be liable to a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year, after this bill becomes a law."

We do not make these quotations from the Saturday Evening Post, a non-partisan and unprejudiced, but very popular publication, for the purpose of alarming or discouraging farmers and laboring people, but to show the duplicity in the laws that are being enacted. No one has asked for laws to prohibit farmers from organizing to establish a better system of marketing, for all recognize the great benefits that may be derived by both producers and consumers in better marketing and distribution. The only restrictive legislation of this character that has been asked for is to restrain harmful combines called trusts that monopolize the markets in such a way as to rob both producers and consumers. But, as in the case of the money power, the absorbers of the nation's wealth, these people are shrewd, and they see to it that any legislation that affects them shall affect the masses also. And if the monopolists are prosecuted they will see to it that the masses are likewise prosecuted.

At the same time we appeal to farmers to continue the work of organization. It is absolutely necessary to the success of agriculture. Farmers cannot support themselves and fami-

lies without some means of getting the worth of what they produce, and the consumers of farm products cannot live unless there is better and cheaper distribution thereof. Consumers must get their supplies from the districts of production rather than from the city market centers, where every hour adds to the cost.

We insist that organization to accomplish these good purposes is not in violation of any laws that now are or may hereafter be enacted, but we want our readers to know how almost certain it is that selfish interests protect themselves by slipping in language that makes the laws apply to the innocent as well as to the guilty. It is easy to see how they thus protect themselves. It is so with many of our most popular laws, laws enacted or bills pending. The features asked for by the people are heralded broadcast and brought before the public in all sorts of deceptive forms, but somewhere hidden in the measures are provisions that neutralize the good and make the whole thing bad in its effects. We appeal to honest lawmakers to watch these insidious "jokers," as such provisions are called, and we wish the people to know that many measures they believe to be good have cunningly devised evils that outweigh the good. Be not chronic faultfinders, but watch for the hidden evils. The masses of the people must be more thoughtful, more watchful, and more independent, and the road to that attainment is concert of action through organization.

What Others Say

"Test every seed you intend to plant."—Better Farming. This advice sounds just a little like more enthusiasm than judgment.

"There are three kinds of farm papers—good, bad, and indifferent."—Campbell's Scientific Farmer. Well, then, all claissees of farmers ought to find papers to suit.

"In reading his farm paper the average farmer runs across scientific words and expressions the full meaning of which he does not know."—Farm Engineering. When he does it's ten to one he's reading an extract from a government bulletin.

"It is indeed amusing to watch the little clouds of dust that politicians raise here and there to hide something or fool somebody."—Successful Farming. It isn't so funny, though, when they succeed in throwing the dust in your eyes.

"The quicker we get that fundamental principle of Christianity, the spirit of co-operation, into our system, the better it will be for our pocket-books."—Wallace's Farmer. That's good doctrine, brother Wallace. But we've been trying hard to get some system into co-operation.

"The more commission merchants there are selling your grain the greater will be the competition among them, and the more sure you are of the most elevated possible price."—The Co-operative Manager and Farmer. We cannot see it that way. The more competition the lower the price, and the greater expense.



Changing "Struggle" to "Success"

A Poor Immigrant Who by Thrift and Industry Won an American Wife and Two Fine Farms in Ohio—By L. Johnson

IN 1870 Crist Phillippi, a lad from Alsace-Lorraine, with fifty dollars capital, came to the Land of Opportunity. In 1880, married Minnie Durr, an American girl, "The best wife a man ever had," his yesterday's and to-day's verdict. In 1880, with his wife—chief asset—and \$1,900, the savings of ten years, he undertook the task of paying for a seventy-six-acre farm four miles west of Columbus, Ohio. In 1913, the owner of two farms, he is able to retire if he so desires, but the love of work is still lustily calling, and so, shoulder to shoulder with his son Jonas, a partner in every sense, he stays upon the home place. Mr. Phillippi sees nothing remarkable in his success-crowned efforts. In fact, he assured me that "A man now has a better show on a farm than ever before."

The love of the soil is inherent with Mr. Phillippi, for he comes of the sturdy land-working and land-conserving French. He came to America to better his condition, not through city life, but through farming as his training and inclination held that prosperity faced a man in the country as well as in the city.

The first two years he worked upon a Lancaster county (Pennsylvania) farm, receiving twelve dollars a month and board; all the while he "heard the West a-callin'", and with his savings started for the pioneering lands. When he reached Columbus, Ohio, he stopped off to work a while so as to add to his savings.

He secured work in the brickyard of a Mr. Thomas, who owned several farms, one having the brickyard within its confines. When the cows would be driven in for the evening milking Mr. Phillippi would go down to the stables to talk with the men and would also help with the evening's work. This proceeding was, of course, wholly different from that of the rest of the brickmakers, who were mostly foreigners—not like himself, but of the kind who do their stint of work and no more. After watching young Phillippi at his regular work and sizing up his voluntary talk and work with the farm hands, Mr. Thomas asked him how he would like farm work. Let him tell his answer as he told it to me.

"It was just what I wanted, and I told Mr. Thomas so. He hired me at fifteen dollars a month for six month's work and twenty dollars a month for the other six, the twenty dollars for the busy season. This was the highest wage paid at that time. I worked for him for eight years. Then wife and I were married and started out for ourselves. Mr. Thomas was my friend as well as employer, but I held

that it was a man's place when he was married to try and better himself, and the best way to do that was to be his own employer.

"This place of seventy-six acres was overrun with weeds and the greater part of it in young woods, but it was close to a growing market and the soil was good. It was held at \$3,700 and I had \$1,900; the balance, \$1,800, was secured by giving a mortgage. I made myself feel that while it was a load to carry to begin, it would turn into an investment to carry me if we kept our health. When the debt was about cut in half two of the children took sick, and I came down and lay for months, part of the time not being expected to live, but I pulled through"—a pause, then, "my wife is a good nurse," and the eyes of the man and wife met, her's tear-dimmed, for the memory of such trials can be re-lived by women, his glance telling the story of love increased by the passing years.



There Is Charm and Contentment on the Face of the Fields

"It was slow work, but finally all the trees, except those kept for pasture shade, were dug out, and the weeds pretty nearly conquered. It was a daily fight, but a farm is made for work and by work.

"It has always been partnership between my wife and I; she looked after the butter, eggs, poultry and garden, and I did general farming. Let Minnie tell you her part."

"I have always believed," said Mrs. Phillippi, "that first-hand customers were the best, so in starting out I aimed for direct marketing. The first day I started out I had several one-pound rolls of butter, some cottage cheese, several dozen eggs, a few chickens, and some onions and radishes from our garden. I drove to the city, picked out a homelike street and went from house to house. I soon sold out all I had, and many asked me to come back the next week. It wasn't long until I had a nice trade built up and chances for more customers than I could supply. As I could I added other things, beans and peas and such things from the garden. The children and I would gather them late the evening before or early in the morning before I went to town. I think it best to have everything ready the night before except the vegetables, which shouldn't be gathered until the last possible moment.

"Upon my twice-a-week trips to

town with butter, eggs and chickens I always carried a supply of cottage cheese and buttermilk. Apple butter has always been a good seller, too. I would also take in the extra fruit. Each week I would take orders for the next week's delivery and for heavier things, such as potatoes and apples, which Mr. Phillippi would deliver. All this was hard work, but I didn't mind, for we were getting clear of debt, getting able to give the children comforts and a start in life and saving for a protected old age. Then, too, we were steadily working toward the goal of our ambition—a dairy farm."

"When Minnie would have it easier," interrupted Mr. Phillippi.

"Crist has always made it as easy for me as he could," proclaimed the wife. But that I did not need to be told, for hadn't I eyes to see and ears to hear tones in voices which tell so much?

Mr. Phillippi believes that for dairy-



ing Holsteins are the best. The herd which he and his son Jonas own now numbers thirty head, many of which are thoroughbreds, a number grades, and three Red Shorthorns. Last winter they weeded out eight and will continue improving until none but pure bred Holsteins are owned.

They have found that a cow if given generous feeding, all the water she wants, attention to her bodily comfort, and treated with kindness, will increase in value. Tab is kept upon each cow's milk yield, and those not giving adequate returns are being gradually weeded out. Some of the cows they now own give seven gallons a day, some six and five, and a couple as low as four gallons.

When asked how he cared for his land so as to have it yield best returns, most of which are used directly upon the farm in feeding the stock, thirty cows, two work and one carriage horse, he replied:

"We plow up clover sod and put it in corn first year; after corn is harvested we put in wheat, then clover and grass. We only fertilize in wheat, using high grade commercial fertilizer which costs \$22 a ton. We allow a ton to five acres; if any is left we put it on the corn land. We also top-dress the wheat with manure. We find that manure applied direct from the stables secures best results. Rotating our crops as we do saves our having

to use much commercial fertilizer. Our land is getting richer all the time, as our herd builds up the land as well as being a direct income producer.

"We use our corn for the silo. Now, sometimes people will say, 'A silo does it all,' but it will not do everything alone. Other foods are necessary; malt, cotton-oil meal, or bran and middlings as a filler. We find malt, either dry or wet, satisfactory, but if one cannot get malt, cotton-seed meal, one pound to each cow twice a day, will give splendid results. We never feed cabbage, beets or turnips, as these make the milk taste. We do not measure foods, but feed what we judge is each animal's requirement. We feed heavy, for if one stints the cow she isn't getting a square deal and can't give good results. Cows need plenty of food, a generous supply of water, good shelter and kind care. Everyone of these pays, and pays well. At each feeding we give a generous allowance each of silage, ground oats or bran on top of silage, and a scoopful of malt on top of these. There is no necessity for mixing. We do not have running water in the stable, but the cows get all the water they wish, as they are not tied up after feeding.

"In winter they get about three hours' exercise unless the weather is too bad. They get water twice a day. We warm the water for them, having a stove in the tank. Getting the water lukewarm acts with them like a cup of warm coffee does to a shivering person."

The stable has concrete floors and mangers and free-acting stanchions. Everything is conveniently arranged. For instance, the chute from silo is at one end between rows of cow stalls and a large concrete bin holding malt at the other. The horses and cattle are kept wholly separate. The small dairy house to the left of the barn is floored with concrete, in the center of which the aerator is kept. A constant supply of fresh water for the stock is supplied by the windmill and an ingenious direct pumping arrangement. A splendid orchard and garden put one in mind of an Eden; plodding ranks of white ducks and flocks of bustling Rhode Island Reds tell a tale of what revenue producers a farm can keep as "side lines"; a cozy home with conveniences such as inside water and a furnace; a gentle, sweet-faced woman, charming children and the sturdy ex-immigrant tell a story of what hope and grit, common sense and a goodly supply of hard work can accomplish, for, as Mr. Phillippi says:

"There's nothing strange about it. It's something anybody willing to study and hustle can do."



A Heifer of Great Promise



The Sire of the Future Herd

EDITORIAL

Rural Credit as It Is and Isn't

WWE HAVE a letter that we appreciate very much from an intelligent reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Mr. Otto Bentzen of Wausa, Neb. Mr. Bentzen was born and raised on a farm in Denmark, and he naturally favors a rural credit system, but of course he has in his mind such a system as the one that prevails in his native country.

We are not opposed to rural credits as such. Farmers are entitled to the use of money on more favorable terms than any other class of our people, for they are the greatest creators of wealth in the world. But in this country it is a fact that a startling few of our people get possession of and control the money of the country, and thus make subservient to them the great mass of our farmers, laborers and business men. A rural credit system devised by that class of people and designed to increase their power of absorption and to put into their control elements of the nation's wealth and independence that they have not heretofore been able to reach—that is what we oppose, and we do it conscientiously and with deep conviction. A system that provides for the issue of bonds on groups of mortgages, the bonds to go upon the market and become commodities for speculation on the boards of trade and exchanges, as other bonds and securities are, would be disastrous to the wealth and independence of the farmers of the country.

It is true other systems of rural credits are suggested. For instance the National Grange at its meeting last September adopted on this subject the following resolutions that have since been indorsed by the National Farmers' Union and American Federation of Labor, and perhaps by other organizations:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the National Grange that any legislation for the purpose of bettering farm credit is a part of the great national policy of conservation of food supply, and as such it can not properly be delegated to private capital for general exploitation and profit.

Resolved, That any farm credit plan which does not include a direct reduction of the prevailing rate of interest, as well as a long term of small annual payments upon farm mortgages, will not meet agricultural credit requirements.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States should borrow money at a rate of interest not to exceed 3½ per cent and lend the money at a rate not to exceed 4½ per cent to the farmers upon long-time farm land mortgages with such restrictions as may be necessary to make the Government perfectly secure, and the profit of the Government to be expended in road improvement or for some other object that will benefit the whole people.

That is very different from the proposed system now before Congress, and Mr. S. H. Hobbs, chairman of the

legislative committee of the Farmers' Union, informs us that these farm organizations are bitterly opposed to any legislation creating a new system of private banks in the name of agriculture. They do not believe that government loans to bankers to lend to farmers will be a proper solution of the question. Neither do we, but in this country the money power controls financial legislation, and for that reason no law of that kind will be enacted by Congress which has not something in it somewhere for the benefit of that power. The scheme now before Congress is a most deceptive one, and it is advocated under cover by the same power that has won so many congressional victories that have been

control of the storage of grain, the warehouse trust, he declared, had built up an organization which controls the wheat prices of the world. The key to the situation, he said, is dealing in futures where no delivery was intended, and in this business the Chicago Board of Trade outstripped the other markets of the world combined. Mr. Greeley affirmed that public warehousing in Chicago is conducted "openly and brazenly in violation of law so as to crush competition, and that it has no organized opposition of the legal authorities of the state." It is recognized, he asserted, that 95 per cent, at least of all cash grain which has entered public storage has for many years been controlled by the illegal operating warehouse proprietors.

These publicly asserted facts, equal almost to sworn testimony, ought to take deep hold upon the minds of the people. Under such circumstances what hope can the farmers have for a fair reward for their labor? And as these institutions control the price outward as well as inward, what hope can consumers have for equitable prices

the American farmers to so change their system of marketing as to supply the interior demands. It is a notorious fact that under the old marketing system goods produced in the interior went to the general markets, largely to the sea coast cities, and from there were sent back to the interior, and but imperfectly supplied the general demand. This, of course, reduced consumption and depressed prices. If the farmers will organize so they can market systematically, and send the stuff directly to the demand, the result will be better and surer prices to the producers and reduced cost to the consumers. Thus all the demands may be supplied and consumption materially increased, and we believe the effect of foreign competition may be largely overcome. At all events the farmers will be making the best of an adverse condition, and will prove themselves capable of overcoming evil with good.

"Increased production, however, should not be penalized. Fruitfulness should not be fined as an offense. Something more than the law of supply and demand is responsible for the fact that a 15,000,000-bale crop of cotton brought \$730,000,000 in 1911 and less than 12,000,000 bales brought \$820,000,000 in 1910. The want of an organized market, the lack of concerted action, is responsible for the fact that more than 3,000,000 bales of cotton were worth \$100,000,000 less than nothing. Increased production must be accompanied with improved marketing facilities."—Senator Gore of Oklahoma. Even a blind man can clearly see the great need for an organized, co-operative marketing system.

Lifting the Embargo



Read "Monopoly Price-Making" on This Page

deleterious to the masses of the people. A campaign to make the scheme popular is now being waged in the ready-print sheets used by many local papers, and the articles appear under the most deceptive headings. The power of evil is always a power of deception. The danger in this is the land-bond scheme—the bonds issued on combined or groups of mortgages. We trust our correspondent and other readers now understand our position. For a fuller discussion we may refer to the article in our issue for February 15, "The Dangers of Debt."

for the breadstuff they are compelled to buy? This is a nation wide issue, but it involves those interests which the governing powers seem loth to antagonize. The remedy after all is with the people.

When Laws Are Enacted

ANY free American citizen has a right to discuss measures or bills that are pending before Congress or the state legislatures, and he or they may oppose those bills if thought to be unwise or evil in their effects. But when those bills become laws the case is different. The dreaded evils may be there, and every reason for opposing them may still exist; but the law-abiding citizen must obey the law. Gen. Grant said the best way to secure the repeal of a bad law is to enforce it. But while it is a law it must be obeyed. The thing is to accept the situation and make the very best of it. That may be said of some laws that have recently been enacted.

For instance, if it is true, and it is, that practically the farm products of the world may come to our markets in competition with what our own farmers produce, it is up to us to meet the evil in the very best way we can. Most of the imports will come to the coast city markets, and must leave the interior markets comparatively free. The plan, therefore, is for

Smile Awhile

Memorable

Wife—I well remember the night you proposed to me and I said yes.
Husband—Yes, we did some very foolish things when we were courting.

Not Outdone

"Mother, they all had speeches at the party last night."
"Poor boy! You had nothing to say."
"Yes I had. I stood up and said my prayers."

Doubt as to the Animal

"I see the papers call Tomkins a lion in public matters."
"Yes, but his wife calls him a bear at home."

Nature Outdone

Teacher—Name three natural causes of death.
Foot of Class—Hanging, sickness and accident.

Just Weight

Farmer—I tell you that pound of sugar you weighed for me seems awful light.
Grocer—Oh, no, it must be just right, for I used as a weight the pound of butter you sold me just now.

The Reality of It

"What have you been doing to the baby?"
"We were playing getting ready to go to church, and he was my husband, and I had to wash his ears and neck."

Reverse Action

She—I believe you married me just because I had money.
He—No, I married you because I didn't have money.

Needed Another

Wife—Willie, dear, be sure to bring a rat trap when you come home tonight.
Husband—Why, I brought one last night.
Wife—Yes, but that one has a rat in it.

Teaching Teacher

It was an arduous task for the teacher to drill into one of her youthful pupils the principles of arithmetic.
"Now listen," she said. "In order to be subtracted things must be of the same denomination. You can't take three apples from four peaches, nor eight marbles from twelve buttons. It must be three apples from four apples, and so on. Do you understand?"
"Please, teacher," he inquired, "couldn't you take three quarts of milk from two cows?"

Monopoly Price Making

WE are glad that price making is attracting public attention. Everything that is made or produced to sell must have a price, and the profit, benefit or reward for the producer is in the price. Therefore, whoever makes the price determines the reward the producer is to get. It is gratifying to note, therefore, that the question of who makes the price and the interests that govern it is at last receiving a degree of public attention. The House Rules committee at Washington has been inquiring into the matter, and important statements have been made before the committee. Benjamin Drake of Minneapolis declared the chamber of commerce of that city "is a private market, a monopoly opposed to the interests of

the producers, owned by banks and elevator and milling companies, who, therefore, had control of the market, wheat mostly, and whose interests were best served by making the price to farmers "as low as possible." Magnus Johnson, of Kimball, warned the committee that the question of the grain monopoly would become a national political issue if relief were not soon granted to farmers.

But Mr. Samuel H. Greeley, who for more than twenty years was himself a member of the board, was even more emphatic in his statements. He urged Federal action against the monopoly, which he said was maintained by the public warehousemen of Chicago and other market centers. Through memberships on the Chicago Board and



How I Handle the Corn Crop

THE SEASON for starting the corn crop is here and, like horse racing, getting a good start is a very important matter. Corn is a plant that revels in warm, moist soil. Whatever merit there may be in the doctrine of tillage being manure there is virtue in tillage to secure warmth and abundance of plant food available for the corn crop. The extra early bird that gets the worm should not serve on the coat of arms as a model for the corn grower. There is no cultivation of corn so effective as the work done before planting to prepare the seed bed. My experience in growing this crop covers a period of more than thirty years, some seasons raising as high as one hundred acres and I will give a few ideas regarding the production of the same.

It pays to build anything on a good foundation, and one that will not endanger the success of the business later on. Ice is solid enough for a foundation when the thermometer is 40 degrees below. But it hasn't the lasting qualities of stone. A lot of poor seed corn will fill the planter boxes just as well as any, but it won't fill the crib. The seed must have the qualities that last right through the season, and the corn husker is, after all, the best seed tester. When you pick your seed ears in the fall, you begin your foundation for the next year's crop. But no matter how much care you exercised then, test your corn in the spring, every ear of it. What you must have is vitality, and that means more than just ability to sprout. It means the sprouts should come right out, strong and vigorous. Know your seed before you plant it. Millions of bushels of corn are lost every year on account of poor seed, and it is all purely needless waste. Testing the corn is not a very difficult task. What is known as the "Rag Doll" method is as good as any, costs practically nothing, and can be made by any one in a few moments.

My idea in producing a good corn crop is to have clover sod ground or land well fertilized with barnyard manure. I have produced six consecutive crops of good corn in one field by giving the same a light coat of manure every spring with a manure spreader. There are some times occasions, however, when the clover sod is lacking and the quantity of stable manure insufficient to go over the field as one would like. What the clover sod and manure calls for in the final analysis is fertility chiefly, nitrogen and warmth. When the corn plant has that dark green color that comes from sufficient nitrogen and heat under normal conditions a good crop is assured. A commercial fertilizer strong in nitrogen and phosphoric acid makes a valuable substitute for the ideal condition of clover sod and stable manure. The way to find out is to try it. If a man has not the clover sod and stable manure he can buy its equivalent in plant food elements before and after planting.

Successful Corn Growing in the Corn Belt--By John Underwood

I used to be an advocate of early planting, but now I believe that this is all wrong. Unless the season is unusually early, which is not often the case, the 20th of May is early enough to commence planting. Then the ground is warm the corn comes up immediately and will grow as much in a day as it will in three days when the ground is cold. In planting I use a two-row planter.

With an edge drop planter the first season a good many years ago I accumulated a large assortment of planter plates, hoping to have the same results in dropping an even number of grains of corn that the machine did at the state fair exhibit. A different set of plates was tried and then another and the planter seemed to be working the shell game of now you see it, now you don't. The number of

grains to the hill was as varied as the reasons for high prices of farm products. The difficulty was not in the planter, but in the sizes of the corn grains. The remedy was grading the seed corn and really no edge drop planter ought to be used on ungraded seed corn. I am strongly of the opinion that more real merit in producing the maximum bushels of corn to the acre lies in grading the seed corn than there is in detasseling or the seed corn plot or in many of the so-called pure-bred pedigreed corn samples. A corn grader is an inexpensive affair and as simple as a meal sieve. My check row planter drops three kernels. When the corn is graded my machine will drop three grains every time. Good seed is one of the most important factors in the production of a good corn crop.

For the past few years I have been making it a practice to order my seed from seedsmen and have so far not been disappointed in the quality of the seed purchased. If one deals with a reliable seed house he can rest reasonably assured of getting just what he pays for. I have had a good deal of experience in dealing with firms advertising in the UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the results in every case have been satisfactory to me. Care should be taken to get seed that is adapted to the climate one lives in. This is a matter that counts for more than some people might suppose. Just before the corn comes up I harrow it so as to loosen up the soil and kill as many of the small weeds as possible. I have found that it will do no harm to harrow after it is up nicely so that the rows can be seen both ways. But should one not wish to harrow the corn after it is up, in every case I believe the harrow should be run over the field just before the plants begin to come through. I use a light spring tooth harrow for this purpose. In working the corn the first and second time with the cultivator I am very careful to see that the work is well done. I like to get very close to the plants and see that the dirt rolls around every hill. After the corn has reached a height of a foot or over the fiber roots start and I get farther away from the hills then so as not to injure them. There is some difference in opinion as to how many times corn should be cultivated. I think this depends on the growth the corn is making and the number of weeds present. As a rule I cultivate four times, but should there be many weeds growing after the fourth cultivation I give the fifth plowing in order to subdue them. However, I never like to cultivate after the corn is three and a half feet high. In giving the corn the two last cultivations I widen out the sections on the cultivator nearly as wide as possible so as to not harm the fiber roots, which reach well toward the center of the ground between the rows. The right kind of cultivation means to make a dust mulch and to maintain it after it has been made. I never ridge my corn in any case, because this would cause the loss of

(Continued on Page 8)



The ear at the left is not good—kernels too large and rows separated; should be discarded. The ear at the right is excellent.—Shelling Seed Corn.

The Passing of the Wash Tub



THE WASH TUB must go! That instrument of torture, which has filled the days of the farmer's wife with despair and her nights with troubled dreams, is doomed. The "back to the land" movement gets much of its impetus from the fact that better things now obtain in the farm home than ever before, but no message more potent for joy and comfort has ever been borne to the rural regions.

Long years ago the scythe, the cradle and the flail were relegated to the junk heap. Today the farmer with gasoline or electric power to drive his machinery and perform the heavier tasks, with patent milkers, riding plows, etc., has eliminated much of the back-breaking work on the farm. For the farmer's wife invention has done but little. Her chief abomination



Relegated to the Junk Heap

is wash day, and the task of keeping the family clothes clean undoubtedly has been the rock upon which more than one household has split. Summer and winter the Monday session at the wash tub and Tuesday at the ironing table have taken their toll of her strength and health. The monotony of farm life, its never-ending round of household duties, and the lack of opportunity for mental or physical relaxation, have all had their effect on the country woman, and through her have reached down to the children.

It is believed that the conservation of the strength and health of the farm woman will do much toward checking the undesirable efflux of population from the country to the city, which is now generally recognized by farm economists as largely due to the conditions which obtain in the farm home.

The co-operative laundry will go a long way toward solving the problem by relieving the farm home of its heaviest burden. The practicability of the idea has been demonstrated beyond a doubt in the little town of Chatfield in Minnesota, where the plan originated. A co-operative creamery on much the same lines as the creameries on a number of the government irrigation projects throughout the west was in successful operation, and the superintendent divined the idea of

utilizing the same power to run a washing machine. An old churn, operated by a belt from the shaft which runs the creamery machinery, did the trick. The more progressive men in the company quickly seized upon the idea of extending the work to include the laundry for the patrons of the plant and up-to-date machinery was installed at a

cost of about \$4,500. The gross receipts for the first ten months were \$4,800. The farmers bring their laundry when they come with the cream and on their next trip to the creamery they carry home, ready for use, the week's wash.

The laundry bill is charged to the cream account and taken out of the cream check at the end of the month. Five cents per pound is charged for washing. All flat work is ironed in the mangle and no extra charge is made. The rough dry is ironed by hand and is charged according to the time it takes a girl to iron it, at 15 cents per hour. The Minnesota plant, at the end of the year, with 160 patrons, was able to pay back to each 10 per cent of their wash bill for the year, and the average cost per family was \$4.61 per month, which included

the laundering and ironing of their shirts and collars.

While this laundry does not add to the farmers' income, as the creamery does, it is indirectly a productive enterprise, lifting the heavy burden from the farmers' wives, saving them strength for their other duties, and increasing the efficiency and comfort of the farm home many times more than enough to recompense for the outlay of \$4.61 for eight days of back-breaking work.

Co-operative creameries have already been established on several of the government irrigation projects and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when laundries will be run in connection with each of these plants. The same power which actuates the machinery for the creamery can be utilized for the laundry work, and there is always an abundance of hot water and steam. In many sections cheap electric power from the government plant is available for such industries.

In view of the success which has crowned co-operative enterprises in other lines of the farming industry in these irrigated districts, there is little doubt but that this latest innovation for better conditions in the farm home will meet with the approval of the farmers.

Wished to Obey Orders

"Sister, you and Perkins stay up rather late, don't you?"
"Maybe we do, but last night I told him he mustn't see me any more."
"I'm glad you did, but what did he do?"
"He turned out the light."

Most of Us Do

Waiter—What kind of a meat cut do you prefer?
Guest—A cut in the price.

Success with Clover

Clover is most valuable as it is a great soil builder, as well as a fine feed. A crop rotation should be practiced which includes clover or other legume once every four years. The successful farmers are waking up and taking to the modern methods.

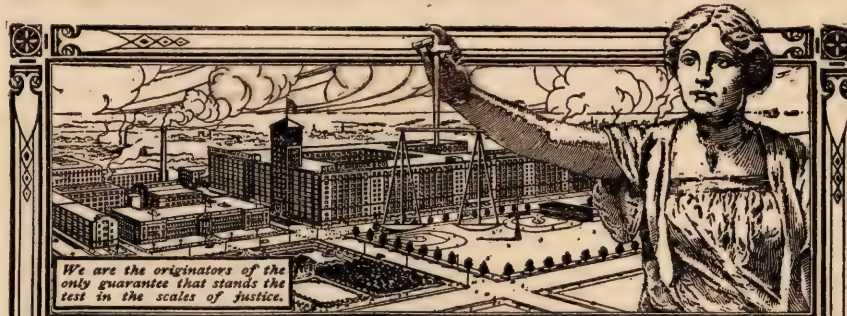
We raise better crops every year, having much better success securing stands of clover than before. It is difficult to grow clover on clay soils which become sour. The application of lime will improve the texture of heavy clays, sweeten and render free and open for the entrance of moisture. My neighbors are liming their land. I use the ground limestone rock. It is fine. I got a fine crop of clover after it.

The method of sowing clover is of considerable importance. Three years ago, I sowed a field to clover. I scattered stable manure over the thin places, then I broke the ground with a two-horse turning plow March 15, rolled and harrowed it. I drilled 200 pounds of phosphate per acre and sowed one bushel of seed to eight acres and rolled and harrowed it again. It came up fine. The first year I mowed three crops of the finest clover I ever saw grown in this country. It yielded me four tons to the acre. I will not keep up cutting three times but will let the last crop lie on the ground and turn it under. It is better for the ground to leave it on. People are sowing more clover in this country than in former years, and you can see the land is improving wonderfully. I believe if every farmer will prepare his seed bed right he can get clover. My land was very thin, and some thought I was foolish. They were surprised when they saw the three fine crops the piece produced that year.—G. D. Richardson, Kentucky.

Profit-Paying Peppermint

The most profitable crop on my farm is a patch of peppermint, which occupies an area of muck land too wet and cold for other profitable crops. This land was plowed, harrowed and marked out about the same as for corn. From a neighbor I obtained three wagon loads of peppermint plants, at a cost of \$8 per load, and I hired a man to help set the plants. This labor cost me \$1.75. I ran a harrow over the ground every week to kill when small the weeds that grow so quickly and profusely on land of this character. I pull all weeds the harrow fails to destroy, for the fewer the weeds the greater the oil-content of the peppermint. I cut the mint in September, let it wilt and dry off a bit, but raked it before the leaves would drop off in handling, as the oil is in the leaves. Then hauled the crop to the distillery. I had three acres of mint, and after paying \$24 for the plants, \$1.75 for hired labor, 15 cents per pound for distilling, I had \$240 and the refuse from the distillery to pay me for my labor and the use of the land. I received \$2.50 per pound for the oil. These returns were so satisfactory I let the crop lay over for another year, when the returns were \$420, owing to the price going up to \$3.35 per pound. We made use of some of the oil at home. It is an excellent remedy for colds. I consider this the best paying crop, for money and labor invested, ever produced on my farm.—J. E. L., St. Joseph County, Indiana.

"Roads are put in repair most effectively by not permitting them to become bad. It is a mistake to put all the road work in at one season of the year. 'A stitch in time saves nine.' The road overseer who works the roads but once a year is too expensive to hire, even if he works for nothing."—Journal of Agriculture. There's more sense and real good roads doctrine in that paragraph than in some big books on the good roads problem. Use the split-log road drag sensibly and systematically.



Williams Quality Harness

The steady growth of our harness store—now the largest in the country—is due only to the exceptionally high quality we offer, at prices asked elsewhere for ordinary grades.

We want you to know all about our harness store—the reasons for its success—and the values we are now enabled to offer. Turn to the harness pages of our big General Catalog—or, if you prefer, write us a postal card and we will mail our new book of harness, saddlery, blankets, fly nets, dusters, robes, trimmings, whips. This book also contains our complete line of buggies, implements, team separators, gasoline engines, farm tools and other farm helps. If you want this new book free, simply write on a postal card "Send me your Harness Book No. 65U68"

IN THE face of an advancing leather market we still use the genuine bark tanned leather which has made Williams Quality mean the best in harness for the least money.

Our fair and square methods of manufacturing and selling create and hold in the minds of our customers the strictest confidence. Hundreds of horse owners who use harness daily will have none other than the celebrated Williams Quality.

Our guarantee proves our confidence in our merchandise, guards our customers against disappointment and protects them against loss.

Turn to the harness pages of our big General Catalog, or write for the special book mentioned at the left.

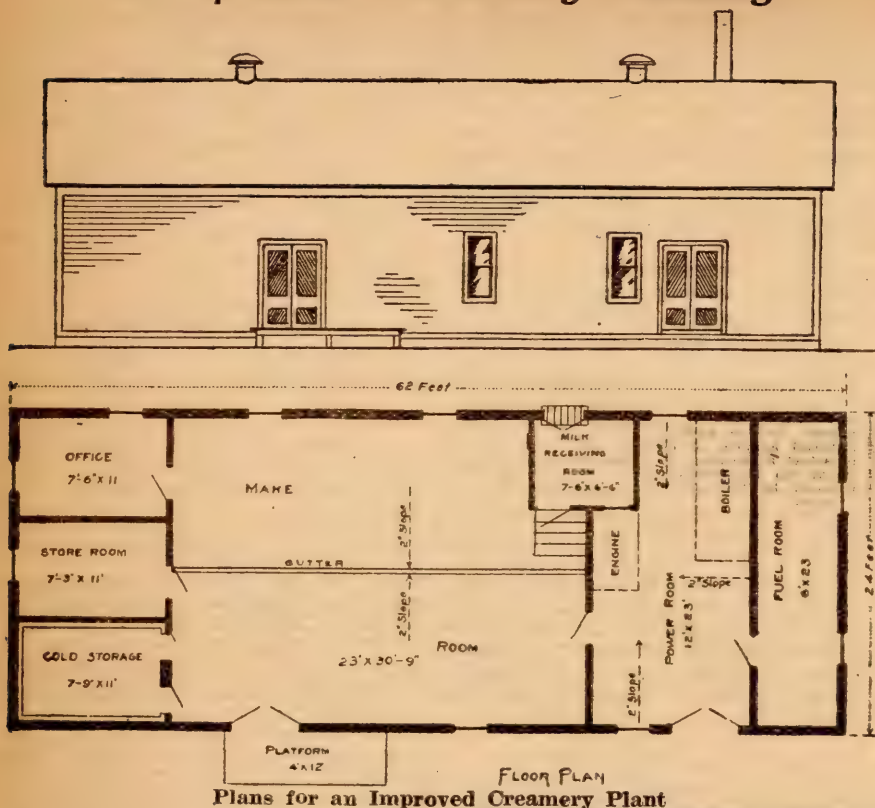
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Team Harness
\$37.95



Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago

Co-operative Creamery Building



DURING recent years there have been many failures in the creamery business due to various reasons. In many instances promoters have started farmers' co-operative associations and caused them to erect creameries when there were not sufficient cows in the community to warrant the erection of a plant. These promoters have also been charging the farmers enormous prices for machinery and buildings. In most instances the choice of machinery has shown a decided lack of knowledge concerning modern creamery practice, the main object of the promoter being to sell the machinery whether it were needed in the creamery or not. In several of the propositions which have been brought to the writer's attention the promoter was asking from two to three or more times the price for a plant that it should cost ordinarily.

A community should have at least 400 cows actually producing milk tributary to the creamery in order to make a creamery pay running expenses. A creamery to handle the output from that number of cows should not cost over \$2,500 complete and in many instances could be erected for much less. The cows which people say they are going to buy or bring into the community should not be depended upon because 400 cows are needed from the start.

Before completing the creamery the community or individual should also consider as to whether there would be a satisfactory and convenient market for the output. The ability to secure and hold a market depends to a great extent upon the ability of the manager and butter maker. Too often men are employed who have not had sufficient dairy experience and who lack business ability. The State Department of Dairying would gladly give assistance to those who wish to start a creamery and need help in selecting size and kind of machinery as well as to plan the building. The promoter in no instance should be allowed to build the creamery for a co-operative association without a thorough investigation of his proposition as to prices, kind of machinery and general creamery plan.—G. E. Frevert, Dairyman, University of Idaho.

HEAVY LOADS CAUSE BAD ROADS

The Massachusetts Highway Commission, after a full investigation, officially states that the greatest cause of the destruction of modern roads is not

the automobile, but the heavily loaded vehicle drawn by horses. In two instances, fifty to seventy-five ice teams a day, carrying three tons or more each on 2½-inch to 3-inch tires, broke up within a month the side of the road on which the loaded teams traveled, while the surface lasted three months on the other side where the teams came back empty. For miles beyond the ice houses the roads are still in good condition. These roads are of macadam treated with heavy asphaltic oil.

The traffic study shows that it is not the number of teams, but heavy loads on narrow tires—that cause the failure.

A good gravel road will wear reasonably well under a daily traffic composed of 50 to 75 light teams, 25 to 30 loaded one-horse vehicles, 10 to 12 loaded two or more horse-drawn wagons and 100 to 150 automobiles. With a larger number of automobiles the gravel should be oiled.

Oiled gravel will stand fairly well under 75 to 100 light teams, 30 to 50 heavy one-horse vehicles, 20 heavy wagons with two or more horses, and 500 to 700 automobiles daily.

Waterbound macadam will stand under a daily traffic of 175 to 200 light teams, 175 to 200 heavy one-horse vehicles, and 60 to 80, perhaps more, heavy wagons with two or more horses.

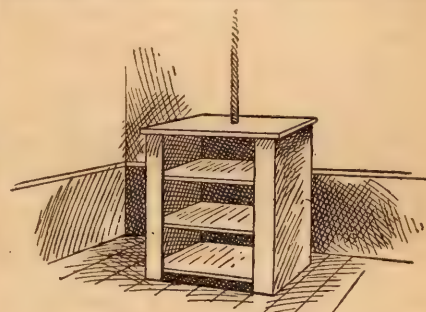
Waterbound macadam with an oil and sand blanket will be economical with 150 to 200 light teams, 75 to 100 heavy one-horse vehicles, 25 to 30 heavy wagons with two or more horses, and automobiles up to 1,400. The large number of automobiles seems to keep the oil rolled down when it would cut up and crumble without this traffic.

Many million dollars a year are being spent to secure improved roads, and provision should be made by law to prevent them from destruction. The law should fix some maximum weight per inch width of tire in contact with the ground.

A PORTABLE HANGING SHELF

A step-saver that is appreciated in the summer time when many of the eatables must be kept in the cellar, and especially so on wet, rainy days if there be no inside entrance, is a box arranged as shown in the sketch.

The box may be of any size desired, but one about 18 inches square and 10 or 12 inches deep is about right, since it is only intended to hold such eatables that are most frequently wanted at meal time. By fitting it with two shelves, which with the bottom of the



Handy for the Housewife

box provides three, for the placing of butter, pies, cakes, etc. Have a hole sawed in the floor quite near one corner of the kitchen just large enough to allow the box to pass through. The top of the box is made to extend about an inch from the sides all around, so that when lowered to the cellar it serves as a trap-door or lid. This is done by nailing inch boards to the top of the box. By means of a rope and weight the box-shelf is raised or lowered with little effort. Arrange this by fastening two small pulleys in the ceiling, one directly over the top of the box and the other near the corner, so that the weight will not be in the way. Pass the rope through both pulleys, fastening one end to the top of the box and the other to the weight, for which one or two old window weights are excellent. When lowered the box serves as a first class hanging shelf in the cellar, so that its contents are safe from the reach of rats, mice, or cats.

How I Handle the Corn Crop

(Continued From Page 6)

Much moisture that is needed in the soil. Much moisture is taken up by weeds and when there is a good crop of these it is a sure sign that the corn should be cultivated. While this is a good sign I do not wish to be understood as saying that it is the only one. A field may have but few if any weeds in it and yet be badly in need of cultivation. It is well known by every one that a crust forms after a rain, and it is very essential that this be broken up as soon as possible after it appears. Care must be taken, however, never to stir the soil when it is too wet, as the fine particles of soil will mat together and the value of the dust mulch, which is so essential, will be lost. I never cultivate my corn more than four inches deep at any time from first to last.—John Underwood, R. R. 2, Tunnell Hill, Ill.

Different Ways

"Everybody thinks Catherine has such a taking way."
"Yes, but she has no way of bringing back."

Getting High

"Pa, what is head over heels in debt?"
"It is buying women's hats on credit."

Sealed!

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

is now electrically sealed with a "Seal of Purity" so absolute that it is water-proof, damp-proof, dust-proof—even air-proof.

It's clean, pure, healthful if it's WRIGLEY'S.

Give regular aid to teeth, breath, appetite and digestion. It's the safe besides delicious and beneficial confection!

BUY IT BY THE BOX
for 85 cents—at most dealers

Each box contains twenty 5 cent packages. They stay fresh until used.

Chew it after every meal

Look for the spear

Marketing Lambs Co-operatively



WHEN EVENING SHADOWS FALL, THE FLOCK HOMEWARD TURNS

IN VIEW of the wide discussion of the effects of co-operation among farmers in marketing their products, the work of the Goodlettsville (Tenn.) Lamb Club, organized in 1882-83, and now in existence for thirty years, is of timely interest. The club was organized because the sheep raisers in the vicinity of Goodlettsville found that by banding together they could make larger offerings of more uniform lambs, utilize car space to better advantage, and by making available a larger number of good lambs ready for shipment on a single day secure greater competition among the buyers.

The Goodlettsville Lamb Club originally consisted of about one dozen farmers, and its membership has increased until it numbers eighty-five members. It has as officers a president and a secretary and an executive committee of three members, of which the secretary is a member ex officio. The club is not chartered and is in the nature of a partnership. Its members agree to abide by its rules and constitution. The president calls a meeting about April 1. Prior to this meeting its members have the privilege of selling lambs and wool at private sale. At the meeting, however, each member reports the number of lambs and the amount of wool he will have to sell through the club, and thereafter can no longer sell individually. After the report the executive committee has unlimited power.

This committee then determines the total number of lambs and date or dates for shipment. Ordinarily one shipment is made in the early part of June and another is scheduled for the early part of July. Last year's sales were dated June 10 and July 15. The first delivery is made up almost entirely of "firsts." The second delivery, which contains those that are too small for the first sale, is, as a rule, a poorer quality, as the old lambs do not make as great or satisfactory gains as the early ones.

There is little uniformity as to methods of sale. This year, as is often the rule, the wool was sold to a local woolen mill. It was graded in three grades—clean, slightly burred and burred—and sold for 23 1/4 cents, 20 1/2 cents and 17 cents per pound respectively. These prices average better than those paid by local buyers, but because the other wool sold to these buyers is ungraded it is difficult to compute the exact monetary advantage to the club members.

The sale of lambs through the club may be announced through the local papers, by means of posters or post cards, or by word of mouth. Following is a typical advertisement of such a sale by the Tennessee club:

LAMBS FOR SALE

The Goodlettsville Lamb Club will sell by sealed bids about 800 lambs. Bids close May 20. Lambs are to be

fat, merchantable lambs, weighing from fifty-five pounds up, and will be delivered from the 9th to the 12th of June. Club reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The time between closing bids and the actual sale of lambs varies. Where bids closing on the day of sale are not satisfactory the club then ships its own lambs in cars previously ordered, and which the buyers have agreed to use if their bids are accepted. In some cases bids are accepted several weeks before delivery date, and the Goodlettsville club sold on futures this last season. Selling at or near the day of delivery is generally more popular with buyers.

On the day of delivery at Goodlettsville the lambs begin to come in early in the morning in wagons or in flocks. The driven lambs are marked with bright-colored paint, which avoids confusion where flocks become mixed. Lambs are put upon the scales, which are handled by the executive committee. Lambs lacking in condition or weighing less than sixty pounds are discarded as culls. Comparatively few are thrown out, however, as the growers cull their lambs at the farm. Of the culls, the greater part are those lacking in age and of small size, but there are also some large ram lambs that have become what is locally known as "staggy."

The president and one or two assistants weigh the lambs and credit each grower with his total weight. Delivery is commonly made before noon in time for loading. Payment is made on the day of delivery. The president or the executive committee pays the expenses, which are small, and apportions the balance among the members according to the number and weight actually delivered. The business of the day is followed by a dinner of the club, which adds a social feature.

In addition to the Goodlettsville club there are lamb and wool clubs at Mt. Juliet, Baird's Mill, Allisona, Martha and Flat Rock, in flourishing condition. These clubs each handle from 600 to 2,500 lambs per year. New clubs are occasionally formed, and these are generally successful.

"One dairyman who organized his herd according to instructions made \$94 more from ten cows this year than he made from fifteen cows last year. The average return per cow last year was \$32.50, and the cost per cow of all feed \$29, leaving a net profit of \$3.50 per cow, or \$52.50 for the fifteen cows. This year the average return per cow was \$58, the cost per cow of all feed was \$42, leaving a net profit of \$16 per cow, or \$160 for the ten cows."—G. A. Nelson, County Agent, Wahkiakum County, Washington. It would be interesting to know how prices of feed compared for the two years, also prices received for the products. Just where was the extra profit made?

A Guaranteed Introduction

Did a friend of yours ever introduce you to a friend of his and guarantee you would like him (or her)? Probably not. An introduction by a friend is enough.

But UP-TO-DATE FARMING, a friend of yours, introduces you to its advertisers and not only says they are good people to know, but guarantees they are good to deal with.

If it's advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING it's O. K. Read our guarantee below.

A. H. Ludwig

Advertising Department

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

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EITHER ENDLESS OR RETURN APRON STYLE

Live up in every detail to the

APPLETON STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Low enough for every convenience—Lightest Draft—Easiest Running.

Write Today for Free Booklet Showing these Machines or General Catalog showing complete line of

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SAVES \$25 TO \$50



This is not a saving on paper only, but a saving in real money. I actually sell you from my factory any of my Buggies for the same money or even less than the dealer pays for a similar vehicle when he buys to re-sell to you. I could sell to the dealers and make just as much profit as I make when I sell to you. But you would have to pay the commissions, profits, the wages and expenses of the jobber, the dealer, their salesmen and clerks, etc. You would pay \$25 to \$50 more for the same Buggy, yet I would not make a cent more than I do this way. It therefore pays you to buy from me.

You take no risk when you deal with me direct. If anything is not right with your Buggy, you do not have to go back through three or four different hands to reach the manufacturer. You come right straight to me with your troubles and I will make them right. When you buy a Bohon "Blue Grass" Buggy you buy it on

30 Days' Free Road Trial With An Unlimited Guarantee

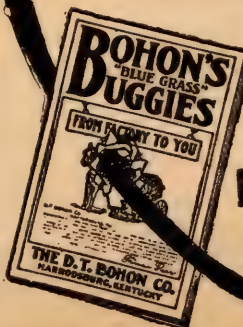
Try it on your own roads—no matter how rough—and if it is not satisfactory, if it is not all I claim for it, you ship it back and keep your money. I will pay the freight both ways besides and you don't lose a single cent. To make you feel doubly sure about this I have deposited in the Mercer National Bank of this city a legally executed Bond for \$30,000 to back up my guarantee. And that guarantee is as broad as I can make it. If AT ANY TIME my Buggy shows any defect of material or of workmanship I will make it right without a cent of expense to you.

All this and a lot more is explained in my

Big Free Book

which I want to send you whether you are thinking of buying a Buggy this year or not. I think it's the finest Buggy book ever issued and I have spared no expense to make it valuable for you. All I need is your address and I will send the book in the first mail postage prepaid. It will just cost you 1c. for a postal card to give me your name and address. Don't put it off—you might forget—but send that postal NOW.

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1414 Main St.
Harrodsburg, Ky.



What a DE LAVAL Cream Separator SAVES over any other separator or creaming system

Quantity of cream that no other separator will recover completely, particularly under the harder conditions of everyday use.

Quality of cream as evidenced by De Laval butter always scoring highest in every important contest.

Labor in every way over any gravity system, and also over any other separator, by turning easier, being simpler, easier to clean and requiring no adjustment.



Time by hours over any gravity system, and as well over any other separator by reason of greater capacity and the same reasons that save labor.

Cost, since while a De Laval cream separator may cost a little more than a poor one to begin with, it will last from ten to twenty years, while other separators wear out and require to be replaced in from one to five years.

Profit in more and better cream, with less labor and effort, every time milk is put through the machine, twice a day, or 730 times a year for every year the separator lasts.

Satisfaction, which is no small consideration, and can only come from knowing you have the best separator, with which you are sure you are at all times accomplishing the best possible results.

Easily proven. These are all facts capable of easy demonstration and proof to any user or intending buyer of a cream separator. Every De Laval agent is glad of a chance to prove them by a De Laval machine itself—without the slightest obligation on your part unless entirely satisfied.

If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent, simply address the nearest main office as below.

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SEPARATOR COMPANY**
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St.
NEW YORK CHICAGO
50,000 Branches and Local
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Subscription Representatives Wanted

to devote all or part of time to soliciting new and renewal subscriptions for UP-TO-DATE. Liberal proposition to man or lady to secure subscriptions. Write us.

Circulation Department
Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind.

Live Stock Notes

Now is the time to keep a careful watch on the brood sows. Feed corn sparingly.

Nine out of ten sick hogs have the cholera, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Constitution is the great thing desired in your breeding animals. See that you get it.

Plan ahead for forage crops. An abundance of feed makes profitable stock of all kinds.

Feeding right is of no less importance than breeding right. Two rights never make a wrong.

You feed your cows for milk. Do you feed your sows for the same? You should. Pigs thrive on milk.

Cows heavy in calf should be kept in big roomy stalls, all by themselves, for several days before calving.

The chief function of corn is to put fat on animals. Feed it chiefly for that purpose. Every plant to its place.

Pure water is what the prospective mothers of your pigs need, not greasy slops. Feed the slops to the other hogs.

Learn the pigs to follow a bucket of slop or milk. Then you need never lose your temper trying to drive a hog where it don't want to go.

Don't put an undue strain on that colt you are "breaking." And break in the old horses rather gently. It pays to take care of the Dobbins.

A work horse will do better work if fed only a very light feed of hay at the noon meal. Two parts oats to one of corn, with a little timothy or prairie hay, is good for the noon meal.

Those selling butter, cream or milk should always brush the cow's abdomen and moisten the surface of the udder of the cow before milking. To keep milk pure it must be kept clean.

Have a pen for the little lambs where the old sheep cannot go, but the lambs may enter at will. Put a little hay rack in it, and a trough for cracked corn, crushed oats and oil meal.

Don't feed young brood sows with the fattening hogs. It's a mistake. But feed liberally of the right material. Nine parts shorts, nine parts corn and one part tankage, by weight, is a good ration.

Cholera is not the only disease which carries off hogs. Worms are the cause of many a pig's untimely death, and not infrequently the trouble was believed by the owner to be cholera. Following is a most effective remedy for worms in hogs:

Santonin, 5 grains.
Aveo nut, 3 grains.
Calomel, 3 grains.
Sodium bicarbonate, 1 dram.
This makes a dose for a 100-pound hog. Use twice as much for a 200-pound hog and two and one-half times the amount for a 300-pound hog. Withhold all feed for eighteen hours before giving the dose.

The ounce of prevention is always worth the pound of cure. Not to take a chance is always the best. The following formula is an excellent worm preventative and general conditioner which should be kept in a covered place, dry, and accessible to the hogs at all times:

Glauber salts, 3 parts.
Sal soda, 3 parts.
Copperas, 3 parts.
Common salt, 3 parts.
Sulphur, 1 part.

These recipes are valuable to every hog owner. Put them where you can find them readily. Better still, have your druggist put up a supply of the preventative the next time you are in town.

The Servant Problem

"I know a man who has a woman to do his cooking, washing, ironing, housework, mending and cleaning, all for her board."

"I'd like to know how he got a servant on those terms."

"He married her."

FORMULA FOR BRILLIANT WHITEWASH

Half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake with warm water, cover it during the process to keep the steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve strainer; add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, and stir in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire. Add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand for a few days; cover up to protect from dirt. It should be put on hot. Coloring matter may be put into make it of any shade, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, or common clay, etc.

It is well to always strain before using in order to prevent any gritty substance from getting into the valves of the sprayer and interfering with its proper operation. With whitewash thin and smooth no difficulty will be experienced.

90 Days FREE Trial The New Universal Cream Separator

The Greatest and Cheapest on the market. Sold under a positive guarantee direct to the consumer.

Latest improved, gets all the cream, runs light, easily cleaned. Durable, low down tank, so simple in construction that even a child can set it up and operate it. Nothing to get out of order. Phosphor Bronze, Worm Wheels, Ball Bearings, special chain drive. Made for either large or small dairies. Saves its price twice over in a year. The greatest Separator for the price ever offered.

Write for
Our Trial
Offer

Test the New Universal at our expense for 90 Days. Try it out, work it to the limit. You are to be the judge. If not satisfied, send it back, the trial will cost you nothing, not even the freight charges. Simply say on a post card—send me your Trial Offer and descriptive literature." Do it now.

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& SUPPLY CO.
Dept. C.S. 10-35th & Morgan Sts.
CHICAGO, ILL.
The Great Farmers Company



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Buy the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 512 shown here. It saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer, save 10% off. ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2168 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO No. 675

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SEAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN,

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ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts. Always pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

AVERAGE 17c A POUND FOR YOUR HOGS

Brighten your hogs, cure your meat with WRIGHT'S HAM PICKLE and smoke it with Wright's Hogs' Condensed Smoke. Sell meat by parcel post to city people—

Let Uncle Sam Be Your Errand Boy

WRIGHT'S HAM PICKLE, a scientific combination of meat-curing materials, all recommended by Department of Agriculture. A \$1.00 box cures a barrel of meat. WRIGHT'S CONDENSED SMOKE, a liquid made from hickory wood, for smoking all meats. A 75c bottle smokes a barrel of meat. \$1.00 in Canada and west of east line of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. Send names of five neighbors who cure meat for FREE SAMPLE AND BOOK.

The E. H. Wright Co., Ltd. 852 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

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Save 1-2 Your Feed

by keeping your poultry and stock free from lice, gnats, mange, scurf and all parasite diseases for less than one cent per day. "NOVOCLEUM" is guaranteed to rid hogs, cattle and horses of scurf and mange, your poultry of lice and scaly legs, to drive away all vermin, rats, mice, etc. Your money back if it doesn't. Clean stock makes clean profit. Let us demonstrate at our own risk. A postal card will bring you information that will mean money in your pocket. Write today to MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CO., 26 Water Street, Portland, Mich.

STAR HOG OILER

Uses oil with no waste. The only machine that measures out oil to the hog. Best made GUARANTEED Hog oiler. Can't clog. Kills lice. Cures mange and scurf. Works in any climate. PRICE COMPLETE \$10.00 Starbuck Mfg. Co. PEORIA, DEPT T. ILLINOIS

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Booklet free \$3 Package CURES any case or money refunded. \$1 Package CURES ordinary cases. Mineral Heave Remedy Co., 444 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THIS O.I.C. SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD IONIA GIRL

I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U.S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan, "How to Make Money from Hogs." G. S. BENJAMIN, 26 St. Bl. Portland, Mich.

15⁹⁵ AND UPWARD ON TRIAL. AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

Absolutely on Approval. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address: Box 1149 AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

"Licks the Bucket Clean" Blatchford's Calf Meal

As good as New Milk at half the Cost.



100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

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**SAVE ON YOUR
\$10**
Be an early buyer and save money on a Kalamazoo Wood or Tile Silo. Galvanized All-Steel Door-Frame provides continuous opening and safe, convenient ladder. Your choice of Tile Block Silo or seven kinds of wood—all Kalamazoo Quality. Catalog and special offer, free on request. Write today. KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO., Kalamazoo, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., No. Ft. Worth, Tex.

BEES It pays to keep bees right and raise your own honey. Send today for free catalog of BEE SUPPLIES and sample copy of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, oldest bee paper in America and indispensable to the bee keeper. DADANT & SONS, BOX 9, HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

Poultry Paper 44-124 page periodical, up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents. Poultry Advocate, Dept. 97, Syracuse, N. Y.

PFIL'S 65 Varieties LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1914. Write HENRY PFIL, Box 615, Fresno, Cal.

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Tells Why Chicks Die J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1609 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 99 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

ONE DROP OF BOURBON POULTRY CURE down a chick's throat cures croup. A few drops in the drinking-water cures and prevents croup, cholera, diarrhoea and other infectious diseases. One 50c bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. At all drug stores. Sample and booklet on "Diseases of Poultry" sent FREE. Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.

ORNAMENTAL FENCE 40 designs—all steel, handsome, costs less than wood, more durable. We can save you money. Write for free catalog and special prices. KOKOMO FENCE MACH. CO. 440 North Street, Kokomo, Ind.

BROWN FENCE 13 Cents Per Rod Up Strongest, heaviest wire, Double galvanized. Outlasts others nearly 2 to 1. Low prices direct from factory. Over 150 styles for every purpose—box, sheep, poultry, rabbit, horse, cattle. Also lawn fences and gates of all styles. Mail postal for catalog and sample to test and compare with others. Address THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Cleveland, Ohio

MASON FENCE A Money-Back Guarantee in Every Rod Why take chances with inferior fences and gates when less money buys the world's best? We can supply your every fence requirement direct from our factory at a big saving to you. Make us prove it. Write today for our Great Bargain Book. Get our prices. Select what you want and let us ship it for 60 days' trial Money-back guarantee. We trust you for the verdict. Write NOW. MASON FENCE CO. Box 11 Leesburg, O.

4 BUGGY WHEELS With Rubber Tires, \$18.45. Your Wheels Rebuilt, \$10.50. 1 make wheels 3/4 to 4 in. tread. Tops, \$6.50. Shafts, \$2.10; Repair Wheels, \$3.95; Axles \$2.25; Wag-on Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U. SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ky. Blue GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about \$3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at \$2.25 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE CLIPPER There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out. Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices. Clipper Lawn Mower Co. Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

HUMANATONE New patented musical instrument. Wonderful invention; nothing like it; astonishingly marvelous. You can be a real musician and play all the latest popular songs, ragtime, old-time ballads, sacred hymns, dance music, etc. Also fine for piano accompaniment; sure to please. Made entirely of strong metal; will last a lifetime. Thousands sold. Sample by mail 25 CENTS (indiv) or 3 for 60 cents. Address S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

Steel Shoe Book Saves You \$20! 1 Pair Outlasts 3 to 6 Pairs All-Leathers FREE The comfort, economy and durability of Steel Shoes is amazing. Thousands throwing away leather-soled shoes, boots, rubbers, etc. Steel Shoes keep feet dry. No colds, sore throat, rheumatism. Saving in doctors' bills more than pays for them. They fit fine and feel easy—no corns, bunions or aches. Write postal for book. The Sole of Steel, learn how to save \$20 shoe money. N. M. RUTHSTEIN, The Steel Shoe Man. Dept. 214 Racine, Wis.

POULTRY HINTS

(By Roy Swartz)

Get ready for the year's hatching. Make this year the best ever.

Get the nests ready; make them clean and comfortable.

Lay in a good supply of louse killer. Begin to select your eggs now.

Mark your best hens that are now laying and keep the eggs from these hens for hatching.

Eggs laid by hens of a marked degree of health and vitality will hatch out chicks that will mature and have both health and vitality and be prolific producers.

Select eggs of the same size, shape and color.

A uniform temperature of about 55 degrees F. is best in which to keep eggs for hatching. Turn or move the eggs about each day. Keep the small end of the egg pointing downward.

Don't forget to feed and water the sitting hen each day. This is a point that is very often neglected, but it is important because if the hen is not fed she will become poor and the result is she cannot warm her eggs properly, and there will then be a deficiency in the number of chicks hatched.

Be sure and dust her with a good louse killer every few days; also the nest. Don't remove the hen and chicks until the second day after hatching begins.

Keep an extra watch out for lice and mites as nothing is so detrimental to the health of chicks. Once they get a start it is hard to exterminate them. An ounce of preventative is worth a ton of cure in the poultry business.

EGG MACHINES

Single comb Ancona chickens are the most profitable crop I can raise, for the amount of money invested. I commenced keeping account of our poultry the 1st day of last February and continued until the 31st of July. The 1st of February we had fifty-two hens. We sold \$55.40 worth of eggs. Besides, we had all we wanted to use, and we were not stingy with them, either. We sold \$25 worth of chickens and killed all we wanted to eat, which was several, for we surely like young fried chicken. I have now 180 pullets, which, if sold at market price, would bring at least 60 cents apiece, or \$108. Besides, I have about fifty of the old hens left. My expense for feed was \$21.03 for the six months, so you see I have a nice balance.

Eggs \$ 55.45
Chickens 25.00
180 pullets (market price 60 cents apiece) 108.00

Total \$188.45
Feed 21.03

Profit \$167.42

I think the poultry business is the best proposition on the farm for the farm is the natural home for them, and I am sure if farmers would take an interest, get a start of pure-bred stock (I prefer Anconas or some other laying strain, for the most money, I think, is in the eggs) and treat the chickens as they should be treated, shelter and feed them right, care for them the same as other stock, they will pay a larger per cent than anything on the farm. They have so paid me.—Norma Bartlett, Indiana.

Are your early-hatched pullets laying? No? There's something wrong, then, either with your care or with the pullets.

There are no reasons why the poultry house and yards should not be clean and sanitary. There are many reasons why they should.

Now is the time to cut up that clover hay we kept telling you to save last summer for the purpose, and feed it to your chickens.

March-hatched pullets will make



5,918,098 gallons sold in 1913
1,536,232 gallons more than 1912

Polarine
FRICTION-REDUCING MOTOR OIL

Maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature. Lubricates all makes of gasoline motors.

The constantly increasing use of Polarine by thousands of motorists is indisputable proof of its being the correct oil for all makes and types of motor cars, motor trucks and motor boats.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
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Makers of Lubricating Oils for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World.

players next November, and all through the winter, provided they are kept growing from the start.

A little neighborhood club in the country can supply a little neighborhood club in the city with fresh eggs via parcel post. Get together.

How many of you kept a record of your farm flocks the past year? How much profit did your hens make you? Count it up and send in the report.

Poor hatches, chicks dead in the shell and high mortality amongst those hatched is sure to be the portion of those whose flocks have not had sufficient animal food.

Physical culture for the fowls is easy. Hang a cabbage so they must jump to get a bite. Feed corn on the cob. Break an ear in three pieces and let biddy do the shelling.

Happy hens are the secret of success in the poultry business. What makes a happy hen? Getting what she needs when she needs it, by working for it, and people are built on the same general plan.

Lawyers and Doctors

Doctor—I never did admire the legal profession. You don't make angels of people, do you?

Lawyer—No, doctor; I must acknowledge the medical profession beats us in that respect.

A Wanderer

He was clearly a homegrown specimen, and I concluded he had never seen much of the country, so I said: "I suppose you have always lived right around here?" Gosh, no!" was the reply. "I was raised nearly two miles from here. You never can tell how far a man has wandered from his old home."

OWN A BUSINESS
WE WILL HELP YOU

"I made \$88.16 first three days," writes Mr. Reed, of Ohio. Mr. Woodward earns \$170 a month. Mr. M. L. Smith turned out \$301 in two weeks. Rev. Crawford made \$7.00 first day. See what others have done.

LET US START YOU

In Gold, Silver, Nickel and metal plating. Professor Gray's new electro machine plates on watches, jewelry, tableware and metal goods. Prof. Gray's New Royal Immersion Process latest method. Goods come out instantly with fine, brilliant, beautiful thick plate, guaranteed 9 to 10 years. No polishing or grinding. Every family, hotel and restaurant wants goods plated.

PLATERS HAVE ALL THEY CAN DO

People bring it. You can hire boys to do the plating as we do. Men and women gather work for small per cent. Work is fine—no way to do it better. No experience required, we teach you. Receipts, Formulas, Trade Secrets Free. Outfits ready for work when received. Materials cost about 10 cents to do \$1.00 worth of plating.

Our new plan, testimonials, circulars and SAMPLE FREE. Don't wait. Send us your address anyway. GRAY & CO., PLATING WORKS, Cincinnati, Ohio



Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

For Horses, Mules and Cows
It pays to clip horses and mules in the spring—they look and feel better, do more work, rest better and get more food from their feed. Clipping the flanks and udders of cows prevents the dropping of filth into milk. The Stewart can be used for clipping horses, mules and cows without change. It's the easiest to turn, does the fastest work, stays sharp longer and is the most durable. Get one from your dealer, or send \$2.00 and we will ship C.O.D.

PRICE for the balance, Money back if not well pleased.

STEWART'S No. 9 BALL BEARING SHEARING MACHINE \$11.50

gets all the wool and takes it off quickly and smoothly in one unbroken blanket. To shear with the Stewart Machine seems like play to those who have labored with hand shears in the old, hard, sweaty way. You don't have the same swollen aching wrists. You don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts like you used to do. Get one from your dealer, or send us \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money back if you are not well pleased.

Write for FREE catalogue showing most complete line of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines in the world.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
224 Ontario Street CHICAGO, ILL.

OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

A GIRL WHO MAKES HIGH-PRICED EGGS PAY

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

I used to raise Indian Runner ducks and did very nicely with them, but after the boom in them wore thin, I thought I would invest in something of permanent popularity, and real value and utility with everybody. To keep ducks profitably one requires plenty of running water, but anybody, anywhere can raise a few chickens.

I am a young lady, and live at home

with my parents, but have the true American girl's desire for independence, so though my parents are chicken fanciers, I determined to have a breed entirely different and distinct from them. So I sold my ducks and invested my money in six Buff Orpington pullets and one male. Of the young I raised all that did not come strictly up to the mark, I sold to the huckster, and this money, together with the proceeds from eggs sold, bought my hats, shoes, dresses and the

other nick-nacks so dear to young girls, including money to buy Christmas gifts, etc.

I bought the pullets in 1912. In the spring of 1913 I sold one cockerel and ten pullets to a man in Indianapolis, for \$25.00. Wishing to improve the quality of my stock, I invested all this money except \$5.00 in eggs from one of the best Buff Orpington breeders in Indiana.

I paid \$10.00 for one setting and selected two other settings for \$5.00 each.

From the \$10 setting I hatched eight nice chicks, and raised them all. From the two \$5 settings I hatched from one, seven, from the other eight chicks and raised all of them.

Later in the season, May 8th, this generous breeder sent me another setting gratis, to make up for the infertile eggs in the other settings. May 30th, I hatched (or my trusty old Orpington hen did) ten lively chicks.

That makes me 23 early March and April chicks, and ten May chicks, which I have on hand, beside eight

hens from the previous year, which I am keeping for sitters and mothers. There are ten cockerels worth from \$1.50 to \$5.00 a piece and 23 pullets at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a piece.

My prices are very conservative, compared with the breeders' prices from whom I bought, but one must creep before one can walk, and after I have made a show record my prices may rise, but you can see that I have a very nice beginning and have made a good investment. My pullets are averaging a dozen eggs a day, though I am not pushing them, preferring that they conserve their strength and vigor until the breeding season commences, when I shall sell eggs at \$3.00 per setting, while they are but 30 cents in the market now.

If I dispose of my surplus cockerels at a fair price and have a good egg trade, I shall have as good a business as a clerk or stenographer, and far more freedom and independence.

I am keeping a record and you may hear from me later. Yours for good poultry.—Mabel G. Howe, Fortville, Ind.

Complete 5-Room ALA

Have YOU learned the facts about the great ALA

How the "Cut-to-Fit" ALADDIN Houses are Stronger, Warmer and Better Built

The Aladdin Read-Cut System of House Building is better than the old saw-measure-fit-on-the-ground system for the same reason that your modern binder is better than the old scythe. It does the work better, quicker and cheaper. Every piece of material in the house—siding, flooring, studding, joists, rafters, stairways, etc., is cut to fit in our mill by the finest machines. Accuracy of joints results and your house is stronger, warmer and tighter than if built by usual methods. Waste in material can not occur. Every inch of lumber you pay for is actually in and a part of your house. You know the lumber that's wasted costs just as much as the lumber that's used. The average house built the old way wastes 18 per cent of the lumber—\$18 out of every \$100 of your money is wasted—burned up for kindling wood.

ALADDIN Prices Undersell--ALADDIN Quality Excels--Go Where You Will

Why do Aladdin prices undersell and Aladdin Quality excel? Here's the straight from the shoulder reason—Because a train load from the Michigan forests enters the Aladdin Mills every day and from the bark to the heart every inch is worked on our own saws. Our one arm reaches into the forest and the other brings you the completed house. Your dollar carries no excess profit on its back and pulls a full load. You get every last ounce of value out of it. Five-acre of ground are covered with buildings and lumber at our great Bay City Mills.



ALADDIN Houses Are Not Portable--Not Sectional

Do not confuse Aladdin houses with the portable kind. They are not portable or sectional in any way. Every Aladdin house is ERECTED exactly like any well-built house—except the sawing and wasting of material, which occurs on the ground the old way. The completed house is built just like, looks like and is just like the finest frame dwelling designed by expensive architects, built by high-priced contractors and cut-to-fit on the ground by carpenters. The Aladdin system of construction is just the same as the great steel skyscraper system—where the big beams for a 20-story building are planned, sawed, cut to fit and marked in the steel mills and shipped to the city to be erected and completed without cutting on the ground. "There's no use arguing against success." Your neighbor's home proved the success of Aladdin houses. We will give you names of customers to go and talk with.

Are You a Buyer or Just a Spender

The shrewd buyer compares prices, measures values—insists on at least 100 cents' worth in every purchase—gets his money's worth every time. The shrewd buyer gets the highest quality goods for less money than the spender can secure cheap stuff. For instance, why should you be satisfied with any building material that does not measure up to ALADDIN Dollar-a-Knot Quality? Can you find any lumber dealer in America who will match our dollar-a-knot quality, price and satisfaction?

What the Dollar-a-Knot Guarantee Means to You

The great Dollar-a-Knot guarantee is the strongest evidence of our faith in our goods that we know how to express. It is perhaps the greatest quality-backing announcement ever made by any manufacturer. It means to you the cleanest, clearest and best emphatic proof that what you buy from this company can not be excelled—it's the best merchandise of its kind obtainable. Can you think of any reason why you should be satisfied with any lumber purchase that does not measure up to this standard?

HERE'S WHAT YOU GET WITH EACH ALADDIN HOUSE

Over 100 homes in this catalog from \$137 to \$2,000, two rooms to twelve rooms, floor plans and prices for each house—a five-room ALADDIN House \$298. Every piece of Aladdin lumber is the best that grows. Aladdin houses have better designs than you can get elsewhere, at the lowest prices—Aladdin lumber comes direct from the forest to you. Price of every Aladdin Read-Cut House includes Clear Siding, Clear Flooring, Clear Finish (having no knots) framing lumber, all cut-to-fit; windows, frames, casings, stairways, glass, hardware, locks, nails, paint and varnish for two coats inside and outside, Clear Shingles, plaster board or lath and plaster, complete instructions and illustrations for erection, eliminating the necessity of skilled labor—in short, a complete house.

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Hardware ☐

SPARE TIME AND STRAWBERRIES

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

I think your paper is getting better and if my best crop story will help along, here it is: How I made the spare time I had one summer bring 120 worth of lovely strawberries the next.

I had almost one-fourth acre of sandy loam which had been a potato patch and was quite rich. I obtained good plants from three different people's patches and set plants one foot apart in the rows with three feet between each row.

Bought a light hoe for 35 cents. A neighbor boy made me a nice light wheelbarrow with the wheel of an old baby buggy, some barrel staves and light frame work. That was my outfit. As soon as it was warm in the spring I began my work, making a sufficient hole in the ground for roots and pressing dirt firmly around each and picking all blossoms off. For the rest of the summer a good share of my spare time was spent keeping the weeds down. I had it cultivated twice and I hoed it three times.

When I would go to hoe I would usually take a wheelbarrow of fine droppings from the hen roosts and sprinkle along the rows, and by fall I had the rows all dressed with it and pretty well hoed in. The next spring I had a lovely garden of white flowers and beautiful green foliage, and later the most profitable garden crop I ever raised. We picked sixty bushels of the nicest strawberries I ever saw at \$2.00 a bushel clear, after the crates were paid for.

The wheelbarrow came in good again to wheel the crates to the house, so that was \$120 dollars pleasantly earned. But I found that strawberry rows should be four feet apart.—Mrs. Emma McLean, Crosswell, Mich.

POOR SOIL YIELDS RICHES

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

Some twenty years ago we lived on what had been an old cattle ranch. A large concrete, two-story house, half buried in the east side of a hill, the ruins of an old concrete barn several feet deep in manure and an irrigating

ditch which afforded a fair supply of water comprised the improvements on the place, or, rather, what there was left of them.

Of the six hundred and forty acres only forty-five were under ditch, most of which was put into alfalfa and paid well. But some of the ground was a poor said soil that under ordinary culture would not pay for the planting. Two acres of this was a sand knoll, the poorest ground there was. This we plowed, smoothed and marked off by riding on a road cart over it both ways. At every other crossing of the wheel tracks both ways we dug holes like one would to set out small trees. Two loads of the old rotten manure were then hauled and a double shovel-ful put in each hole and well mixed with the dirt in the bottom. The holes were then filled and planted to Hubbard squash.

This two-acre patch with only ordinary care yielded us sixteen double wagon box loads of as fine squashes as I have ever seen. We stored them over winter in the front basement

rooms, which were dry and warm enough to prevent freezing, and in the spring wholesaled them at 1½ cents per pound, or for something like \$240 for the crop. Pretty good for a sand knoll, wasn't it?—John W. Crouch, Las Palomas, N. M.

"An hour or two's wait, with one or two children in a store where one feels in the way is not a pleasant experience. Every town to which farmers and their wives come to trade should have a rest room for the women."—Southern Farm Journal. A store is a most uncomfortable place to wait in, regardless of how welcome the proprietor tries to make one feel. The rest room is the right idea. There a farmer's wife would always find some acquaintance (and make new ones) and pass the waiting hour pleasantly and therefore profitably. Build rest rooms, and put telephones in them, too.

A Money-Raising Hint

"I think the poet very correctly wrote that man was made to mourn." "I do too, for a man would never mourn if he wasn't made to."

DIN House Shipped Anywhere \$298

N Readi-Cut System of Construction?

ALADDIN CATALOGS SHOW

Two Story Dwellings,
Bungalows, Cottages,
Barns, Farm Buildings,
Garages, Hardware,
Heating Plants,
Plumbing, Water
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Roofing, Paints.

Waste

Next to the cost of material and labor, the most expensive item in the average house is waste. It doesn't show in the bills, but it's there just the same. It is an unnecessary item. You can't get it out when you build the old way. Waste sticks like a burr to every charge in the bill. It costs you \$18 on every \$100, and you get nothing for it.

Unnecessary waste in building operations in the United States costs builders \$1,000,000 a day! You will contribute your part to this enormous figure, should you build your house the old way.



**This
Beautiful
House
Shipped
To You
By Fast
Freight
Complete**

\$797

STRAWBERRY FREE Send address and get 25 Fine Plants free. Dept. 3, **MUTUAL NURSERY CO.**, St. Louis, Mo.

PEACH TREES Orchard size, 4 cents each; 20 varieties; strawberry plants; seeds at wholesale. Catalogue free.

W. A. ALLEN & SONS, Geneva, Ohio

Strawberry Plants 1,000 for \$3.00. Quality guaranteed as good as any man's plants. All kinds and everbearers listed. Also raspberries, blackberries, trees, shrubs, asparagus, cabbage and tomato plants. Catalogue free.

ALLEGAN NURSERY, Allegan, Mich.

Look, Read and Save Money

We have a big stock of apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum trees at 3 cents and up; shade trees, berry plants, roses, shrubs, etc.; seed corn, potatoes and oats. Formerly at Moscow, but have better facilities now to serve our patrons. Send for catalogue.

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Grass Seed
MEDIUM RED CLOVER
O. K. Brand Best Seed.....\$9.00 per Bushel
Prime Seed, Fine.....\$8.50 per Bushel
MAMMOTH OR ENGLISH CLOVER
Extra Fine Seed.....\$9.00 per Bushel
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O. K. Brand.....\$8.25 per Bushel
Prime Brand.....3.00 per Bushel
Good Brand.....2.75 per Bushel
Bags extra at 25 cents.
O. K. Seeds are "all right" seeds. They are planted by farmers the country over.
O. K. Seed Store, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW INVENTION

Wonderful Self-Heating Iron NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.

MAKES AND CONTAINS ITS OWN HEAT

Convenient—Economical—Safe.
Saves Its Cost Every Month.

SEE HOW SIMPLE—DIFFERENT—EASY. Light—Iron—turn out when finished—that's all. NO HOT STOVE—SAVES MILES OF STEPS—actually makes ironing a pleasure.



The New STANDARD Self-Heating IRON AIR-GAS BURNER
Gives Correct Heat, Perfect Service, Economy, Comfort.

The "STANDARD" is stove, fuel, heat **ALL IN ONE**—don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room, on porch, or under shade-tree. Go right along, one thing after another, works while it's heating, heats while it's working; saves miles of walking.

CHEAPEST FUEL—EVEN HEAT

All kinds of clothes **Ironed Better in Half the Time.** No waiting, no stopping to change irons, right heat. Easily regulated, nothing wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The "STANDARD" is neat, durable and compact, all parts within radius of iron and handle. **No TANKS** or fittings, standing out at sides or ends, to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. **No PUMP.** **RIGHT SIZE—RIGHT SHAPE—RIGHT WEIGHT,** cheapest fuel, **One Cent Does Ordinary Family Ironing.** Every Iron tested before shipping. Ready for use when received.



Sectional View.

WHAT USERS SAY—ALEX. STALKER, New York, writes—"The Standard is most useful and time and money saving device that was ever made. Finished a large ironing in two hours which usually took half a day with old style Sad Iron." **J. C. KING,** Illinois, writes—"Well pleased with your Standard." **L. N. NEWBY,** Illinois, writes—"I find your Iron all you claim for it." **G. E. WARD,** Indiana—"Your Iron is fine." **MRS. CAROLINE KOTZ—"Your Standard gives splendid satisfaction." MRS. MELVIN MAUBER—"I find your Iron as represented, well pleased." MRS. W. B. FOURMAN, New York—"Your Iron is a perfect success, and I am enthusiastic over what it does and economy in its use."**

NOT SOLD IN STORES
An ideal invention for every home. No carrying coal, kindling, ashes, soot, dirt; absolutely safe, durable—**LASTS FOR YEARS.** Air-gas fire, perfect combustion; for more heat or less heat, simply turn knob, then it is self regulating, requires no attention. Nothing to get out of order. **Price Low.** Sent to any address. **Send no money.** Write today for our 30-day offer, full description, catalogue free.

WHIRLWIND SUCCESS FOR AGENTS

We want men and women, home or traveling, all or part time, to exhibit, take orders, and appoint agents. "Standard" **A NEW ARTICLE—**not worked to death—sell quick—easy. **All Year Business.** Experience not necessary. Sells on merit—sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. **Every woman needs it.** Price low—can afford it. **HOW THEY DO WELL—**Even 2 or 3 a day gives \$27 to \$40 a week profit; six sales a day is fair for an agent—some will sell a dozen in one day. Show 10 families—sell 8. Not sold in stores. **SEND NO MONEY.** Write postal today for description, agents selling plan, how to get **FREE SAMPLE.** Address **C. BROWN MFG. CO.**
2277 Brown Bldg. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Garden and Orchard

SUCCESS WITH EGG PLANT

Egg plant seeds are very hard to germinate or start, and my mother ever had any luck raising any plants, so last February I tried my hand at it. (I am 14 years old and like garden work.) Early in March I filled a large shallow box with dirt and set it on top of the heating stove until the dirt was thoroughly warmed, almost hot, then I planted the seed, watered it thoroughly, placed a wet sack over the top, set the box again where the stove heat almost baked the dirt for three days, keeping the sack wet all the time. The end of the third day the seeds were sprouting so I set the box under the stove for two days, when the egg plants were through the dirt. I found I had 125 plants. I kept them warm and wet until ready to set them out in hot weather. This plant will stand a drought better than any other vegetable. They are not as well known as they should be, as they deserve a place in every garden, for they are nourishing, some say as much so as beef. Any way they are good, and very easy to make a nice crop after they are once in the garden. I set out fifty plants, selling the rest for a good price. We had an awful drought, but I must have raised several bushels of the pretty fruit. I did not sell any as we are so fond of them ourselves and had them long after the first frost. They will keep a long while stored in a cool cellar. Just lay them on a shelf so they do not touch each other. I hope my experience will help others to grow this delicious vegetable. My mother will send the household department some good receipts for cooking egg-plant, as there are many ways of preparing it.—**Alfred Alphonso, Union, Mo.**

INSECTICIDES FOR SUCKING INSECTS

(Insects like plant lice, scale, squash bugs, etc.)

Kerosene Emulsion

Kerosene (coal oil), 2 gallons; soap, ½ pound; water (soft), 1 gallon. Dissolve the soap in water by boiling; remove from the fire, add kerosene, mix vigorously until all forms a creamy mass or emulsion. Dilute according to the per cent wanted. For 10 per cent oil emulsion add 17 gallons of water; for 15 per cent oil emulsion add 10 ½ gallons of water; for 20 per cent oil emulsion add 7 gallons of water; for 25 per cent oil emulsion add 5 gallons of water; for 30 per cent oil emulsion add 4 gallons of water; for 40 per cent oil emulsion add 2 gallons of water; for 50 per cent oil emulsion add 1 gallon of water.

In the making of an emulsion it is essential that the oil when added to the water be thoroughly agitated in order that a thorough mixing of the ingredients be obtained. This may be accomplished by turning the nozzle of the force pump into the mixture and forcing the solution through. The heat, however, is injurious to the valves of the pump. A jet of steam, if handy, could be used with good results.

The Home-Boiled Lime-Sulphur

Twenty-one pounds stone lime (burnt), 18 pounds flour (not flowers) of sulphur, 50 gallons of water. Put 5 or 6 gallons into kettle or tank; add the sulphur, which should first be passed through a flour sieve; then add the lime, a small quantity at a time. Now start the fire under the kettle or tank. When all lime has been added, and the slaking is complete, add water enough as needed to keep to a good boiling consistency and keep boiling vigorously from 40 to 60 minutes. The solution is then ready to be thinned, strained carefully into spray tank or barrel and sufficient water added to make 50 gallons.

Why Tires Blow Out And How Goodyears Combat It

Most blow-outs in tires which are not worn out are due to wrinkled fabric.

All tires, save No-Rim-Cut tires, are cured on iron cores alone. The compression wrinkles the fabric, and those weak points give out under strain.

No-Rim-Cut tires are final-cured on air bags, shaped like inner tubes—under actual road conditions. The elastic air stretches the fabric. This extra process costs us \$450,000 yearly, but it saves tire users millions.

We combat loose treads in No-Rim-Cut tires by a patent method used by us alone. It lessens this danger by 60 per cent.

We make rim-cutting impossible by a way we control—the only satisfactory method known.

And we give you, if wanted, All-Weather treads—tough, double-thick and enduring. The only anti-skids with the smoothness of plain treads.

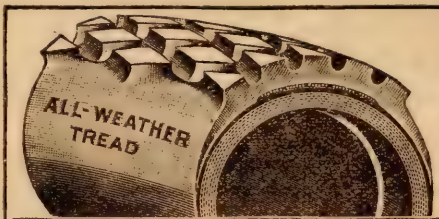
We Alone

Note that we alone employ these features. The only way to get these savings is in No-Rim-Cut tires.

The result is, Goodyear tires outsell any other. Motorists bought last year eleven times as many as they bought in 1909.

No-Rim-Cut tires will win

you if you give them a chance. Learn what these features mean to you. We have reduced tire prices in the past 12 months by 28 per cent.



GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Toronto, Canada

London, England

Mexico City, Mexico

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

(1483)

This PONY GIVEN

Who Wants Me? QUICK!

Boys! Girls! Do you want this beautiful Shetland Pony for your own? Write today—Quick! You can get him Free—but Hurry!



Carriage and Harness, Too, Come With Me

All GIVEN!

My name is "PADDY"

I am 42 inches high and three years old. I am a pet, too. My color is black, and I have the silkiest, fluffiest mane and tail in the world. I am considered a very handsome pony. I am well trained. You can either drive or ride me and I am just as gentle as a kitten. I can go almost as fast as a big horse and can haul my carriage with my little owner mile after mile without getting tired or lazy.

I WILL GO ANYWHERE to find a kind little boy or girl as my owner. I am ready and waiting, I'll make you happy because that is what I was made for and it's what I like to do. If you want me, and I know you do, just send your name and address to Uncle Billy and I'll do my best to come to you in a hurry. I am going to some boy or girl, so be quick. Send your name this very day.

Send Me Your Name Today

I have already given away 32 real, live Shetland ponies. Do you want "Paddy"? Of course you do. Write me at once and I will send you 2,000 Pony Votes Free for your promptness. I will also show you how to get more pony votes. So easy to get a pony if you do as I say. I will also send pony pictures; tell you how to get "Paddy" and his outfit free, and prove that what I say is absolutely true. But you must hurry. So write while you think of it—**at once—don't put it off.** Just say that you want "Paddy."

A Postal Will Do **Uncle Billy, Pony Man, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.**
Address

Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, \$2.50; Dues, \$1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

Members of the Board

J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., president.
W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas., vice-president.
C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind., treasurer.
A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling, Idaho, national organizer.
S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.
C. B. Lozier, Robertsdale, Ala.
J. Harris Lenker, Sunbury, Pa.
David Holmgren, Tremonton, Utah.
Wm. Grisenthwaite, Oregon City, Ore.
A. O. Weber, Geneva, Neb.
O. B. Scott, Pocatello, Idaho.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Box 589, Pocatello.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Pocatello.

Oklahoma

President, T. C. Monson, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, William Grisenthwaite, Oregon City.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—C. B. Lozier, district manager, Robertsdale, Ala.

Nebraska

B. F. Walton, Geneva, to whom all prospective organizers should apply.



A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity

The Chicago Tribune of March 21st contained this:

When dairymen who have been selling milk to the Borden Company in West Chicago unloaded their products at the Borden plant yesterday morning they were confronted with the following notice:

"The contract books are closed for the purchase of milk at this plant for the contract period."

Every dairyman who read the announcement felt a twinge at his purse. It meant a curtailment of his income—in some instances a complete cutting off of the revenues by which he maintains his home. In every instance it meant that the farmer or dairyman reading the notice will be compelled either to seek a distant market, which means expensive transportation, or sell his cows.

The Borden Company and the farmers and dairymen in the vicinity of West Chicago have had a disagreement. As the result the Borden plant, valued at \$60,000, will be closed, twenty-five men will be thrown out of employment and the dairymen and farmers will be deprived of an annual revenue amounting to upwards of \$150,000.

The contract period is six months and expires April 1. The bottling plant will close its doors on that date.

The disagreement arose over the price of milk.

The officials of the company state that when the dairymen refused to sign contracts for the ensuing year the company immediately closed contracts elsewhere to cover the 18,000 pounds of milk daily furnished at the West Chicago plant.

The writer, in an address at Huntley, Ill., last summer, and later at the annual meeting of the Chicago Milk Producers' Association, warned the producers of that district that this thing would be likely to happen as long as any important producing sections were not organized or as long as all sections producing milk commercially were not federated for uniformity of prices and marketing.

Particular attention is called to the statement by the Borden Company as follows: "When the dairymen refused to sign contracts for the ensuing year we immediately closed contracts elsewhere to cover the 18,000 pounds of milk daily." The reason the dairymen would not sign the contract was because the price offered by the Borden Company was considered too low.

But there are other dairy districts that are not organized, also some districts that are organized that would accept lower prices. In one or more such districts the company made contracts at prices enough lower to justify them in letting their \$60,000 plant

stand idle. So, as we have said before, the limit of price that any organized dairy district can make and maintain for milk is the price that other districts, organized or unorganized, are willing to accept for milk, or that they can be persuaded to accept. And what is true of milk is true of every farm crop.

And there is another evil that will flow from this matter. The Borden Company bottled the milk at West Chicago, but it marketed it in various parts of the country. Now that the dairymen in that district no longer have their own market, it will throw the daily product of 18,000 pounds of milk on the local Chicago market. This will unbalance conditions there and it will probably mean a lower price for the dairymen who were regularly supplying the demand of consumption in Chicago. When we take into consideration the fact that there is both a local demand and a foreign demand to be supplied by the producers of the milk in the Chicago district—and it is the same way in every other large producing district—it becomes very clear that the problem of marketing milk is not a local one, but a national one, as it is with every other farm crop. An organization standing alone in a district supplying Chicago with milk will do some good, but the benefits must be limited by other producing districts that are operating independently. Therefore what is needed is a comprehensive organization, so that when the West Chicago people set an equitable price on their milk that will be the price that other districts have set on their milk, and all of them will back up the others in their demand. Under such conditions the Borden Company would have found the same price wherever they went, under such conditions contracts would have continued to be made with the West Chicago producers and the losses and distress that will now follow in the train of this event would not have been necessary.

Some unthinking people may say that it is unlawful to agree on a price for a large section of the country, or the whole country, for a commodity like milk. If it would be unlawful for farmers to guard against just such a condition as exists now around West Chicago, then why is it not unlawful for a company of people who have en-

couraged and developed an industry at that place, to suddenly kill that business by closing the factory and refusing to take the farmers' products. For a truth there will be no restraint of trade when farmers take their business into their own hands by the system that this paper teaches. But under the plan still in vogue in most places there is restraint of trade. For instance, the article says that the closing of this factory will throw twenty-five men out of employment and the farmers will be compelled to either seek another market at increased expense or sell their cows. Here is restraint of trade in the matter of producing milk and a market that has existed for years is suddenly destroyed. What we seek is to make such things impossible, or at least unnecessary.

In conversation with manufacturers of milk products they have stated they would have no objection to paying dairymen their prices, provided their competitors who sell in the same markets with them could not buy for less. In other words, if the Borden plant at Chicago, Ill., would pay higher prices for raw material than a competing company in the St. Louis district or any other district, then when both of the manufacturers disposed of their products on a certain market at the same prices, the former would be at a disadvantage with the latter just to the extent that it paid more for raw material, and this difference might be enough to occasion a loss to it in business. So the very existence of a manufacturing company depends on its getting raw material at as low a price as any of its competitors pay.

A few years ago the writer talked with the officers of the American Tobacco Company about prices and marketing tobacco. They were very free to say that they did not object to the tobacco growers organizing to control the price of tobacco, providing they would make their organization effect-

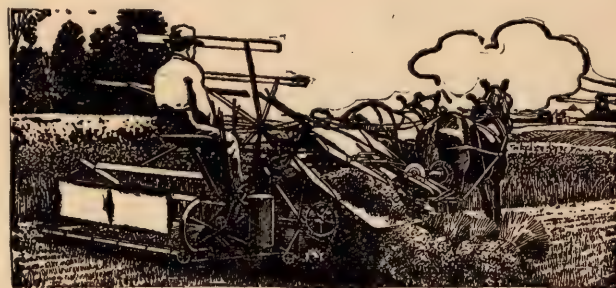
ive and have just one price for all buyers for the same grade of tobacco. But what they did object to, and what they would resist, was the attempt of the organized tobacco growers to dictate prices to their company, while some of their competitors were buying at lower prices.

And this is a sensible view to take. Farmers have no defense when it comes to this condition. They must either make their organization effective to make and maintain prices for raw material to all alike, or expect the opposition of the buyers, who must meet nation-wide competition in marketing the finished products. The way to make the Chicago district dairymen's organization effective when it comes to setting the price for the buyers in that district is to get all of the other large producers east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio river organized like they are, and then federate all of them with a central head.

Such an organization will be welcomed by the buyers as warmly as it will be appreciated by the producers themselves. It is what this paper is advocating for all of the crops, and it must be accomplished before there will be the certainty and definiteness that producers, necessary handlers and consumers all hope to see. It will do little good for some communities to increase their production or to improve the quality of their products or to standardize them or to understand the market requirements, if there are other communities that throw unwieldy surpluses of products on the markets unexpectedly and thus destroy the profits.

Dairymen need a nation-wide campaign to organize and federate. The time is right before us. We believe less than a dozen determined dairymen in the Chicago district, with the examples of the past as the spur, could make such a movement spread over

International Harvester Binders, Mowers and Twine



The IHC Line GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES

Binders, Reapers
Headers, Mowers
Rakes, Stacks
Hay Loaders
Hay Presses
CORN MACHINES
Planters, Pickers
Binders, Cultivators
Ensilage Cutters
Shellers, Shredders
TILLAGE
Peg, Spring-Tooth,
and Disk Harrows
Cultivators
GENERAL LINE
Oil and Gas Engines
Oil Tractors
Manure Spreaders
Cream Separators
Farm Wagons
Motor Trucks
Thrashers
Grain Drills
Feed Grinders
Knife Grinders
Binder Twine

LONG before harvest is the time to look over your haying and harvesting machines. Among yours something will need attention. You may need a new binder or mower to get the most from your fields. Place your orders for new machines with the dealer, and get what repairs you may need now, in ample time.

When you need a new harvesting or haying machine, buy from a reliable line that has stood the test of many years' service. Let your choice be a machine bearing one of the following names:

Champion Deering McCormick
Milwaukee Osborne Plano

You will find one of these same names, or the name "International," on the best, smoothest, most uniform twine made. Each of these seven brands is made in five grades, sisal, standard, extra manila, manila, or pure manila.

Ask the local dealer for catalogues on any International Harvester binder or mower, or write to the

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

CHICAGO

USA

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

the country like wildfire. And what is true of the dairy industry is true for all other farm crops.

For the first time in the history of American agriculture the tide of organization is turning in the right direction. The methods as taught by this paper and the Equity System of Marketing were so new and different that they were misunderstood by many who did not take the time to look into them carefully. But the whole country is now rapidly recognizing that they are correct. Also the actual working of the plans has proven them so effective that the last doubt of opposition is crumbling and must fall. Around the Equity idea and plan we may expect to see gradually built a sound and permanent farmers' organization at last. We are, therefore, bending every effort to enlist every man possible to forward the movement. A leader in each community is what is needed. A little more education of the masses and a little clearer understanding of the plan of organization and the system of marketing, with examples of actual business done, showing the many benefits realized by followers of the Farmers Society of Equity, is all that is needed.

Thus, recognizing the imperative necessity of extending the movement for one organization for the whole country, for all the farmers and for all the crops, we urge all thoughtful people to realize that, regardless of what differences there may be in the various farmers' organizations that exist today, and which have served to keep them divided, that now all can unite on the one vital thing of price making and marketing in a supreme endeavor to complete their organization and establish a national business system for agriculture, all under the direction of one central head. So we appeal to all organizers of the Farmers Society of Equity and organizers of other farmers' societies to the end that a great national federation may be effected this year, to be effective in marketing the crops of 1914. And in communities where there is no organizer we again call for some person to send the appended blank and take the lead.

THE BLANK

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

This list was sent by

P. O.

Co. State

Our market town or shipping place is

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

(For more names attach paper. You should send not less than twelve names. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

COMMUNICATION TO LOCAL CLEARING HOUSES

All local clearing houses of the F. S. E. will receive, about April 1, a statement of members' annual dues payable at that time. Also it will show those delinquent. The statement will be sent to the secretary, who is charged with the collection and remittance of dues to the county, state and national organizations. Members who know that their dues-paying date comes

All a Car Can Give

Reo the Fifth

Offers to you all that a car can give. And at a lower price than so much value ever cost before.

The chassis is the final achievement of R. E. Olds, after 25 years of car building. It marks the best he knows. No other car in this class embodies so many costly features. None is built with so much care and skill and caution as this car.

The body is the coming streamline body, now European vogue. These flowing lines are considered finality in beauty of design.

The finish and upholstery cannot be excelled. And the equipment includes all that motorists desire.

In all respects, this season's model marks the best that men can hope for in this class of car.

Now \$220 Less

And the price this year gives you record value. It is \$220 less than last year's model, similarly equipped. This is because we have for three years centered on this chassis. All the costly machinery needed for it has been charged against previous output. From this time on this entire item is deducted from our cost.

The Car to Keep

Other cars may look as well, may run as well when new. But a man who buys a car to keep wants it built like this.

Here is steel made to formula. Here all driving parts are given 50 per cent over-capacity. Here are 15 roller bearings—190 drop forgings.

Here is a car built slowly and carefully. Parts are ground over and over. Every part must pass radical tests—most of them tests which are not required in any other car in this class.

The result is freedom from trouble, low cost of upkeep, and a car made to run for years and years as well as it runs when new.

We could save at least \$200 by building a shorter-lived car. But Reo the Fifth will save you two or three times that if you keep it until it wears out.

Here also is the only car with one-rod control. Never were gears so easily shifted. And no levers are here in the driver's way.

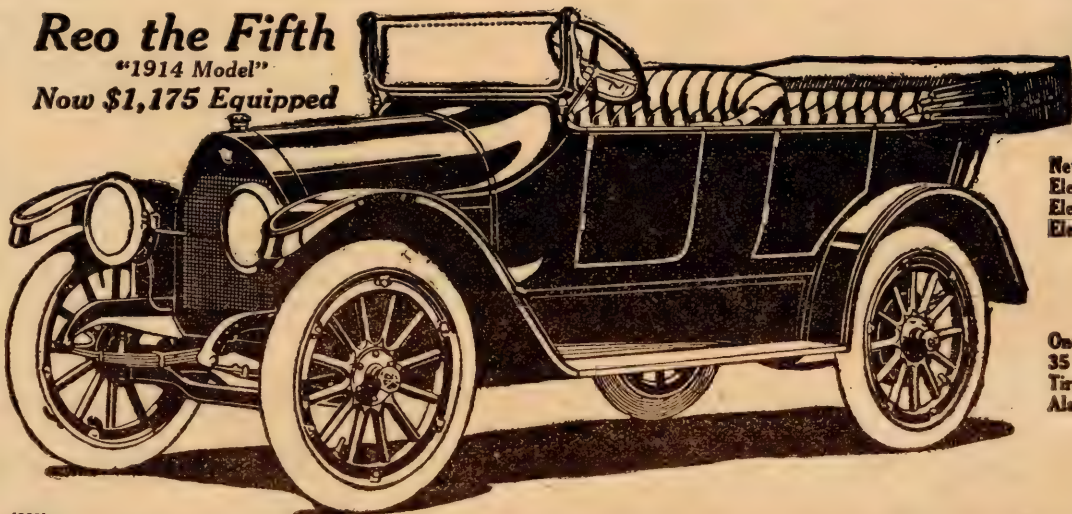
A thousand dealers sell Reo the Fifth. Ask for our catalog and we'll direct you to the nearest showroom.

REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.

Reo the Fifth

"1914 Model"

Now \$1,175 Equipped



New-Style Body
Electric Lights
Electric Starter
Electric Horn

One-Rod Control
35 Horsepower
Tires 34 x 4
Also Roadster

April 1, and those who know they are delinquent previous to April 1, should prepare to make prompt payment. The annual dues are \$1.50. The apportionment is as follows:

To the national clearing house, 50 cents; to the state union, if one, 25 cents; to the county clearing house, if one, 10 cents; retained in the local clearing house treasury, 40 cents; for the official paper, 25 cents.

All local clearing houses will receive a request about April 1 to supply national headquarters with a report of the kind of crops that its members will grow this year for marketing. This is needed so freight rates can be obtained in advance to the different markets and

so our market representatives can be advised of the crops that will seek an outlet through them. Every member is interested in the marketing of his crops, therefore he should not fail to attend the April meetings and see that his report is recorded, so that it may be included in the report to national headquarters.

There will also be other important communications about the business of selling crops and also about buying some supplies.

It is expected that the new directory of market representatives will be printed and ready to mail to local, county and district clearing houses with the communications referred to above.

Awl Given

Needed on Every Farm

Save money daily with an awl by pairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6 1/2 in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included. OUR OFFER—Awl given with a two years' subscription for *Up-to-Date Farming*. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

Alfalfa Clover

A field of alfalfa will improve your soil, increase your supply of hay and increase the value of your land. It is easy to grow anywhere if you know how to prepare your land and when to sow. We will give you full directions FREE with each order of seed purchased of us.

Our prices the lowest for best seed. Write for prices. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

Phelps Great Buggy Book Is Now Ready to Mail

—Get Your Free Copy Now!

HERE is a book that will make you a master of buggy knowledge. It will be sent postpaid, free. Read pages 7 to 11 and pages 24 to 32 for inside buggy making knowledge. Then no matter where you buy, you will know in detail just how a fine buggy should be made. Remember, Phelps has built up an enormous business and has nearly 200,000 buggies running on American roads because he has stuck to fine second growth hickory in construction (split, not sawed) and made a big money saving proposition to the people.

Save \$25 to \$40 and Get 30 Days' Free Trial and Two Years' Guarantee

Get your buggy out on your own roads and try it now. Satisfy yourself. If you want a special job, Phelps will build that for you and still give you the trial and the guarantee. Phelps stays right in the factory himself. He sees the jobs done right and sent out right.

Get the Book Now. It is ready to mail and you might as well have your copy and be studying it, even if you don't buy. Address him personally, H. C. Phelps, President.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Station 99 Columbus, Ohio



OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice

GENERAL TRADE is summarized by Bradstreet's as follows:
Irregular. Distributive trade better. A week of spring weather helps business. Larger eastern centers and industries quiet. Hand to mouth buying. Investigation and regulation cloud outlook and depress enterprise. Easter season late. Excellent early crop condition. Winter wheat area and condition unsurpassed. Spring influences depress dairy products. Cereals higher. Old supplies moderate. Ebb and flow in export trade. High wool prices. Uncertain cotton situation. Coal trade dispute impending.

A period of about a week of real spring weather, followed by a week of cold, freezing, snows and storms over a large part of the country, with unsettled weather continuing, ushers in a late spring. Outside of some damage from the last freezing weather to winter wheat and grass, on low ground covered with water, which in the total will not represent much loss, the winter wheat and grass prospects still remain almost unprecipitated good. Also the continued changeable and unsettled weather has not been detrimental to crop prospects except should it continue longer there will be delays in preparing the ground and planting. However, the weather in the early part of the winter was such as to permit much plowing and preparation for the spring crops. A good growth of winter wheat and grass, and thorough wetness of the soil, go far toward insuring good yields of these crops. As regards wheat, the condition is very similar to what it was a year ago and 1913 brought the biggest crop of wheat the country ever raised. Normal weather is now the other important thing for casting the spring crop.

The wheat visible decreased more than a million bushels. A year before in the same period the decrease was about twice as much. It is over six million bushels lower now than a year before, but is still nearly three million bushels greater than two years before. The price is a little higher than two weeks before, but is 7 to 12 cents under the price a year ago. Attention is called to the future grain price of July, quoted at 89 cents. Also that July wheat at Winnipeg, Canada, is quoted at 94 1/2 cents, nearly 6 cents higher than the United States price. A report by the International Institute of Agriculture says that the production of

from country points indicate that there is a good, liberal supply still in the hands of growers, which would seem to suggest that much advance in price is not probable and that gradual marketing will be necessary to maintain present values. A number of our members report difficulty or inability to get cars for shipping potatoes. When the local agent does not give the farmers the same service that he gives to the merchant the matter should be reported to the Railroad Commission of the state, addressing the letter to the state capitol.

Eggs have declined heavily, as might be expected at this season. There is much uncertainty as to the spring price. Egg handlers and storers have been having meetings and are uncertain as to what will be safe to pay. They are afraid of the imports of eggs next fall and winter, when storage eggs must come out. The probability is that the price of eggs will be lower this spring than for a number of years. Much publicity is again being given to marketing farm products by parcel post. Our belief is that this plan of marketing, under the most favorable conditions that can be produced by the postoffice department, will never prove of much benefit to agriculture as a whole or to the consumers of their products. Some few things can be marketed at a slight saving, but with considerable more trouble. The fact that the supplies from the farm will be heavy at times and light or nothing at other times will discourage the consumer. Also if the consumers get part of their supplies direct from the producers, thus taking trade away from the established retailers, those established retailers will put the prices higher on what they do sell and the saving from the direct trade will be fully or more than lost in the higher prices paid for other things at the store.

Advice

WHEAT—In view of all conditions which exist at the present time, we can not hold out any encouragement for higher prices. **CORN**—Market gradually and with-hold marketing when the price goes below 65c at Chicago. **OATS**—Unfavorable weather for planting or the growth of the crop is about the only factor that may make prices higher. **COTTON**—Market gradually. **POTATOES**—Market gradually.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on March 14, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:
 (The sign — before figures means decrease; X means increase.)

	March 14, 1914	Change from two weeks before
	Bushels	Bushels
WHEAT	62,086,000	-1,108,000
CORN	23,242,000	X 7,560,000
OATS	24,882,000	-1,117,000
BARLEY	6,335,000	-932,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 4,731,000 bushels. This is 2,721,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 164,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 14,503,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,099,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 4,851,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on March 23, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	March 23, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	95 @ 95 1/2	94 1/2 @ 95	1.02 @ 1.07
St. Louis	94 @ 95 1/2	94 @ 95	1.01 1/2 @ 1.09
Kansas City	90 1/2 @ 91	90 @ 90 1/2	1.01 @ 1.07
Cincinnati	98 1/2 @ 99 1/2	98 1/2 @ 99 1/2	1.08 @ 1.11
New York	1.05 1/2	1.04	.....
Minneapolis—Spring wheat:			
No. 1 hard	92 1/2 @ 94 1/2	92 1/2 @ 94 1/2	93 1/2 @ 94 1/2
No. 2	92 1/2 @ 94 1/2	92 1/2 @ 94 1/2	93 1/2 @ 94 1/2
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	68 1/2 @ 69	67 1/2 @ 68	53
St. Louis	71 @ 71 1/2	68 @ 68 1/2	54
Kansas City	71 1/2 @ 73	67 @ 67 1/2	51 1/2
Cincinnati	71 @ 72	67 1/2 @ 68 1/2	55 @ 56
New York	75 1/2	70 1/2	.....
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	42	40 1/4 @ 41	34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
St. Louis	41 1/2	39 @ 39 1/2	35 @ 35 1/2
Kansas City	41 @ 42	40 @ 40 1/2	34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Cincinnati	41 1/2 @ 42	.....	36 1/2 @ 37
New York	46 @ 46 1/2	.....	.....

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures on March 23, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:

	Chicago	Two weeks before
Wheat—May, 93 1/2c; July, 89c.		Two weeks before, 92 1/2c and 87 1/2c respectively.
Corn—May, 67 1/2c; July, 69 1/2c.		Two weeks before, 66 1/2c and 66c respectively.
Oats—May, 40 1/2c; July, 40 1/2c.		Two weeks before, 40c and 39 1/2c respectively.
Winnipeg, Canada—Future wheat prices closed March 23 as follows: May, 93c; July, 94 1/2c; October, 80c.		Two weeks before, 92 1/2c, 94c and 88 1/2c respectively.

Cotton

New York, March 23, 1914.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 13.50c; middling gulf, 13.75c. Two weeks before, 13c and 13.25c respectively. A year before the price was 12.60c and 12.85c respectively.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON—BALES

	Ending Mar. 20, '14	Ending Mar. 13, '14	Ending Mar. 21, '13
For the week	151,667	172,558	127,397
For the season	12,951,322	12,769,238	12,231,533

VISIBLE SUPPLY—BALES
 World's 5,730,371 5,796,450 5,128,920
 American 4,056,371 4,115,450 3,809,920
 The American visible decreased 167,517 bales and the world's visible decreased 162,517 bales in two weeks.

Chicago Produce Market

March 21, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison issue after issue and this year with former years. For advice about other markets and instructions for marketing, address Marketing Department, Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	90	60	87
Tuesday	50	38	34
Wednesday	23	45	62
Thursday	43	44	42
Friday	35	42	65
Saturday	42	50	52

Totals, 6 days... 283 279 342

Prices were without change. Trade continued quiet and not much trade was reported closed. The majority of buyers appeared to be holding off until Monday and some of the receivers did not show their goods, preferring to wait till the opening of next week. Receipts were reported at 42 cars, bringing the total for the week to 283 cars, or 4 cars more than last week and 59 cars short of a year ago.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, bulk, Wisconsin long, round and white mixed—1 car at 62c; round white, 2 cars at 62c; Rurals, 1 car at 66c. Sacked, white—1 car small stock at 60c.

Per bushel, bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Triumphs.

Burbanks and Kings, poor to good	55 @ 60c
Round white	58 @ 63c
Dusty Rurals	58 @ 63c
Michigan, round white	58 @ 63c
Idaho, Pearls	80c
Oregon Pearls, ungraded field run	70 @ 75c
Fancy graded, bright	80 @ 85c

NEW POTATOES—Having fair sale at steady prices. Supply ample.

Barrels, Bermuda, reds, No. 1	7.00
No. 2	6.00
Hampers, Florida, red, depending on size	2.25 @ 2.50

The price of old potatoes is unchanged from two weeks before. New potatoes are also without change in price from two weeks before. The price of old potatoes is 15c per bushel higher than a year before.

SWEET POTATOES—Are moving slowly. The demand is only moderate. Some of the stock remains until it shows deterioration and then has to be repacked. Quotable as follows:

Barrels, Illinois, fresh, well packed, sound and uniform	2.50
If uneven, showing some under size	1.50 @ 1.00
No. 2	1.00
Hampers, Jersey	90 @ 1.00
Delaware	70 @ 80
Illinois, choice	75
Few extra good packing a trifle over	
Culls down to	35 @ 40

BEANS—A few consignments have been coming on the market. It has been considered that to sell Red Kidneys a trifle below late quotations had to be accepted. They were weaker. This is the only change which has been reported lately. All kinds were salable. Demand in no case was called any better than moderate.

Pea Beans—Hand picked, choice

Common	1.75 @ 1.85
Red Kidneys, choice	2.80
Brown Swedish, long	2.00
Round	2.35
Red Kidneys are 10c to 15c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Other kinds are unchanged. A year	

before hand-picked choice pea beans were quoted at \$1.90 to \$2.00.

HAY—Receipts, 1,377 tons.
 Choice Timothy Hay..... \$17.00 @ 17.50
 No. 1 Timothy..... 15.00 @ 15.50
 No. 2 Timothy..... 12.00 @ 13.00
 Iowa and Nebraska Prairie..... 10.00 @ 15.50
 Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie..... 6.00 @ 7.00
 The price of timothy hay is from unchanged to 50c a ton higher than two weeks before. Iowa and Nebraska Prairie hay is unchanged to \$1 a ton higher than two weeks before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$7.50 @ 8. Oat straw at \$6.50 @ 7.50. Wheat straw \$6.50 @ 7.
 Oat straw is unchanged to 50c a ton higher than two weeks before. Other varieties unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Not much doing, and demand confined to good quality.
 Per ton, Illinois corn..... \$120 @ 160
 Oklahoma..... 100 @ 150
 Damp and damaged less.
 There is no change in the price of broom corn from two weeks before—in fact, for a long time.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago for the periods mentioned were as follows:
 April 1, 1913, to March 21, 1914, 3,430,892 cases.
 April 1, 1912, to March 22, 1913, 3,314,031 cases.
 April 1, 1911, to March 23, 1912, 2,707,541 cases.
 April 1, 1910, to March 25, 1911, 3,326,048 cases.
 There is an easy feeling at the current quotations. Trade was again fair, but not as active as of late, and buyers did not take up the offerings so readily. The receipts were unusually heavy and it being Saturday, too, may be one reason for the less urgent call.
 Fresh, Firsts..... 18 1/4 @ 18 3/4c
 Ordinary, Firsts..... 18 1/4 @ 18 3/4c
 Seconds..... 17 @ 17 1/2c
 Dirties..... 18c
 Miscellaneous, cases included..... 18 @ 19 1/4c
 Cases returned..... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2c
 Storage packed, Firsts, deliverable March 30 and later, sold at 19 1/2 @ 20c.
 The price of fresh Firsts is 6 cents a dozen lower than two weeks before and 2 cents a dozen higher than a year before for the same quality.

Fruit

APPLES—More or less stock of Baldwins, Ben Davis and some other varieties show some deterioration in quality and color, due to holding. This stock rules easy and slow. It can be sold, but the price of choice stock has to be shaded. Apples that have held up fine are, at the same time, reported as steadily held and continue to meet with a fair demand. At current prices buyers become more careful as the season advances. That is only natural. The box trade is a little quiet.

Some prices follow (quotations by the barrel): Jonathan, \$6 @ 7; Wagners, \$5.50 @ 5.75; Northern Spys,

\$5.50 @ 7; Winesaps, \$5.50 @ 7; Ben Davis, \$4 @ 4.75; Baldwins, \$5 @ 5.75; Greenings, \$4 @ 6; Kings, \$5.50 @ 5.75; Tolman Sweets, \$4.75 @ 5.

Some prices of box apples from the west follow: Arkansas Black, \$2.25 @ 2.50; Rome Beauty, \$2 @ 2.25; Delicious, \$2.50 @ 2.75; Stitzenburg, \$2.25 @ 2.50; Missouri Pippins, \$1.74 @ 2; Ben Davis, \$1.75 @ 2.

Vegetables

ASPARAGUS—There is a good supply of California. Demand is fair, but scarcely equal to the arrivals. Market it weak.

BEETS—Good sale and firm when fancy, clean, uniform in size and with nice, fresh tops.

CAULIFLOWER—Supply is moderate and market firm for fancy, well-headed stock. Goods that are not fancy have to be liberally discounted.

CUCUMBERS—Fancy long green have good sale at firm prices, but No. 2 stock is dull. General trade quiet today, as usual on Saturday.

CELERY—Good sale and firm. Supply is not large and there is a good demand. A good deal of the California is yellow and has to be shaded to sell.

CABBAGE—Supply is small. Fancy stock has good sale and is firmly held.

CARROTS—Supply is liberal and demand quiet. Market has an easy undertone and stale stock is dull and weak.

EGG PLANT—Supply is moderate and demand slow. Market easy.

GREEN ONIONS—Most of the receipts are not really desirable. They do not clear and after being carried from day to day have no regular value. Goods must be fresh, nice in size and properly bunched to sell.

GREEN PEAS—Several small lots were received. It being Saturday, receivers could not look for so good a sale as if they had been on the market yesterday. Offerings were mainly of Florida June peas.

KALE—Virginia kale quoted at \$1 per barrel. Quality not very good. It is slow sale.

LETTUCE—Market is firm for fancy, clean, well-headed lettuce. Supply of this is small. Some of the Louisiana hamper lettuce comes loosely packed. Some of it was repacked and it took three hampers to make two. Loosely put up stock always sells at a big disadvantage, as shippers will not bid on that kind.

ENDIVE, Romaine and Escarola of nice quality have become scarce. There is a fair demand for nice goods.

ONIONS—Trade is quiet. Holders want to reduce their stocks before the advent of hot weather. Demand is only fair and market is rather weak.

PARSNIPS—Moderate sale. Supply is not large and market is steady.

PEPPERS—Selling freely and firm when fancy, nice size, good color and fresh.

PIE PLANT—Market is liberally supplied. Most of the trade now centers in California, which is in good supply.

RADISHES—Tips are in limited supply and steady when fancy. Of long radishes there are good offerings. Most of them are of ordinary quality and slow sale.

SPINACH—Salable and steady when fancy. Some of the Texas is too small to be desirable. It does not sell, even at reduced prices. Supply is light and trade very quiet.

STRING BEANS—A few more came in. They remained firmly held when nice. They sold fairly, as well as could be expected for Saturday. Prices were irregular, for the beans were not all of the same quality.

TOMATOES—Receipts are moderate, and fancy, sound, ripe tomatoes are in limited supply. Demand is good for that kind and the market is firm.

TURNIPS—In moderate supply and salable at steady prices when fresh, round, white and properly put up.



THE FARMER IS ABOUT TO SELECT HIS SEED CORN AND FINDS VERY LITTLE OF THE "COMPETITION" VARIETY.

wheat in Argentina, Australia and New Zealand, the chief producing countries of the southern hemisphere, will be 12 per cent less than the previous year's yield. Argentina's wheat harvest is in December and January, New Zealand and Australia in January.

Corn is the only cereal that we give the visible supply of that shows an increase in the last two weeks. And corn has led all other grains in increase in price, being 5 cents higher. Notwithstanding that occasionally a cargo of corn reaches this country from Argentina, our prediction seems to be verified that the surplus of corn from Argentina can not or should not cut very much figure in the price of corn for this country. Whatever influence it exerts is more speculative and sentimental than real. Farmers should not be frightened about Argentina corn, but when the price is put down by the speculators because of shipments being received, let them hold their corn back and the price will go up. The southwestern sections are buying large quantities of corn. The Argentina corn harvest is now on and we may expect increased imports to this country, but if all of the surplus would be sent here it could be absorbed without necessarily reducing the price if our American growers would hold their corn firmly. Oats decreased a liberal amount against about an equal decrease a year before and an increase of over eight million bushels in the same period a year before. The price advanced 1 cent to 2 cents a bushel.

Our report shows potatoes unchanged in price from two weeks before. Our advice

A LOCAL CLEARING HOUSE WANTED

in every farming community, at once. This is necessary to market the crops to get all that the final market pays now and to soon bring about such control as will allow the producers to get their prices at their shipping point. Anybody who stands well in the community can organize. See blank on page 16. Fill it out and send today.

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Equity Field Work

National Organizer Satterfield Meets Success in Utah

Farmers in Box Elder county, Utah, have been organized for seven years in an incorporated association known as the Farmers Cash Union of Bear River Valley. There are 280 stockholders, and the union has met with signal success. Its influence has been felt not only in the Bear River Valley, but across the borders of Utah. It is recognized as one of the strong financial institutions of the state. At the last annual meeting of its stockholders, the report of the auditing committee showed a surplus of \$12,000 and a 12 per cent dividend was declared. Those who have doubts or fears as to the ability of farmers to organize and conduct a business successfully are put to shame by this shining example.

Organizer Satterfield went to Utah to attend the annual meeting of the Farmers Cash Union, upon invitation of its officers, who desired the stockholders should know about the plans for wider, more effective co-operation of farmers. Previous to this he had presented the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity to the Board of Directors, who gave them their unqualified endorsement. Mr. Satterfield made one of his characteristically forceful, earnest, lucid addresses, and as a result, upon motion of Allen E. Roche, the whole organization of 280 members joined in a body. David Holmgren, the capable, efficient manager of the Farmers Cash Union, is one of the National Board of Directors of the Farmers Society of Equity.

There is a deep significance in this and other transactions of like kind, for this is but one of many instances of highly successful local associations uniting with this national organization. They prove beyond cavil that the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity supply a need at once recognized by farmers who have made a success of local co-operation; that the plans are practical, and based upon sound business principles. What more or better could be had than that the farmers have in the Farmers Society of Equity as near an ideal, workable plan as human intelligence can devise for making farming more profitable.

The Gulf Coast Organizes a District Union

Twenty-six delegates, representing sixteen local Equity clearing houses of the Gulf Coast, met in Mobile, Ala., February 25 and 26 and brought into existence the Gulf Coast District Union Clearing House of the Farmers Society of Equity. The District Clearing House will be incorporated, shares being placed at a value of \$50 each, nearly 500 shares being subscribed for at the time of organization. C. B. Lozier, who has been the chief adviser, organizer and business manager, states that the capital stock will all be subscribed in a short time. The corporation will be put on a strictly co-operative basis.

The following officers were elected: J. W. Green of Bay Minnette, Ala., president; Colin McDonald, Grand Bay, Ala., vice-president; C. B. Lozier, Robertsdale, Ala., secretary and general manager. The board of directors were chosen as follows: R. M. Clare, Calvert, Ala.; Ralph D. P. Brown, Grand Bay, Ala.; H. Brockman, Foley, Ala., and R. M. Storrs, DeFuniak Springs, Fla.

These officers and other prominent leaders in the Gulf Coast movement will put forth special effort to form local clearing houses at every shipping station of any importance throughout the Gulf Coast territory. As fast as capable men can be obtained for the work, organizers will be sent into every locality where organization is practicable. (Any one reading this, desiring such a position, should communicate with Secretary C. B. Lozier at Robertsdale, Ala., without delay.)

The pronounced success of the F. S. E. movement in southern Alabama, under the efficient management of Mr. Lozier, ably and loyally supported by Truman O. Smith, W. Dunnelliff, D. C. McConn, H. Blackburn, W. S. Sure, A. E. Foster and others, is a rainbow of great promise to the planters throughout the south.

Business Men See the Light

We have incorporated the Equity organization in Ravalli County along co-operative lines, each stockholder holding one share and having one vote. Our shares, however, are of different denominations, ranging from \$10 up to \$100 each. Our members are responding cheerfully to the call of Equity. We have just placed an order for 60,000 pounds of sugar, which we get laid down at Hamilton at \$5 per hundredweight, a saving to members of \$1.35 per hundredweight. A year ago opposition to our movement on the part of retailers was strong, but today they, too, see the benefit of Equity, as we are showing both the business man and the farmer the benefits of co-operation on the Equity plan. These two classes are coming thereby to appreciate each other. No stauncher supporters or better workers can be found anywhere than in Ravalli County, Montana.—C. M. Parr, Chairman County Executive Committee.

Lozier Goes to Mississippi

"We had a great time at our last Equity meeting, for we had C. B. Lozier of Alabama with us. Ours is a new local, called Inda No. 7232. Only sixteen of us now, but we're going to double this spring. We put out a total of 2,300 orange trees this spring, also twenty-five acres of pecans, and saved about 50 per cent by buying all together in a bunch.

Mr. Lozier is a sure success as manager of the southern district. The man and the place found each other in this case.

We are a bunch of northern rubes all the way from New York to Nebraska, mostly from Pennsylvania and Indiana. We are green at this game of southern farming. You never will now what real green is until you take a look at our gang. We got car loads of advice from the natives and the government. Paid too much for it. After two years of it, which almost broke us, we sent for "Dad" Lozier to tell us what to do to be saved. He came Saturday, the 14th. He talked from 2 p. m. to 5:30—not oratory—mostly answering questions that came thick and fast. Stood up and talked two hours, then sat down at the question machine for another hour. After that the men bunched around and fired questions broadside and point-blank. Now we know where we're going and are on our way.—M. C. Frank, Local Sales Manager.

Agriculture's Best

I am sending my renewal to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the best paper for farmers they have ever had. I hope and pray the noble work you have started will develop throughout the United States, and that very soon. Then we will live as people who till the soil should live.—John M. Peckham, Delaware.

Gettysburg Captured by Equity

Though the farmers near the famous war-scarred battlefields at Gettysburg are strong for union, yet as rebels they have captured Gettysburg for union purposes. In other words, they have, under the leadership of District Organizer Kerstetter, unionized themselves to rebel against the too heavy tax of the present system of selling and distributing the products of their farms. A local clearing house of the Farmers Society of Equity, with twenty-eight members, was organized as a starter.

An earnest staff of Equity leaders is pushing the work vigorously in the Keystone state. Forringer, Switzer, Kerstetter, Lenker and others are successfully marshaling the farmers' forces in the Better Business Brigade.

Others Have to Take Back Seat

Can't possibly do without UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I take several papers and magazines, but neglect all others when your publication comes around.—George W. Stanton, Missouri.

Same to You

Your paper is O. K.—fine and dandy. I wish you and the paper and its patrons all a long and pleasurable success.—Armour Bell, Pennsylvania.

In a Class by Itself

You stand at the head of your class—in fact, so far ahead that you are in a class by yourself—a brave and efficient pioneer, almost out of sight beyond the rank and file of farm journals, which hash and rehash the same old "advice." Brother Everett, I am proud of you.—Ila J. Marsh, Missouri.

Unseen Forces Behind Your Telephone

THE telephone instrument is a common sight, but it affords no idea of the magnitude of the mechanical equipment by which it is made effective.

To give you some conception of the great number of persons and the enormous quantity of materials required to maintain an always-efficient service, various comparisons are here presented.

The cost of these materials unassembled is only 45% of the cost of constructing the telephone plant.



Poles

enough to build a stockade around California—12,480,000 of them, worth in the lumber yard about \$40,000,000.



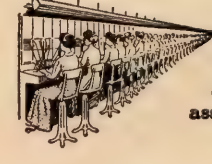
Telephones

enough to string around Lake Erie—8,000,000 of them, 5,000,000 Bell-owned, which, with equipment, cost at the factory \$45,000,000.



Wire

to coil around the earth 621 times—15,460,000 miles of it, worth about \$100,000,000, including 260,000 tons of copper, worth \$88,000,000.



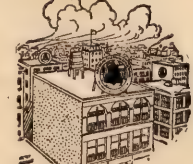
Switchboards

in a line would extend thirty-six miles—55,000 of them, which cost, unassembled, \$90,000,000.



Lead and Tin

to load 6,600 coal cars—being 659,960,000 pounds, worth more than \$37,000,000.



Buildings

sufficient to house a city of 150,000—more than a thousand buildings, which, unfurnished, and without land, cost \$44,000,000.



Conduits

to go five times through the earth from pole to pole—225,778,000 feet, worth in the warehouse \$9,000,000.



People

equal in numbers to the entire population of Wyoming—150,000 Bell System employees, not including those of connecting companies.

The poles are set all over this country, and strung with wires and cables; the conduits are buried under the great cities; the telephones are installed in separate homes and offices; the switchboards housed, connected and supplemented with other machinery, and the whole Bell System kept in running order so that each subscriber may talk at any time, anywhere.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

A NEW WAY To Get Your Clothes Free



A New Plan to Make Big Cash Profits During Your Spare Time

Double Pay
Free Clothes and Cash Profits Besides. We don't Ask You to Spend Your Cash Profits to Pay For Your Own Clothes. Ours is a New and Better Plan. Write for it.

Something new, something different—better—bigger—more liberal than any offer ever made before. Lower prices—better clothes—bigger cash profits—express paid on everything—free clothes or a present with every order—jewelry, sporting goods, pianos, automobiles—hundreds of articles FREE in addition to your cash profit. This is not a prize scheme. Choose article you want, work for it and get it and earn cash profits at the same time.

Wake up. Get into the big money making class. Wear the best clothes in town. 70 stylish real clothes samples—50 handsome fashion plates—secret selling plans. Everything FREE. Just put your name on a postal card and mail it to us.

SPENCER MEAD COMPANY
Department 893. Chicago, Illinois

GO TO WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmers son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

G. W. Aird,
215 Traction Terminal Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

160 ACRE
FARM IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

NEW LAND OPENING

The readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING are hereby notified that we will soon open for sale and settlement a new tract of twenty-five thousand acres of the choicest land in the Golden Prairie District of Wyoming. A reliable farmer representative wanted in every county. Write at once for literature and full details.

The Federal Land and Securities Company
DEPT. D
100 WEST 17TH ST. CHEYENNE, WYO.

This Auto Given to New Coey Students



"I want every Coey student to own an auto of his own; so I have decided to give every student who qualifies for the Coey agency, a Coey Junior free. Offer is open only to students of my School of Motoring." (Signed) C. A. Coey.

Our \$50 Course—Now Only \$15
Prepares You for \$100 to \$300 Jobs as Chauffeur, Auto Salesman, Repairman, Garage or Factory Mgr.

Ten easy lessons. Read and study them and you become an expert in this money-making profession, a master of any automobile put before you. Free Auto Offer is open as soon as you enroll. If you enroll at once, you get in addition, Coey's Builders' Course FREE.

Write Now for Particulars
of Free Auto Offer, Special \$15 Price on Coey and Free Builders' Course offer. Offer is open only limited time.
C. A. COEY, Pres., C. A. COEY'S SCHOOL OF MOTORING
305 Coey Bldg., Chicago

A Little Extra Money For Any Boy

In every neighborhood where UP-TO-DATE goes any boy can pick up several dollars a month by taking new and renewal subscriptions. We have boys making \$5 a week. Easy, agreeable work. Perhaps our proposition will be more attractive than you think. Send for it.

Circulation Department
Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind.

PAPERS THAT OPPOSE THE F. S. E.

This is a time for farmers to know their friends and their enemies, so they may support the people and institutions that are sincerely working for better conditions in farmers' business and withhold support from those that openly or insiduously oppose farmers' efforts to organize right, for complete co-operation. There never was a time when so much deception was practiced against farmers by people who ought to be the most active in leading them in ways that will bring about that country uplift that all people pretend they want to see. But many of farmers' pretended friends are more willing to leave them in a helpless condition, in business, than to do anything that might interfere with the graft they, or their friends, may be enjoying.

The Rural New Yorker, an old offender against the Equity Society, and an ardent hater of J. A. Everitt, its founder and president, has broken loose again. It appears a Mr. "A. L. G." of Idaho submitted a Farmers Society of Equity circular to the publisher of that paper for his opinion. The publisher, in an apparently frank confession, said, in the issue of the paper of February 21, 1914: "We know little of this particular scheme, but we have known James A. Everitt long enough to know that he will profit personally by any scheme that he originates."

In other words, the publisher of the Rural New Yorker first professes ignorance of the F. S. E., while the fact probably is that he knows it so well that he can not afford to attack it, so he directs his stab at the president, knowing that if he can weaken farmers' confidence in an officer, he has accomplished his real purpose; to retard the development of an organization that he is opposed to.

The specific charge is this: "Mr. Everitt can not afford to pay agents to solicit subscriptions for his paper alone. In order to pay the agent he must have some other scheme on which to collect fees. The Society scheme affords the opportunity."

There was also something about Mr. Everitt being dropped from an old organization "by the sincere men and that he is now trying to work the scheme all over again with a new organization." For a truth, no person in the country knows better than the publisher of the Rural New Yorker that the "sincere (?) men" he refers to were the agents of just such people as we have always warned farmers against (and some of them may be publishers of farm papers, too). Briefly stated, the "sincere men" conspired to get control of the "old organization" to change its plans so it would be more than half an organization for organized labor. They did secure control and Mr. Everitt refused to go with them. Later the "sincere men" landed in jail for their crimes and the old organization went to "pot." Then Mr. Everitt came to the rescue and once more started the society along the original lines which were so successful then and which are phenomenally successful now.

It is a matter of record that Mr. Everitt spent of his own money to establish the first society, and then to re-establish it, more than \$15,000, without any certainty, at the time, of it ever being repaid. Also the farmers may be interested to know that in the first and second society he has given twelve years of his time and has drawn in salary exactly \$2,050. The official paper he is interested in receives 25 cents out of the membership fee of \$2.50. If it is a crime to accept 25 cents for a paper that is fighting farmers' battles like UP-TO-DATE FARMING is, and which a million dollars could not swerve from the course that it has consistently held to for twelve years, what is the degree of crime committed by the publisher that collects \$1 per year and whose paper has probably done more than any other one thing to retard farmers' efforts to organize themselves along practical lines?

The question will be asked, why does not Mr. Everitt or the Farmers Society of Equity prosecute the publisher of the Rural New Yorker? Our answer is, just be patient. We intend to do it. Besides, the farmers will do a plenty to him by the "stop my paper" route.

Question Box

QUESTION—Our local clearing house passed resolutions disapproving the advance in the membership fee to \$2.50 against \$2 as formerly. A very small fee looks large to the farmer and we feel that it will be more difficult to get new members at the higher rate.—A. O. Alexander, Secretary, Arnold (Neb.) Local Clearing House.

ANSWER—The national convention had the best interests of the organization in mind when the increase was decided on. For instance, there must be money to push organization, and the old rate seemed to be inadequate. It was also argued that as many members could be enrolled at \$2.50 as at \$2. The experience at headquarters since the convention seems to confirm this opinion. At any rate, the members are coming in several times as fast as before the convention. The time will come when the growth of the society in members will be so rapid that probably \$1 per member will be enough to meet all legitimate expenses. Farmers should always keep in mind that they have been paying enormously for having their business done by others. Compare the former cost with what they are compelled to pay to build their own marketing machine and run it.

Your Seed Corn

Latest News from Dallas, Texas—"Farmers Interest variety won world's sweepstake prizes for ten best ears and single ear of white corn at International Corn Exposition, 1914."

You can start where corn breeders have brought this corn after eighteen years of systematic breeding. For you to breed up your corn to equal this would require many years of painstaking care and cost more than a thousand dollars to get a bushel. For a nominal price you can buy seed of this corn to plant your crop and you can depend on a big increased yield over any other seed you can plant.

Farmers Interest Corn is the best quality and greatest yielding corn in America. Thousands of customers have enthusiastically testified to this. We print many such letters. Some of the growers live in your county. This corn might be called

The best-bred corn in the country, none excepted.



Twenty Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1908.

The general farmer can not afford to take the time and go to the trouble of breeding corn like our Farmers Interest has been bred. But he can profit by the years of work of the breeder by planting this great variety. This corn was bred like cattle and horse and hog breeders breed the fine stock, that any farmer can get today.

Mr. Corn Grower: The cheapest way and the best way for you to quickly get that improvement in quality and yield of your corn that you are thinking about is to buy Farmers Interest Corn of us this year.



Ten Most Perfect Ears. First Prize in Class Open to World. Missouri State Fair, 1911.

doing it right along with Farmers Interest. REMEMBER, THE EASIEST WAY TO IMPROVE YOUR CROP IS TO LET THE OTHER FELLOW DO THE BREEDING.

A great many farmers must buy seed corn this year, so why not start at the very tiptop of perfection by getting Farmers Interest seed corn?

No other corn has such a record for premiums won. We show only a few prize-winning lots

THE ALL PREMI-UM CORN, because it has almost invariably been awarded the highest prizes wherever exhibited.



Ten Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Chicago, 1907.



Ten Most Perfect Ears. First Prize. Indiana State Fair, 1908.



Most Perfect Bushel. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Omaha, 1909.



Ten Most Perfect Ears. Grand Sweepstakes, Open to World. National Corn Exposition, Columbus, O., 1911.

others. Our catalog shows. You should send for it before you lay this paper aside. Established 1880 In the Center of the Corn Belt **O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. 13, Indianapolis, Ind.**

Read a Few Letters from Farmers We Have Hundreds of Reports from All Over the Corn Belt

WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE
Ill.—I have been raising the Farmers Interest Corn for a number of years. I have found it to be an enormous yielder and a great drought resister on account of its rooting very deep. Farmers who plant F. I. will make no mistake.—J. N. Bond County, Nov. 26, 1913.

YIELDS ABOUT TWICE AS MUCH
Ohio—Farmers Interest yields about twice as much as other corn does. One-quarter of an acre produced about 25 bushels.—C. W. R. Lawrence County.

100 TO 120 BUSHELS PER ACRE
Ind.—The Farmers Interest Corn is yielding 100 to 120 bushels an acre all over my field. Nothing like it ever seen in all this section before.—L. C. Johnson County.

DOUBLED THE YIELD
Ark.—I am well pleased with the Farmers Interest Corn. It more than doubled in yielding any other variety I planted. I have come to the conclusion that it is the best all-around corn I ever planted. It stood the drought better than any other kind.—S. J. C. Yell County, Nov. 24, 1913.

LIKE ARMS OF GIANTS
Kans.—I visited my brother in Kans. and saw his field of F. I. Corn. I never saw its equal all my way to Kans. and return. The ears look like arms of giants. He wrote me it yielded 114 bushels an acre.—A. M. T. Knox County, Indiana.

EVERYTHING YOU CLAIM FOR IT
Kans.—My experience with the Farmers Interest Corn leads me to say that it is everything you claim for it. Will produce with any variety of corn grown in Kans.—W. M. T. Franklin Co., Dec. 1, 1913.

FARMERS INTEREST IS O. K.
Ark.—The Farmers Interest Corn is O. K. and you may use my name if it will influence others in this state to plant this variety.—P. O., Nov. 24, 1913.

ONE-THIRD AHEAD OF OTHERS
Ga.—Farmers Interest is fully one-third ahead of other varieties I raised on the same kind of land.—C. W. H. Catosa Co.

STAYED GREEN DURING DROUGHT
Ia.—I am unable to tell what the yield of my F. I. Corn was this year, as I "hogged" the corn. However, I think 60 bushels per acre a reasonable estimate, while I estimate for other varieties at 35 bushels and not more than 40 bushels per acre. The ears of the F. I. were larger sized and the stalks were never fired, but stayed green throughout the entire droughty season.—T. A. Mahaska County, Nov. 27, 1913.

BEATS ALL
Tenn.—Farmers Interest beats all other kinds 30 to 40 bushels an acre. It is as far ahead in appearance and quality as it is ahead in yield. I can say it beats anything in the corn line I ever saw.—E. C. H. Claiborne County.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

LADIES' RING
Genuine gold filled, unique design; beautiful turquoise center surrounded by 10 fine pearls. Looks and wears like solid gold. Warranted three years. Biggest value ever offered. Send strip of paper showing initials of finger. FREE. To introduce new catalog of high grade jewelry novelties we will include FREE with every order stylish Hair Barrette, variegated turquoise shell earring also elegant Coin Purse of nifty design. All three articles POSTPAID \$1.00. Order TODAY. DOLLAR JEWELRY CO. DEPT. 20, CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE TRIAL WRITE TODAY

If you are 40 years old or more we will send you a pair of the best gold-filled reading glasses made. Write for information. Write today.

WARREN OPTICAL CO., 14 N. Main St., Warren, O.

GET A FEATHER BED AT A BARGAIN—SAVE \$8.00

Here is the greatest offer on earth. One 40-lb. Feather Bed, one pair 6-lb. Pillows, all new, clean feathers. Amoskeag Ticking with Ventilators. One pair full size Blankets, one full size Comfort or a Counterpane; retail value for all \$17.50; shipped nice in packed for only \$9.50. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Mail Money Order today or write for circular and order blanks.

CAROLINA BEDDING COMPANY
Department 1355 Greensboro, N. C.

IRON WITHOUT A FIRE

Out out the drudgery. Save time—labor—fuel. No walking back and forth to change irons—always the right heat for the best work if it's an IMPROVED MONITOR SAE IRON.

Self Heating. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Over half a million Monitors in use. Strong, simple, easy to operate. Heat regulated instantly, no dirt, no odor.

Agents, Salesmen, Managers Wanted \$10 to \$20 a Day. No experience required. Every household a prospect. Sells almost on sight. NOT SOLD IN STORES. Martin, Tenn., made \$5000 in one year. Trimmer, Ill., writes, "Sold 12 in 10 hours." Mrs. Nixon, Vt., made \$14 in half a day. You can do it too. Send for big colored circular, shows iron full size, explains everything. Exclusive selling rights—no charge for territory.

THE MONITOR SAE IRON CO.
454 Wayne Street, Big Prairie, Ohio

FEATHER BED BARGAINS

Send us \$10 and we will ship you one first-class new 40 lb. Feather Bed, one pair 6 lb. Feather Pillows (\$2.50), one pair full size Blankets (\$3.00), one dandy Comfort, full size (\$3.00), one full size Sheet (\$1.00), one pair Pillow Slips (50c), all for only \$10. All new goods and no trash. Biggest Bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for circular and order blanks.

SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO.
Dept. 1614 Greensboro, N. C.

3-PIECE Kitchen Set

Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

EARN—Ladies' & Gent's Watches

We give Ladies' and Gent's size, hunting or open case WATCH, Fine time keeper, guaranteed 5 years, composition metal case, looks and wears like gold. Also 14m. Diamond Ring and Handmade Chain, ALL FREE for selling 20 pieces of our high grade, gold-eyed needles at 10c. per dozen. Silver aluminum thimble free with each pkg. Extra present given if you order now.

PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7, CHICAGO, ILL.

WATCH RING & CHAIN GIVEN

We give beautifully engraved, latest style, 14m. model Ladies' and Gent's size hunting or open case WATCH, Fine time keeper, guaranteed 5 years, composition metal case, looks and wears like gold. Also 14m. Diamond Ring and Handmade Chain, ALL FREE for selling 20 pieces of our high grade, gold-eyed needles at 10c. per dozen. Silver aluminum thimble free with each pkg. Extra present given if you order now.

IDEAL WATCH CO., Dept. 698, ELMIRA, N. Y.

WATCH RING & CHAIN GIVEN

We will send you 20 packages of gold-eyed needles. Sell them at 10c a pkg., silver aluminum thimble free with each pkg. Return our \$2.00 and we will give you a beautifully engraved, latest style, Ladies' or Gent's American made WATCH. Guaranteed 5 years, fine time keeper, looks and wears like Gold. Also Handmade Chain and 14m. Diamond Ring, ALL FREE. Extra present if you order now.

NATIONAL GIFT CO.
Dept. 670 Elmsira, N. Y.

Woman's Work and Welfare
Helpful Hints for Homefolks

COMPENSATION

The housewife is tolling, she's baking, she's boiling, she's cleaning the windows, she's sweeping the floor; she's sewing on patches and picking up matches and chasing the agents away from the door. She's cooking, she's canning, she's scheming, she's planning; she's looking for dust with her eye to a lens; she's laboring hard in the early spring garden; she's begging the neighbors to keep up their hens. She's dyeing her dresses and sweetly confesses they'll look pretty well when they're turned inside out; she's putting up pickles to save a few nickels, she's whacking up cabbage to make into kraut. There's no rest or playtime through all the long daytime, there's nothing in sight that would make her heart glad; and even when she's sitting she takes up her knitting to fashion a sock or a muffler for dad. Oh, why should a woman do tasks superhuman? What pleasure to her does existence accord, and what is the querdon that pays for the burden—where finds she the profit, and where the reward? Her husband is coming, a roundelay humming, he calls her a pet name and gives her a kiss; her weary face brightens, with love her eye lightens, she seems quite content with such payments as this!

WALT MASON.
(Copyright by Adams Newspaper Service.)

Fireside Social Chats
By Aunt Sophia and Others

FIRESIDE SOCIAL CHATS
By Aunt Sophia

WE ARE all glad, of course, with the bluebirds and robins, that the season for renewing life and nature's active work for humanity is at hand. Nature has had her rest, and we too have rested from many duties, and with the warming up of vegetable life we will take up our summer time duties, refreshed, and with joy and gladness. Now we plan and plant the garden, the flower beds, clean house, rake the lawn and tidy up all around.

Did you ever notice how really better folks feel and act towards each other on Sundays when, after the morning's work is done, they wash up and array themselves in holy-day garments? This cleaning-up and resting process is a great rejuvenator and it makes us cleaner in thought, in spirit, and in temper. It puts good nature into us, and makes the milk of human kindness flow and fill the wells of human sympathy. It seems to lift us all to a higher plane, gets us away from things that seem sordid and tend to sour us. Perhaps not all of us realize it, but it does actually make us stronger, sweeter, better, and is a real uplift. In our family we have long recognized this and we make it the invariable rule, no matter what the weather, to brighten up on Sunday. The influence of this lasts all through the week. It is especially valuable to the young natures in process of molding character.

The same thing is true of the spring time of the year. The general cleaning up and beautifying helps to renew in us the springtime of life.

Think of these things while you work and sing with the bluebirds and robins.—Aunt Sophia.

TO KEEP TEA TOWELS WHITE

Place in a jar of buttermilk which is kept for this purpose. Put in this as they are accumulated and let remain until wash day.

They are much easier washed as well as being very white.—Mrs. H. J. Peterson, Montpelier, Idaho.

A RECIPE FOR MEAT AND VEGETABLE SOUP

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends a wholesome meat and vegetable soup which will furnish enough for a family of five at a cost of approximately 16 cents. This may be made according to the following recipe:

Ingredients and Approximate Cost (prices actually paid by Department of Chemistry)
—One soup bone, weighing about 24 ounces, one-third meat, 10 cents. After being washed it should be placed in a large kettle with three pints of cold water and heated for three hours, when the bone and meat should be removed. One-fourth of a small head of cabbage, one onion, one carrot, one large potato, two small tomatoes, a little flour, seasoning, 6 cents. Chop these vegetables and add to the soup. Boil the mixture for one hour, thicken slightly with a little flour and season with salt and pepper.

The home-made soup made according to the above recipe contains, in addition to meat extractives, gelatin from the bone, some of the food elements in the vegetables and a large proportion of the fat and meat of the bone.

DO NOT LET FAT BURN IN COOKING

The unpopularity of fried food in many families is due entirely to the fact that the fat has been burned in cooking. Fat when heated to too high a temperature splits up and may form substances which have an irritating effect on the throat and may cause diges-

tive disturbances. Fat in itself is a very valuable food, and if it is not scorched should prove a healthful rather than an objectionable article of diet. A slightly burned taste and similar objectionable flavors can often be removed from fat by putting into it thick slices of raw potato and heating it gradually. When the fat ceases to bubble and the potatoes are brown, the fat should be strained off through a cloth placed in a wire strainer.

RAISING CHURCH FUNDS

A woman chanced to have in her possession a recipe for cake which was quite new in her community, and as the people were trying to raise money on a church-building fund, she had the recipe type-written and sold for 25 cts. a copy. At the bottom of each one was written: "The proceeds of this recipe will go towards the building fund. Please do not give it away, except for twenty-five cents." A nice little sum was cleared up from this alone.

Taken Unawares

"Hello, Smith! Was it you shooting this morning?"
"Yes, I had to kill my dog."
"Was he mad?"
"No, he didn't know I was going to kill him!"

Send for This Book—It's FREE

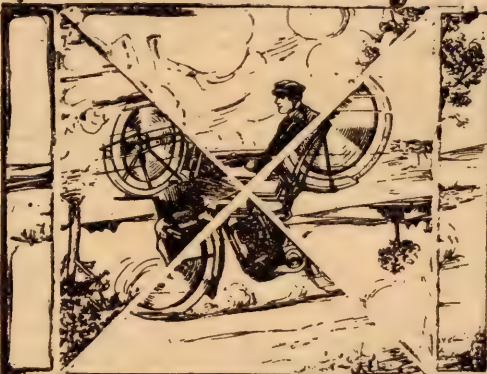
TERRIFF'S LAST and most perfect INVENTION

The New Gravity Washer

The master effort of a lifetime devoted to the study and manufacture of Washing Machines. It is an undisputed fact that Wm. W. Terriff invented and put on the market more and better washing machines than any other man. The New Gravity Washer was his masterpiece. It will wash anything from a pocket handkerchief to underclothes and the heaviest bedding perfectly clean. And the gravity principle makes it run so easily that a child can operate it even with a heavy load. The last year of Mr. Terriff's life was largely devoted to writing his biography, which he published under the name of "Twenty-Four Years Hustling in the Washing Machine Business Under Two Flags." We will send you this interesting and instructive first washer without costing you a single penny. Don't delay—write today to

WOLVERINE WASHER COMPANY, 300 Canal St., PORTLAND, MICH.

\$250 Motorcycle Given Away



Here is your chance to get a \$250 Harley Davidson Motorcycle. Cut this picture into six pieces and paste or pin the pieces together so as to make a complete picture of a boy riding a motorcycle. Mail it to me with your name and address and I will tell you all about the great contest in which you can win the two cylinder eight-horsepower Harley Davidson Motorcycle—the best made.

1500 Votes Free

I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 votes toward the motorcycle. All you have to do to get this coupon is to send your name and address at once.

Sec'y Popular Company
412 Popular Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa

3½-ft. Telescope Nearly Given Away

If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. Telescopes this size have sold for \$5 to \$8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends; 5 sections; opens out over 3½ feet long; closed, 12 inches long. Entertain your friends day and night with the "Wonder." We have thousands of testimonials.

Our Offer To advertise the "Wonder" telescope we will send one for only \$1, provided you send 2 names of friends you think will be interested in it. Send 10c extra for ordinary postage, or 20c for insured delivery, and we guarantee safe arrival. If not a bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded. Full instructions free with each telescope.

PEOPLE'S WHOLESALE STORE,
Dept. 1,
Indianapolis, Ind.

It is far beyond expectations. If I couldn't get another I wouldn't take \$5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.
Worth \$10 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards.—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.
It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes, 28 miles away. They looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away.—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.
Every boy and man on a farm needs one.—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga.
Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles away. Count windows in houses which cannot be seen with the eye.—Henry Connor, Manor, Tex.
Can see children playing at school 6 miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Tex.
Can tell time on clock 2 miles away.—J. Beers, Columbus, Ind.

What is Now the Fashion



6561. LADIES' TAILORED WAIST.—This waist has a center front closing, made with the usual box pleat for studs or buttons. The neck may be finished with a band for linen collars or it may have a larger, permanent collar. In the back there is an applied yoke, but this may be omitted if desired as the waist is complete without it. The regulation shirt sleeve is used, plain at the shoulder and finished with gathers and a cuff at the wrist. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

6602. LADIES' WAIST.—More dressy and in a style which is better liked at present than 6561. This has a narrow shoulder yoke, which is formed by extending the back forward a little. The fronts are gathered below this yoke and attached with an ordinary seam or with beading. At the neck is either a large collar or a frill as preferred, the pattern providing both styles. The drop shoulder is used and a plain sleeve which may be shortened as much as desired. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material and 2 yards of lace ruffling.

6618. YOUNG LADIES' FLOUNCE SKIRT.—There is nothing newer than the tier or flounce skirt. It may be worn with separate waists or it may form part of a costume. No. 6618 shows an ideal model in this style and one which may be developed in soft woolen materials such as chevot or voile, or in cottons like cotton crepe, voile and mercerized fabrics as well as in silks of the softer type. This skirt has a two-piece foundation and on this two flounces are applied, either of which may be omitted. There is also a gathered piece which extends above the girdle, and this also may be omitted if desired. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for the skirt and 2½ yards of 36 or 44-inch goods for the foundation.

6606. LADIES' HOUSE DRESS.—A house dress which will be liked by the woman who is neat and active. It has a plain waist, closed at the side of the front and with a small tuck at each shoulder, extending to the waist in front and back. The seven-gore skirt may have an under box pleat in the back or habit finish as preferred. Cashmere, challie, linen, gingham and other wash fabrics are used for these frocks. Sizes 34 to 44-inch material.

6605. LADIES' APRON.—This model for the busy housewife has a full length front panel and sides which extend only to the belt. Straps continued from the front pass to the belt in the back and support the apron. Sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material, if made with ruffle or without it.

6593. YOUNG LADIES' FROCK.—Young girls have not been forgotten by the style makers and we show a dainty and serviceable frock. This has body and sleeve in one piece and a long or short sleeve. The closing of the blouse is in front. The four-gore skirt has a panel front and back and a side front closing. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 44-inch material.

6604. GIRLS' FROCK.—This shows a pretty frock for a little girl. It has a box pleat in front and back and a deep yoke facing which may be omitted. There is no division of waist and skirt and a belt of leather may be worn. The neck may be trimmed with the large collar or finished in a simple square outline. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material.

6600. GIRLS' APRON.—Nearly all little girls need an apron at one time or another and we have a very pretty novelty in this garment. It may have long or short sleeves and front or back closing. It has the kimono effect at the shoulder, but there is a seam along the shoulder and outer arm. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires with short sleeves 1½ yards of 36-inch material; with long sleeves 2½ yards of 36-inch goods, and in either case one-half yard of 27-inch material for trimming.

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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a New subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

H OPE comes with the spring. As the farmer puts his seed in the carefully prepared ground and covers it from mortal sight, he is prompted by hope, and through the days that are to come he sees a time of reaping. It is thus with the young mind. The world seems very large, and the future weeks, and months, and years seem almost limitless. Hope illumines every one and drives away many periods of darkness. But accomplishment requires effort. We would have our young friends live in the atmosphere of effort. Something must be done every day; something that will lead onward and upward. Those who have the courage to travel that road cannot fail.

Our first letter this time shows what a large family can do, or could do a few years ago, in taking homesteads in the West. We suppose such opportunities are rather scarce now.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Colorado boy, and I would like to join the Cadets. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE, and I enjoy it very much. I am 16 years old, and have lived on the farm all my life. I have six brothers and four sisters. Two brothers and one sister are married. My father and four brothers homesteaded nine quarter sections of land here. So you see we have a large farm. We have 8 horses, 9 head of cattle and some hogs. We did not have very good crops here last year; it was too dry. I would like to exchange post cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls, and promise to answer all, as I get lonesome away out here in Colorado.—Thos. A. Jones, Stratton, Colorado.

This southern girl likes our Woman's Work department, as do all of our lady readers:

DEAR CADETS: I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and enjoy it very much. I always look first for the page on woman's work, then turn to the Cadet page. I am 18 years old, and live on a farm of 65 acres in the Sunny South. I wish every one could have a chance to enjoy our delightful climate. Baldwin county is considered the garden spot of the South. I live about 12 miles from the bay, and we often go there to bathe. Violets have been in bloom (Feb. 25) for more than two weeks, and we always have roses. I would be glad to exchange letters or cards with any of the Cadet boys or girls, and will answer all I receive.—Verna Sinnett, Robertsedale, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: I wish to become a Cadet of Equity. My father has been taking UP-TO-DATE for several years, and I enjoy reading the letters. I am 19 years old, and have lived on a farm all my life. Our best crops are corn, wheat and oats. I would like to receive cards from the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all I receive.—W. W. Hronda, Ludell, Kan.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Mississippi girl, 15 years of age, and I would like to become a Cadet of Equity. I live on a farm about two miles from town. I think country life is much happier and sweeter than town life. I like to go to school, but I have not been to school a single day this term. Mamma has been sick all winter, and I am the cook. I would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadets and will answer all I receive.—Fannie Windham, Moselle, Miss.

DEAR CADETS: I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it a fine paper. I am 16 years old May 9, and live with my folks on a 120-acre farm. I, too, would like to become a Cadet, and would be glad to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls; will try to answer all.—Margie Hansen, Callender, Ia.

DEAR CADETS: I would like to become a Cadet of Equity. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE and I enjoy reading the letters very much. I am a Tennessee girl, 15 years of age, and live in the country about two miles from Camden, a little town of about 1,000 inhabitants. I would like to exchange cards with the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Rhoda Bomar, Camden, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years old, and am a town girl. I like town life better than country life. I like very much to read the letters, and would like to exchange letters and cards with all the Cadet boys and girls; will answer all I receive.—Isia Horton, Belgrade, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Illinois girl, 15 years of age, and I live on a farm of 120 acres, two and a half miles from town. I graduated from the country schools two years ago, and I am now in the second year high school. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much, and I hope all the Cadets will write to me. I will try to answer all I receive.—Clara A. Griesemer, Hopedale, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a reader of the dear old UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and think it a grand paper. I am always ready to read when it comes. I am a Kentucky girl of sweet 16, and as jolly as can be. Hoping to hear from the Cadets I close with three cheers for UP-TO-DATE.—Mary Belle Carter, Eminence, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country girl, and live three miles from town, but I attend the town school. I live on a farm of 227 acres and we raise most all kinds of grain. I like pets, and have a young mare named Lady May that I very much like to ride. I had three white rabbits, but Ted, my dog, killed two of them. I would like to exchange postcards with all the Cadets; will answer all received.—Louise Shores, Wytheville, Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country girl, 18 years of age, and am living on a 212-acre farm. I am in my sophomore year in high school and I drive to school, 4 miles and a half, every day. I am a great lover of books, flowers and music. I play the piano and violin fairly well, and am in two orchestras. I love the work. I am a constant reader of UP-TO-DATE, and think it is a good farm paper. I would enjoy exchanging letters and cards with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Jessie Croft, Polo, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a western boy, 18 years of age. I was born in the west, and live on Puget Sound. I am going to school at present, but I always have a little spare time.—Hilmer L. Johnson, Richmond Beach, Wash.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 18 years old, and live with my parents and a brother and three sisters, on a farm of 150 acres. My father has been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a year and we think it a fine farm paper. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters, and would like to become a Cadet of Equity. I will answer all letters and cards received. Would like to hear from the different States.—Laura Lane, Delabole, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Ohio girl, age 18 years, and am the oldest in a family of five. I live on a farm of 81 acres. My father has 4 horses, 11 head of cattle, and 6 hogs. We milk 4 cows. I take UP-TO-DATE and I like to read the Cadet letters and other things about the farm. I have lived in three different States—Missouri, Oklahoma and Ohio. I have lived on a farm most of the time. I would be glad to exchange letters or cards with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Ethel Neal, Seaman, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, 14 years old, an 8th grade pupil in a rural district school. My papa is a merchant and has a general store in a village called Absher. We live a quarter of a mile from the village. UP-TO-DATE has been coming to us nearly two years. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I have written to a few of the Cadets and have received pleasant replies. I attend Sunday school at what is known as Old Indian Camp Baptist Church, half a mile away. Will be pleased to receive cards and letters from the Cadet friends, and will answer all I receive.—Lola Shreve, Crab Orchard, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a New Hampshire girl, 13 years old, and I would like to join the Cadets. My brother has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two years, and thinks it is a fine paper, especially for the farmers. We used to live on a farm of 100 acres, but we recently moved into a village. I would like to hear from the boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Thelma Parsons, Pittsfield, N. H.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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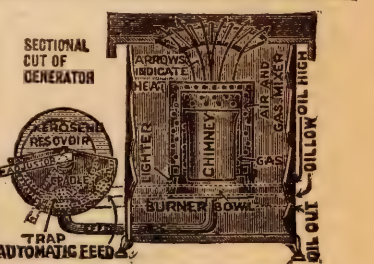
Kitchen Apron Pattern GIVEN This useful model has a fitted front panel and shoulder straps formed by an extension of the large pockets which are stitched in at the side front seams. The sides and back of the apron begin at the waistline and are slightly gathered. Gingham, calico, cambric and white materials are used for these aprons. The pattern 6468 is cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. To quickly introduce our big home and family magazine we make this liberal offer good only 20 days. Send 10 cents for trial 3 month subscription and enclose names of 5 house-keepers and we will send this popular apron pattern free. Be sure to send size and say you want apron pattern No. 6468. Address **THE HOUSEHOLD, Pattern Dept. 105, Topeka, Kansas**

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Automatically generates gas from kerosene oil, mixing it with air. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. To operate—Turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match, it generates gas which passes through air mixer, drawing in a large quantity of air, to every spoonful of oil consumed. That's all. It is self-regulating, no more attention. Same heat all day, or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner, oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick, not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control.

D. CARN, IND., writes: "It cost me only 4 1/2 cents a day for fuel." L. NORRIS, VT., writes: "The Portable Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel, at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal." E. ARNOLD, NEB., writes: "Saved \$4.26 a month for fuel by using the Portable Oil-Gas Stove. My range cost me \$5.50 per month, and the Portable only \$1.25 per month." M. KING, VA., writes: "Using one Burner and Radiator, I kept a 16x18 foot room at 70 degrees, when out doors 13 to 20 degrees were registered." REV. WM. TEARM, ME., writes: "This morning 16 below zero, and my library far below freezing point. Soon after lighting the Portable Oil-Gas Stove temperature rose to summer heat." WM. BEARING, IND., writes: "We warmed a room 18x14 feet, when it was about 10 below zero with one Radiator."

Not like those sold in stores. Objectionable features of other stoves wiped out. Ideal for heating houses, stores, rooms, etc. with Radiating Attachment; also cooking, roasting, baking, ironing, etc. No more carrying coal, kindling, ashes, soot, dirt. Absolutely safe from explosion. Not dangerous like gasoline. Simple, durable—last for years. Saves expense, drudgery and fuel bills. All Sizes. Prices Low—\$3.25 and up. Sent to any address. Send no money—only send your name and address. Write today for our 30 day trial offer—full description—thousands of testimonials, 1914 Proposition.



World Mfg. Co., 4289 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. **DON'T PAY A CENT** if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalogue illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard of prices and marvelous new offers.

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.

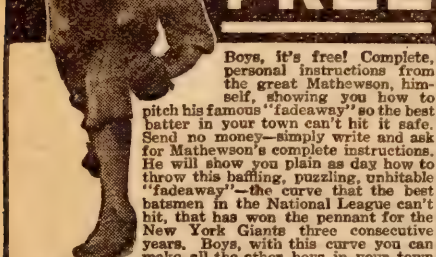
TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at half usual prices.

Head Cycle Co. Dept. S170 Chicago

How to Pitch the "Fade-away"

By **Christy Mathewson**
of N. Y. Giants

FREE



Boys, it's free! Complete, personal instructions from Christy Mathewson, himself, showing you how to pitch his famous "fadeaway," so the best batter in your town can't hit it safe. Send no money—simply write and ask for Mathewson's complete instructions. He will show you plain as day how to throw this baffling, puzzling, uncatchable "fadeaway"—the curve that the best batsmen in the National League can't hit, that has won the pennant for the New York Giants three consecutive years. Boys, with this curve you can make all the other boys in your town look like monkeys—you can simply play horse with them—you can be as much feared by batters, and cheered by the fans as Mathewson is in the National League. For "Matty" shows it all to you.

All-ABSOLUTELY FREE

He explains every secret of his pitching to you—how to stand, how to grip the ball, how to "wind-up," how to let it go. Photographs of every move make it all plain as A-B-C, so anybody can master this great curve at once and become the pitching hero of his town, the boy whose team is bound to win. It doesn't cost you a penny—the complete instruction is free, just for delivering a few papers. Don't wait a day to learn how to throw the "fadeaway," get it first and put one over on the other boys. Send no money—simply write and say "send on the papers to deliver and give me free, Mathewson's complete instructions. Address W. D. Boyce Co., Dept. 305 Chicago.

Lots of Fun for a Dime

Ventriloquist Double Throat or Swiss Bird Call.—Fits roof of mouth, always invisible; greatest thing yet. Astonish and mystify your friends. Neigh like a horse, whine like a puppy, sing like a canary, and imitate birds and beasts. Loads of fun. Wonderful invention. Postpaid 10 cents.

10c

S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

THE COMBINATION

FAMILY COBBLER TINKER HARNESSEMAKER

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR GENERAL SHOE HARNESSTIN WARE REPAIRING

33-Piece Outfit for Shoe, Boot, Rubber and Harness Repairing

The desirability of this premium will be apparent at once. Many odd jobs about the home and barn can be done with this fine outfit. Repair all the family shoes, repair harness, carpets, belts, etc. Will save entire cost in repairing two pairs of shoes alone. Will last for years and pay a profit on every pair of shoes you mend or job you do with it.

This outfit contains:

1 Men's Last	1 paper 4-8 Clinch Nails
1 Boy's Last	1 paper 5-8 Clinch Nails
1 Woman's Last	1 paper 6-8 Clinch Nails
1 Child's Last	1 paper Heel Nails
1 Iron Stand for Last	4 pairs Heel Plates, assorted sizes
1 Shoe Hammer	1 Bottle Leather Cement
1 Shoe Knife	1 Ball Shoe Thread
1 Peg Awl	1 Bottle Rubber Cement
1 Sewing Awl Haft	1 Bunch Bristles
1 Sewing Awl	6 Harness Needles
1 Stabbing Awl Haft	1 Ball Wax
1 Stabbing Awl	Directions for Halfsoling.

THIRTY-THREE ARTICLES, SECURELY PACKED

Great time and money saver; needed in every family.

Our Offer

We will send the complete Home Repairing Outfit as described as a premium for 3 yearly (new or renewal) subscriptions at \$100 (total \$1.50). Charges prepaid within 500 miles of Indianapolis. Elsewhere in United States send 50c extra for delivery.

Up-to-Date Farming = Indianapolis

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 80 acres in the southeastern part of Idaho. This is mostly a farming country and produces abundant crops every year. There is quite a lot of stock raised, but it is raised on the farms, as most of the range is now taken up for dry farming. They raise good crops on the dry farms when it is a wet season. The dry farms sell for \$20 to \$25 per acre. Irrigated, velly farms sell for \$75 per acre; but where we live, there being no gravel, the land is worth from \$100 to \$125 per acre. I am 18 years old, and would like to exchange view cards with the Cadets.—Pearl Wade, Rigby, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS: After seeing so many letters in UP-TO-DATE I decided to write one. I am 15 years of age and live on a farm with my parents. I have one brother older than I and a sister younger. My school closed in January and will not open until April. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE and we think it a fine paper. We are having lots of snow and cold weather now (last of February). My sister and I are taking music lessons and like it fine. I will answer all letters and cards from any of the boys or girls who write me and will also exchange photos.—Goldie B. Grant, Brooks, Maine.

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years old, and live on a farm of about 640 acres. The surrounding country is smooth and level. I am a freshman in a nearby high school. The agriculture class, of which I am a member, find UP-TO-DATE very interesting. Cadets, please write me. I think it is helpful as well as entertaining. I will answer all I receive.—Ethyle Kaitreider, Pinson, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Nebraska boy of 18 years. I read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it a good farm paper. I live on a farm of 302 acres. We raise lots of corn and small grain, also some cattle. I am going to move to Missouri this spring. Would like to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadets; will answer all I receive.—Paul Henderson, Angola, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, 15 years old, and I wish to become a Cadet; but I am studying to be a stenographer. I have been at the city of Evansville for the past four months, but I am at home now to stay until the first of April. UP-TO-DATE has been a welcome visitor to our home for the past four years, and we all appreciate it very much. We live near the Ohio river on a farm of 80 acres. The chief products are corn, wheat and hay. We haven't many hills here and the land is level. I have five sisters. Two are at home, one is married and one is at Evansville, which is about 60 miles from home. I would like to correspond with the Cadets, especially those in the eastern states, and in Michigan, as I am going there next July on my vacation. We are going through in an auto and it will take us three days. The summer resort is St. Joseph and it is near Benton Harbor.—Ethel Haaff, Rockport, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Virginia boy, 13 years of age, and live on a farm of 230 acres. I have two brothers, but they are younger than I am. My father is county surveyor, and is away from home most of the time, so I have to look after the farm. I have finished free school, and am ready for high school. I live 3 miles from the high school, and 8 miles from the nearest railroad station. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE for almost a year, and find it an interesting, and important paper. I would like for some of the Cadet boys and girls to write to me; I will answer all that do. Giles H. Huffman, Sinking Creek, Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Missouri boy of 19 years, and have been an earnest reader of UP-TO-DATE for nearly four years. I think it a grand paper. I recently got interested in the Cadet page. I live on a farm of 120 acres with my father and three sisters and one brother, my mother having been dead for five years, and I kept house for my father until my sisters got large enough to keep house, and then I turned it over to them. I have lived on a farm all my life, and I like farm work better than any other work I can think of. My home is near Embrose, in Texas county, Mo. Our main crops are corn and hay, though in some places wheat and oats do well. There was quite a bit of corn raised in this state last summer in spite of the drouth. Apples and peaches are also a staple crop here, and there was a large crop of both last summer. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Roy Davis, Embree, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 200 acres in the old Magnolia state. Our main crops are corn, cotton, hay, sorghum and potatoes. I live 6 miles from the historic little town of Pontotoc, where De Soto with his troop of 1,000 Spanish soldiers spent the winter of 1540, before he discovered the Mississippi river in May, 1541. I think all the letters on the Cadet page are fine. If everybody would read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and get the valuable advice it gives, the farmers would get a great deal more out of farming. I am a school-boy, and I would like to get a letter or card from every state in the Union, and from Alberta, Canada, as I have some relatives there. I will gladly answer all, and tell you more about this southern country.—Tom Tunnell, Springfield, Miss.

It is seldom one finds a list of letters that cover so much of a country as do the above. UP-TO-DATE is read and liked everywhere, and it is our ambition to make each issue better.

5 YEAR GUARANTEE

98 CENTS POST-PAID

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our big catalogue of high grade American made watches we will send you this elegant watch postpaid for only 98 cents. Gentle size, high grade gold plate finish, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, accurate timekeeper, fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send 98 cents today and watch will be sent by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 434 Chicago, Ill.**

WE WILL GIVE

This **GOLD PLATED LOCKET** and **22-in. CHAIN**—Locket opens to hold two pictures and is set with 7 perfect similitude **TURQUOISES** and a **PEARL**—and these **4 GOLD PLATED RINGS** to anyone that will sell only 12 pieces of jewelry at 10c each and return us the \$1.20. We trust you and take back all not sold. Address **P. S. DALE MFG. CO., Providence, R. I.**

95 cents

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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Watch bargains we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for **ONLY 95 CENTS**. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with **95 CENTS** and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**



See A World Series Game Boys

GIVEN

This Elegant Suit is for You

Boys, here is the swellest baseball suit that you ever saw. It is a dream. It will make the heart of any boy leap with joy. You can have this suit without a cent of your money. It consists of cap, shirt, belt and trousers of a very substantial material and of very good workmanship. It's a beautiful gray color trimmed in white. It's made in the same way as the suits for the big Leaguers. It's a beauty. If you want this suit, (also gloves, balls, bats, etc.) fill out the coupon below with your name and address.

BOY'S TRIP

To a Big World Series Game This Fall

I am the Publisher of FARM NEWS, and I am going to take ten boys to see one of the big World Series Games this Fall and pay every cent of expense. I am going to furnish each boy with a brand new suit of street clothes, new sweater, new stockings and cap, also a new dress suit case. Will you be one? I am going to call at your home for you at the start of this trip and I am going to look after you every minute from the time you leave home until you return. You will have my personal attention and care. You will not have an opportunity to spend a single penny of your money.

Two Full Days

In the big city seeing the sights

You will have two days in the big city—one day for the big game, and one day for sight-seeing. It is the greatest trip that has ever been arranged for boys by any reputable concern. It will be the sight-seeing trip of your life. You will get to see the great city by automobile. All the principal places in the city will be visited and explained to you. You will travel to and from the city in the best pullman train. While in the city you will stop at the best hotel and the best rooms there are. You will have the best of everything to eat. You will be able to meet the big League players, newspaper men and many of the big baseball owners of world wide reputation. It will be a great trip.

Send This Coupon

I will tell you just exactly how you may obtain this baseball suit and also how you may be one of the ten boys to go on this great sight-seeing trip to the big World Series Game next Fall if you will send me this coupon. It will be a chance that may never come to you again. I know that it is the one desire of every American boy to see the big League players in action and much more, one of these great big World Series Games that attracts world wide attention. This is your chance. Send us your name today.

I want a baseball suit and I want to be one of the boys to go to see the big World Series Game. Please tell me all about it.

Name..... P. O..... Street..... State.....

FARM NEWS BASEBALL LEAGUE, Mgr. S., Springfield, Ohio

Be the First

**I'll Feed
Your Stock
60 Days
Before You Pay**

**I'll Stop
Your Losses
From Worms
Or No Pay**



**I'll Save
Your
Hogs**

**I'll Save
Your
Sheep**



I'll Prove It On Your Own Stock

I don't ask you to pay me one single cent until you have fed SAL-VET for 60 days and seen with your own eyes it's wonderful merit. I don't ask you to send me a penny until I prove to you, on your own stock, the great value of SAL-VET as a worm destroyer and conditioner. I have shipped tons and tons of SAL-VET to readers of this paper who have accepted my "no money down" offer. I want an opportunity to show you who have not yet accepted it, that it pays, and pays big to feed SAL-VET regularly to all your farm stock — Hogs, Horses, Sheep or Cattle. You have nothing to risk — everything to gain.

**The Great
Worm
Destroyer**

SAL-VET

**The Great
Live Stock
Conditioner**

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

makes all animals thrive better, look better, destroys and expels intestinal and stomach worms which prey on the digestive tract, robbing your animals of vitality and strength and keeping them in an unthrifty, unprofitable condition. SAL-VET will put them in condition to get more good out of their feed—makes them thrive faster — stops your losses from worms, makes stock sleek in coat, vigorous in action, and far better able to resist diseases. Millions of dollars are lost every year by stock raisers who do not keep their animals worm-free, healthy, and in a condition to get all the benefits of the rations fed.

Don't Send a Cent—Just the Coupon

Tell me how many head of stock you have and I'll ship you enough SAL-VET to feed them 60 days. You simply pay the freight on arrival—feed it as directed. At the end of two months report results. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim, I'll cancel the charge — you won't owe me a single penny. Send the coupon today and begin action against worm pests—the greatest enemy you have to contend with in raising stock.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.

The S. R. Feil Co., Mfg. Chemists
Dept. UPF CLEVELAND, OHIO

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY
Dept. UPF 4-1-14 Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days, and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....

P.O.....

Shipping Sta.....State.....

No. of Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

My Best Advertisement Is A Pleased Customer

"I am as strong for SAL-VET as ever. Almost every one, in these parts, has lost hogs, but mine are still doing finely, thanks to SAL-VET." Dick Crookham, Lacey, Ia.

"SAL-VET has been a great help to my hogs as none have died since I fed it, although previous to its use, I had a number of losses." T. J. Reed,
Rt. No. 1, Hutton Valley, Mo.

"Hog cholera has swept this part of the country, but for the first time in years, my own hogs escaped. I have been feeding SAL-VET and now I would not be without it for double the price." Thomas Fitzgerald,
Rt. No. 2, Connorsville, Ind.

"I took some of my poorest and weakest pigs, shut them up in a lot by themselves, and fed them SAL-VET in order to make a test. I found SAL-VET all you claim. These pigs are now good, strong, healthy shotes, weighing 125 to 150 pounds. I shall always feed SAL-VET the year 'round." W. A. Kearns, Rt. No. 1, Tampico, Ills.

"Your SAL-VET is certainly all to the good, and you may always count on me to be a booster. When the SAL-VET arrived, our hogs were either all sold or dead with cholera. There were five little runts alive, which were considered as good as dead, but, thanks to SAL-VET they are the best looking hogs of their age in the neighborhood. My one regret is that we did not get SAL-VET sooner, as I feel that we could have saved the whole bunch." LeRoy A. Barrett, Oswego, Ills.

"When the SAL-VET arrived my hogs were sick, and up to that time, I had lost sixteen pigs, all under twenty pounds. After the balance of the pigs had access to SAL-VET, they came through all right, and some of them now weigh 625 pounds, which I consider pretty good. I am talking SAL-VET to every man I meet, as I honestly believe it is the one conditioner and preventive to feed to hogs the year 'round." Ben E. Wootte,
Fruit North Grove Farm,
Rt. No. 1, Milbank, S. D.

"When we butchered our hogs, we found them entirely free from worms, although before we began feeding SAL-VET, one hog in particular seemed badly out of condition and was coarse and rough. When we butchered him, he was the smoothest and fattest hog in the bunch." F. H. Durringer,
Rt. No. 8, Van Wert, Ohio.



**Look For
This Label**
on all SAL-VET packages. Don't be deceived by imitations. Don't buy "Sal" this or "Sal" that; get the original genuine SAL-VET.

PRICES 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5; 200 lbs., \$9; 300 lbs., \$13; 500 lbs., \$21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

April Fifteenth, 1914

Number 7



O. STEWARD INHOFF

Does This Remind You---

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

THINKING OF LIFE INSURANCE?

Then write to the **one** Company that gives its policyholders the benefit of the commissions other companies pay their agents. That Company is the

POSTAL LIFE

Assets nearly \$10,000,000 Insurance in force nearly \$50,000,000

Commission Dividends ranging on whole-life policies up to

40%

of the premium go to policy-holders the first year. Renewal-Commission Dividends and Office Expense Savings covered by the

9½%

guaranteed dividends go to Policyholders in subsequent years. The usual contingent policy-dividends, based on the Company's earnings, still further reduce the cost each year after the first.

"I will pay you to write and find just what the POSTAL will do for you. Just say: 'Mail insurance particulars as mentioned in Up-to-Date Farming'."

And be sure to give (1) Your full name; (2) Your occupation; (3) The exact date of your birth.

Address:
Postal Life Insurance Company
65 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

Here's The Place For The Grain—Not In The Stack

Keep your grain out of the straw stack. Use the threshers that has the only correct method for getting all of the grain.

Hire A Red River Special

And Save Your Thresh Bill

This thresher operates unlike any other. Instead of expecting the grain to drop out, the Red River Special beats out the grain just as you would beat it by hand with a pitchfork.

R. N. Wilson and three other farmers of Wellington, Ohio, say: "Your Red River Special with Clover Attachment hulled our clover seed and saved it in good, clean shape. We want to recommend it."

Hire a Red River Special for your work this year. Write for "Thresher Facts."

Nichols & Shepard Company
(In continuous business since 1843)
Builders of Threshers, Wind Stacker
Feeders, Steam Engines and
Oil-Gas Tractors
Battle Creek, Michigan

CUP ELEVATOR

Always ready for use. Placed inside the crib in the dry. Easy running, durable and strong. Elevates oats, wheat, or ear-corn, 50 bushels in three minutes.

SET IN YOUR CRIB BEFORE YOU PAY

The first successful Upright Ear Corn Elevator made—**SOLD DIRECT to the Farmer**. Free Catalog showing 8 styles with crib plans which save you money. Write for it today.

INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. BOX 54 MORTON, ILL.

SAW MILLS Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Water
Wheels, Steam and Kerosene Engines.
DE LOACH MFG. CO. BOX 540 ATLANTA, GA.

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters From the Editors to the Readers

The Boy Who Leaves the Farm

Boys, if you can find it in you to like the business of farming, provided it can be made to pay you fairly well, don't leave the country for the things you know so little about in the city or town. The way to success can be found there, it is true, provided you have ability, patience, grit, gumption and the willingness to work hard, take rebuffs, deny yourself many things, and keep everlastingly at it. Now the writer of this knows for a surety that these qualifications are absolutely essential to a successful career in business. And he also knows these same qualities can win success on the farm. There is room for a few big successes in the city. There is opportunity for a satisfactory success on nearly every farm. The successful farmer is far better off than the ordinary business man of the city. Better work for yourself in the country than for another in town. However, if farm life is not your sphere, and you feel that with your talent, your ability, love for doing big things and doing them right, you can win in this hard, bitter fight for supremacy in business, then go, and God go with you. The city needs that kind of men.

The Marketing of Eggs

A number of poultry raisers, it seems, are putting on the market infertile eggs that have been tested in incubators from three days to a week. As soon as the breeder finds that the eggs will not hatch he takes them out and sends them to market along with his fresh spring eggs. After the eggs have been in the incubator for this period they are distinctly stale and rot very quickly if kept any length of time. These eggs when they reach the market, however, are classified as low grade No. 2. The mixing of incubator eggs with the fresh eggs leads the egg packers to cut the price they pay the farmer. The spring eggs designed for keeping for winter consumption must be absolutely good. The mixture of infertile incubator eggs with fresh eggs forces the packer to candle the eggs. He then deducts this added expense from the price he offers to the producer. Eggs which have once been subjected to the heat of the incubator can not be stored.

The farmer who sells incubator eggs injures his own market for fresh eggs. When dealers find incubator eggs in their fresh egg supply they lower the price for all eggs so that they will be certain that they have covered themselves against losses from this cause. Use infertile eggs from the incubator for home consumption and send only fresh eggs to market.

Parcel Post is No Remedy for H. C. L.

Postmaster General Burleson has done much in his endeavor to perfect the parcel post for shipping farm products, such as butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and fruits. He has increased the weights until they are quite satisfactory. He has provided for suitable crates, boxes and baskets to carry them. He has authorized the clerks and postmasters to obtain the names of farmers who have produce to sell, and consumers who desire to purchase direct from the farmers, and furnish to each a list of the others. But after all this there is and will be very little shipping from farm to city kitchens. The one thing lacking is organization. The farmers will require a shipping agent at shipping points to look after shipments. The consumers who desire direct service will require some one with whom they can deal as they deal with their local merchant, some one to guarantee the goods. Even then the mail-order-and-delivery system will be used by but very few city consumers, except they form organizations and purchase club orders. The corner grocery will continue to supply the great majority of the consumers with their supplies. The parcel post is not going to solve either the farmers' marketing problem nor the high cost of living problem, even to a slight degree. It is a great boon in its place, and is a splendid thing for those who can make profitable use of it in either selling or buying eatables. But it does not, will not, can not remove the necessity for the construction and operation of a farmers' co-operative marketing system.

Road Building Funds Wasted

The Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture is making a strong effort to teach the country the fact that maintenance and repair are of equal importance with the improvement of roads.

Investment of money in new roads does not become real economy until provision is made for keeping these new roads in condition after they are built. If a new road was built and then allowed to fall into disrepair, much of the original investment is simply wasted.

Officials of the Office of Public Roads, when called upon for assistance by the various states, are pointing out that road building is an art based on a science, and that trained men and experienced men are necessary to secure the best results from the expenditure of road funds.

Statisticians have found that although the average expenditure on the improvement of roads exceeds one million dollars a day, a large portion of the money in the United States is wasted because of the failure to build the right type of road to meet the local requirements or the failure to provide for the continued maintenance of the improvement.

The various states and counties within the past six months have taken a greater interest in road improvement than ever before in the history of the United States, and there is now a strong movement to conserve the roads of the country where they are improved. And when the farmers become well organized, and in position to have some influence in such matters, they can save to themselves and the country millions of dollars which has been and is being wasted on the roads. Great and varied are the needs for organization of farmers.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Get Your Canadian Home From the Canadian Pacific



The Home Maker

We will make you a long time loan—you can move on the land at once—your Canadian farm will make you independent and

We Give You 20 Years to Pay

Rich Canadian and \$11 to \$30 per acre—one-twentieth down, balance in 19 payments with interest at 6 per cent. Long before final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself.

We Lend You \$2000

For Farm Improvements Only

No other security than the land. You are given twenty years to pay with interest at 6%. In case of approved land purchaser, we advance live stock to the value of \$1,000 on a loan basis.

Or if you want a place already established, you will find one on our Ready-Made-Farm. All planned by our experts, and our service and advice is yours free.

This Great Offer Is Based On Good Land

Finest on earth for general mixed farming—irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Located on or near railway. The famous Canadian West has magnificent soil, good climate, churches, public schools, good markets, good hotels, unexcelled transportation—and 20 years to pay. Time is precious. Write today.

E. L. THORNTON, Colonization Agent
Canadian Pacific Railway
Colonization Department
112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns. Ask for information on industrial and business openings.

1913 RECORD

Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada

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J. A. Everitt
Editor
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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, APRIL 15, 1914

No. 8

Balanced Rations

Protect the Farmer

Till fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.
—Oliver Goldsmith.

Poor soil never made a rich farmer.
Ground limestone is the best form for general use.

Some farmers keep sheep to keep the wolf from the door.

Advertising news is good news in this paper. Keep posted.

Wanted—Every one of our readers to have a good silo on his farm.

Begin right now to fight that summer pest and nuisance, the house fly.

If you want your new hired man to do his best for you, do something extra for him.

Lead a man to take pride in his farming and he will soon have a farm to be proud of.

When the old sow begins carrying straw, husks and leaves it is the sure sign of a litter, isn't it?

It will pay, if you give them to understand they must earn it by devotion to duty the rest of the week.

We will soon have dandelion and mustard and watercress "greens," and then we'll lower the cost of living.

Are you going to give the boys and the hired man the Saturday half-holiday this summer? You will find

The man who always farms as though every year was to be a dry year never needs to pray for rain.—O-F-S.

Take care of your teeth. They're worth it. But if you won't take care of your own, see that your children take care of theirs.

The man who boasts that he has a right to make a fool of himself if he wants to doesn't need to do very much more to accomplish it.

A house without a mother is not a real home, but even with one it would be better for mother and all of us if it had a furnace, a bath and running water in the kitchen.

If you mended all the neck yokes, double trees, three-horse eveners and made a few new ones ready for an emergency before the busy days come, you're ahead that much.

When corn is 75 cents a bushel, and butter fat is worth 20 cents per pound, it takes good farming to make more money by feeding the corn to hogs, even at 8 cents on foot.

A Tennessee dinky has the right idea of what constitutes a good dairy cow. "I want a cow I can pick up and tote, and when I sets her down and milks her I-kaint tote the milk."

Put every load of the well-rotted yard manure right out on the garden spot and work it in thoroughly. No matter how rich you think your garden is, cover it with manure. It will pay.

Crop Reports and Farm Benefits



WE HAVE often expressed doubts of the benefits derived by the farmers from the crop reports issued by the national Department of Agriculture. In fact, there can be little room for doubt on that subject. Under present methods of price making and marketing of farm crops those reports must be more benefit to the buyers than to producers. If the acreage is excessive the reports come too late to enable the farmers to make any change—the crops are already planted. If the acreage is deficient the reports do not come until it is too late to plant—the farmers are powerless to make up the deficiency. If the reports indicate a heavy crop and an unusual surplus, the knowledge can be of no benefit to the farmers, for they have nothing to do with making the price. If the reports indicate a poor crop and a scant supply, the farmers can not help it, for it is too late for them to make an increase, and, as they do not make prices, the information can be of no benefit to them.

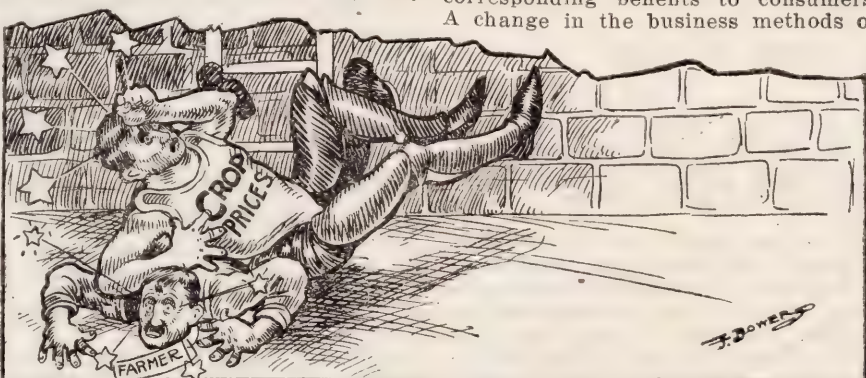
But all this is the very information the price makers and buyers are eager for. When the government informs them that acreage is reduced or that yield is to be light, up goes the price charged consumers for what has been bought and is held in store. On the other hand, if the reports indicate a bumper crop, down goes the price offered the farmers for what they may

not yet have sold. As proof of who is most interested in these reports we may note that the trade journals patronized by the boards of trade and exchanges are most eager to get and publish them. It is charged that there are cases where these interests have paid large sums to get the substance of these reports in advance of their official publication.

These effects on price and trade and lack of benefits to the farmers can not be denied, and it seems to be a fact that in this the Department of Agriculture has reached far out to other interests than those of agriculture, and to its detriment.

It was not always so, and that was not the purpose of the Department when it was created. The writer of this article was well acquainted with the first secretary of agriculture, Col. Colman of St. Louis, who held that the Department was established to serve and benefit agriculture, to the improvement of farming, and to help the farmers to become successful business men, and thus take their proper place among the business interests of the world.

We think, however, it goes in some things too far beyond that. The crop reports, under present conditions of marketing, we believe are actually harmful in that they affect prices unfavorable to the farmers, and without corresponding benefits to consumers. A change in the business methods of



The Farmer Suffers When Prices Tumble

farmers would reverse all this. If the farmers would control their business as other lines of business control theirs, then these crop reports, just as they are issued now, could be of the very greatest benefit to them, and the class that is now so much benefited by them, and that so eagerly seeks them, would be powerless to use them to the hurt of the producer or consumer. When the farmers, even in a measure, control the price and sale of what they produce from the soil, then will they be eager for the crop reports, and will be benefited by them. Then the farmers, as the greatest business class of the country, the wealth creators of the world, will stand back of the Department of Agriculture and will not care then how wide a field their national department covers.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"We should pick our cows to produce milk."—E. E. Rockwood, dairyman, of California. And we pick our geese to produce feather beds. Take your pick.

"Labor income is what a farmer gets after paying rent and interest on his investment."—Farm and Fireside. Some of us don't get any labor income, according to that.

The Oklahoma Farmer tells us of a broken-down preacher who had to give up the ministry, took to farming and made a success at it. There are probably a whole lot of good farmers spoiled to make poor preachers.

"It is time to build. It is time to unite. It is time for faith. It is time for brotherhood. Co-operation is the law of life and growth."—Elbert Hubbard. The Fra is not as visionary as some people seem to think.

"The marketing problem is, without question, one of the most serious that the farmer has been called upon to solve."—Farm, Stock and Home. The problem is serious, but the solution is simple. As Berton Braley says, "Get together; that's the answer, get together."

"With the money annually wasted by Congress every farmer boy could be given an agricultural education that would fit him for his life work, to the added pleasure and profit for himself and the betterment of society generally."—Congressman S. R. Sells of Tennessee. This is something, reader, that we want you to think about.

"It is impossible to put the finger on any one thing and say 'This is responsible for the high cost of living.' A hundred factors enter into the problem. But it is not without reason to say that one of the most important factors; if not, indeed, the most important factor is the highly expensive system of retailing for which the public is chiefly responsible."—Sioux City Tribune. No one could state the facts more forcibly, nor completely, except to say that the exorbitant cost of retailing begins at the farm yard gate.

EDITORIAL

Large Crops or Small

WHY do farmers farm? Why do men, and families we may say, devote their lives to plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting crops? They do it for the same reason that lawyers, doctors, merchants, manufacturers and others devote themselves to a certain line of work. It is their chosen life business.

For years teachers of farmers have urged them to produce more stuff. Bigger crops is their constant slogan. The press has urged it, the colleges have taught it, benevolent people and corporations have offered to give millions to help them do it, the railroads have run trains to encourage them in it, and the national and state governments send experts to show them how. We ourselves want every acre to produce to the utmost, and we also want farming to be a paying business, to bring as its results cash as well as produce. But we have another purpose also, and that purpose is to show the inconsistency of those who are continually urging greater crops, increased production, without the least regard as to the financial reward the larger crops should bring, without a single thought or expression as to what shall be done with the surplus, or whether farming will thus be made a greater or a less profitable business.

Have the farmers been producing enough? There has, perhaps, not been a year within the memory of those living when farm products have not been shipped abroad to be sold in the markets of other countries. This shipment has not been done by the farmers, but by those who trade in farm products for profit. If our home people's wants have not been supplied it has not been the fault of the farmers, not for lack of production, but because speculators bought up the stuff at the lowest possible prices and sent it away. This fact is ignored by those who are everlastingly teaching that the farmers must produce more to supply the needs of this country's population.

Bumper crops, excessively large crops, are worth less in the aggregate, bring the farmer less money, than the moderate or average crops. It is so in nearly every case, because increased surpluses reduce the price and though the farmers must handle more and market more they get less for it. This fact has for years been shown by official figures. In his recent report Secretary Houston says:

"However desirable increased production on farms may appear to be from the consumer's standpoint, it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income per farm or per capita of farm population. When the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms."

That is the point we make exactly. See to it that a profitable use be made of the surplus, and that the farmers get a just reward for having produced it. This condition is totally ignored

by the "big crop teachers." We are not working for a farmer here and there, but for the farmers as a class. We are tired of seeing fruit rotting under the trees though people elsewhere may want and need it. We are tired of seeing car loads of stuff that had been sent to central markets turned back out of the cities and destroyed because unloading it would make such a surplus that would force down the speculators' extortionate prices. We are tired of hearing the boards of trade and exchanges cry down the prices to farmers because too much had been produced and then constantly urge them to produce more.

All these things "the better-farming-increased-production teachers" stubbornly ignore. Their teaching is, in effect, "No matter what price you get for it, or what becomes of it, increase your acre production." Such teaching

price will be reduced by the speculative price makers, and the added 34,000,000 bushels must not be estimated at the prices paid for the ordinary smaller crops, and the reduction of price will be on the entire crop as well as on the increase, thus making the large crop worth less to the farmers than the smaller crops were worth. Statistics are full of just such cases and we do not see why writers and teachers do not take that into consideration.

Must farmers plant bad seed, then, so as to insure smaller crops? No indeed. Take the Department's advice and plant none but the very best seed, but protect yourselves against unwarranted reductions in price and make your surplus profitable. Production of every crop should be increased sufficiently to meet the demand and we are quite sure the demand may be increased by better marketing and more perfect distribution. The farmers could and should receive more, and consumers could and should have more and pay less. The ignoring of this is what we object to in public instructors. If they would give this feature of farming the same study they do the production side of it, and teach it with the same persistence, how quickly could it be established!

The High Cost of Living Problem



At Home With Wife and—

At DeMoneygoes' Cafe

never can result in improving farming as a whole financially, because it is one-sided in its doctrine and discouraging in its effects. Farmers can not increase their production for less money. Teach them first how to dispose of their stuff at a profit, guarantee to them reliable and remunerative prices, and then they will run after you for your scientific methods for increased yields.

We allow no one to go beyond us in the advocacy of good farming, of increased yields and big crops, but we wish first to know that they will be profitable to the farmers. This can be made sure by better marketing and distribution. By the Equity System, if you please. Therefore, our slogan is "Big crops and profitable prices for them." Big crops alone must necessarily be a financial failure unless profitable prices are obtained for them, and that is why those who teach increased production alone have made such slow progress. We are glad those in high places are beginning to see things in the right light.

Increased Crops and Value

WE HAVE certainly made it very clear that we are not opposed to increased production and big crops. We want every acre to be made more productive than it is, and we want such farming as will make it yield to its utmost capacity. Very recently the national Department of Agriculture, in very properly urging farmers to plant none but the very best seed potatoes, and giving excellent advice as to how to do that, makes the following declaration as an argument in favor of planting only good seed:

A conservative estimate of the increase that might be expected from the use of high-grade seed is certainly not less than 10 per cent. Such an increase, based on the average production of the past five years, would amount to over 34,000,000 bushels, having an approximate value of \$21,000,000.

We entirely favor the argument for good seed, and we suppose the increase in production to be attained thereby is not at all overdrawn, but the increase in value is entirely unwarranted. The value depends on price, not bushels. Add 34,000,000 bushels to each year's crop of potatoes and any thoughtful farmer, saying nothing of teachers and intelligent officials, must know that the

An H. C. L. Bill of Fare

AT LAST we have discovered the headquarters of the High Cost of Living. From a bill of fare of the New Willard Hotel, the leading hostelry of Washington, D. C., we find prices that would immediately destroy the appetite of a hungry man of limited means. We will not quote the "fancy dishes," because we don't know what they are. We give the plain, "substantial" foods:

A plate of oysters.....	\$0.40
An order of fish (shad).....	1.75
An order of chicken.....	1.00
An order of young duck.....	1.50
An order of pork chops.....	.40
An order of eggs.....	.50
An order of roast beef.....	.50
An order of potatoes.....	.25
An order of asparagus.....	1.25
An order of spinach.....	.35
An order of green peas.....	.45
An order of string beans.....	.45
An order of pie.....	.25
An order of ice cream.....	.30
An order of jelly.....	.20
An order of strawberries.....	.60
A cup of coffee.....	.20
A piece of cake.....	.15

If one of our readers were to sit at a table in this hotel and order a good, old-fashioned Sunday dinner, such as his good wife dishes up every Sunday, what would it cost him? Let us see:

Chicken, \$1; potatoes, 25 cents; green peas, 45 cents; greens (spinach), 35 cents; a cup of coffee, 20 cents; pie, cake and jelly, 60 cents; total, \$2.85. (And we only assume that the hotel would supply bread and butter with the meal.)

If the aforesaid reader wanted to have one meal of the dishes such as the fine-haired gentlemen of the "upper class" eat, just to see what it is like, his order would run something like this:

Belugia Caviar, \$2; turtle soup, 60 cents; diamond-backed terrapin, \$3.25; hothouse asparagus, \$1.25; avocado salad, 60 cents; and for dessert, hothouse grapes at \$1.50, a bottle of champagne at \$5 and a Habana cigar at 50 cents; total, \$14.70.

And for the headache, stomach ache and indigestion he would likely get, not being used to high living, that would be thrown in without charge.

Of course, no one imagines that these prices are charged for what is eaten. It is not the food, but the service, that costs the high-lifer. If our aforesaid reader doubts this, let him go right around the corner, under the very shadow of this hotel, and take a seat at the neat, clean cafe he will find there and for 25 cents he can purchase all he can eat of good "grub," well cooked.

There is, without question, a high-cost-of-living problem, but it is a matter of choice. And the farmers are not responsible to this nation for the follies of its fools. Besides, lower prices to farmers would not change things one iota, except to add extra profits to the dealers.

Smile Awhile

Not Sure of the Variety

Stranger—I see you have a fine lot of chickens. Have you incubators?
Girl (just home from college)—I am not sure, but I think they are some kind of Rocks.

Wanted to Be Obliging

"My son, it is a great deal easier to make money than it is to spend it wisely."
"All right, father, let me do the hard part of it."

Was Gainer

"I tell you I had a narrow escape when that building burned last night, but I got more than I left."
"What did you get?"
"Religion."

A Sense of Relief

Daughter (playing the piano)—Father, this is a song that will live forever.
Father—Then I'm glad I won't.

Found a Substitute

Mother—Where is the switch I sent you for?
Son—I couldn't find any switch, but here is a little rock you can fling at me.

Got Beyond It

"Has your son really given up farming?"
"I guess so. He has gone off to an agricultural college."

Excelled at That

Lucy—You could never dream the number of proposals I have had this winter.
Katie—No, you could always beat me dreaming.

Of Course

"Mother, may I have anything I want?"
"Yes, dear, if you don't want something you mustn't have."

Needed Help

Farmer—I want an expert to come out to my farm.
Secretary of Agriculture—All right. What can we do for you?
Farmer—I want more eggs and less cackle.

Use for a Christmas Tree

Wife—What can we do with that old Christmas tree? I am tired seeing it out there in the back yard.
Husband—I thought may be you could use it on your new hat!

Close-Fisted

"Kinsley is sure a miser."
"What now?"
"He won't even laugh at a joke if it is at his expense."

Still in Debt

"What a debt we owe to medical science," exclaimed the husband as he laid down the paper, in which he had been reading some of the scientific achievements.
"My goodness!" exclaimed his wife, haven't you paid that doctor bill yet?"

Absent-Minded

"Are you really in love, Bill?"
"Don't know, Jim. Haven't had my paper today."

Understood It

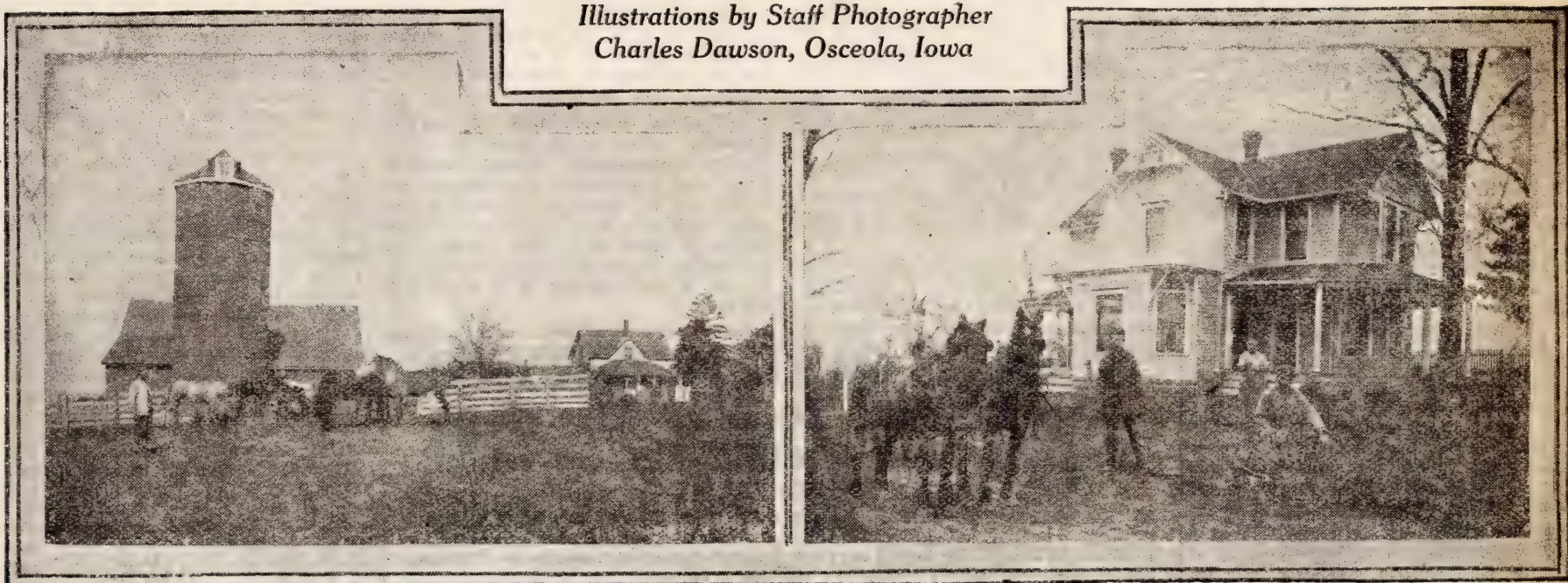
"What did you think of Bill's snake story?"
"It was sure a rattler."

Had Adjourned

"What luck did you have fishing today?"
"None at all. The schools were all out."

The Problem of the Farmer's Home

Illustrations by Staff Photographer
Charles Dawson, Osceola, Iowa



House, Barn and Silo of H. S. Hall, Trenton, Mo.

Modern Home of W. C. Crawford, Trenton, Mo.

Editor's Note—In the preparation of this article much valuable data was supplied by H. C. Solberg of South Dakota State College.

IF THERE is one condition that needs encouragement more than any other at the present time, it is the improvement of conditions of home life on the farm. Really one of the greatest problems confronting the people of America today is to devise plans to keep on our farms more of the ambitious, energetic, brainy boys and men, who for years past have been going to town and city at an alarming rate. It is neither possible nor desirable to stem this tide absolutely. The welfare of this country depends much upon the infusion into city life and business of the new blood from the country, with fresh, wholesome ideas and ideals. Nothing else can hold together the bonds between country and town, in sympathy and understanding. But the development of the country is a wonderful work. To build up our agriculture, not only each farm as a unit, but the whole stupendous industry, with its many important problems of production, marketing, good roads, higher civilization, social and educational training and development, calls for ability and enterprise of no mean order. The intelligence and ambition which has built our great cities with their wonderful developments, electrically lighted and operated, with marvelous facilities for doing things; the brains and business ability which builds and operates railroads, big business and the institutions of learning, the libraries and the parks—all this is done mostly by country-bred brain and brawn, and this same intelligence and industry, applied to the problems of country life, could make a miraculous change there and build up agriculture in a marvelous way. Conditions of country life would then become such that it would be more to be desired than any other. The farmer would hold an enviable position. The farmers of America would become a world power, a greater civilizing and equalizing force than the world has ever known. He would become the ruling power of government. He would supply the citizens of the towns with an abundance of the necessities and liberally of the luxuries of life and will make himself honored and respected for it. On the other hand, if the bright minds and budding ambitions continue to leave these agricultural problems for those of commerce and profession, it means that the city will continue to hold the whip

hand over the country; that agriculture will continue to be in a dwarfed, impotent condition; that production will fail to keep up with the growing demands of the population, and our gates, by necessity, be opened and kept open to the producers of foreign countries, and our farmers be forced to the level of the peasantry of Europe, and the serfdom of Russia. Agriculture must go forward or backward. The way to make it go forward is to devise, as was said in the beginning, a plan to keep a large proportion of the bright minds and ambitious characters on the farms.

Statesmen have seen this need, and have groped about for a remedy. They have failed to check the rural exodus because they could only advise that the life on the farm be made more desirable, and were not able to supply the means to make it so. It is not enough to tell a farmer to build fine houses and barns, buy blooded stock, all modern machinery and appliances, and thus make farm life attractive. The money to buy with is a most important consideration. If we are to keep the folks on the farms who have the ability to build up agriculture, we must keep there the boys with the ability to make money in town, and ability will always go where there is opportunity. Right here is the key to the solution of the whole problem: To keep ability on the farm it must be given opportunity to earn satisfactory rewards. Farmers, after they have produced crops, must sell them

profitably. Not until then will the money to make a farm home and rural community life what it should be be forthcoming.

Many things have been done to better country life, and it has been bettered, but still the stream of humanity flows to the cities. Not enough has been done. Agricultural colleges have done and are doing all that colleges can; the rural telephone, the free mail delivery, the parcel post, all are doing something, all that can be expected of them, yet the most important things remain to be done to make living in the country attractive, pleasurable and satisfying. To accomplish one very important thing is to construct residences and buildings with all modern conveniences.

There is a vast number of farms throughout the central west, with magnificent barns, including conveniences of all kinds for handling the stock, large and convenient granaries and machinery of all kinds about the place for doing farm work. But when it comes to the home it is mostly without conveniences of any kind whatsoever. The result is that the life of the women on the farm is unnecessarily made a continuous hardship. The water supply is usually very much closer to the barn than to the house. There is no machinery for doing house work of any kind. Because of lack of any toilet conveniences, the wife and children are compelled to expose themselves in poorly constructed outhouses

to the most severe weather conditions during the long and stormy winter season, a condition that is well nigh unbearable even to a strong person, to say nothing about subjecting a person in delicate health to such treatment. This unbearable state of affairs soon becomes a horror so strong that neither wealth nor other advantages can counterbalance it. The final result is that as soon as sufficient money is accumulated, so that the farmer, by practicing strict economy, can get along on the rent or income, he leaves the farm and moves into the city, where generally he becomes a non-producer of wealth, in order that his wife may escape some of the hardships incidental to life on the farm.

The boys, quick to see into things, are thus taught to look upon the farm as a place where one must work hard, under adverse circumstances, undergoing hardship and deprivation, until they can make enough and save enough to go to town and obtain more of the things of comfort and convenience. They decide to go to town also, and enjoy life as they go along.

Upon inquiry among a large number of farmers as to the reason why they left the farm, one is invariably met with the prompt answer that it was done in order to make life a little easier for the women. The farmers' wives prefer a small house in town with a few conveniences, even if hedged about with numerous restrictions, to living on a magnificent farm, with absolute freedom, because the farm home lacks a few of the conveniences that are so essential to comfort, but which can be installed for a very small sum of money when properly understood.

Up to the present time, with but a very few exceptions, the subject of modern conveniences in a farm home appears to be practically unknown to the farming population. But with the present engineering knowledge of sanitation the question is reduced to one of simply a few dollars and cents.

With a small gas-engine water can be pumped into a storage tank, electric lights can be generated and a great deal of other work performed. With the present knowledge of the septic system an absolutely safe and sanitary set of toilet and bath room fixtures can be installed for a few dollars, and the cost of maintenance will be very small. Where water is scarce a sanitary system of toilets can be installed that, by the use of a small quantity of chemicals, will obviate the use of a large quantity of water.



Modern Barn of J. N. Jeffries, Russell, Iowa

(Continued on Page 6)

Beneficial Co-operation

I will take for my subject Co-operation. I am not writing especially for a prize, but to do good to my fellow man, and for this reason, in the way of introduction, will give a brief sketch of my life. I was born in southern Missouri, and removed with my parents to Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, Texas, during the civil war, in which I have spent the most of my life.

My motto from early life has been the Golden Rule, and I want to do all the good I can in this world. I am a farmer from choice.

Through the influence of my father and mother I joined the Grange in 1879 at 19 years of age, and became greatly interested in the co-operation of the farmers, have helped along that line at every opportunity since.

The most important thing that I learned in my school days was the discipline of mind, to actually solve a problem before I quit it; that has been a great help to me through life. So I am a school boy yet, and have always tried to solve the problems of life as they come. Not to a selfish end, but for the betterment of mankind.

Co-operation was one of the problems to solve. Self-protection taught me the necessity of a solution.

The co-operative teaching of the Grange helped me to decide on my vocation of life. Though the Grange is dead in Texas, it did a great work.

There have been other farmers' organizations started in Texas since the Grange went down, that have all done great good.

We now have hundreds of co-operative business enterprises and local organizations, such as gins, oil mills, and associations for buying the farmers' produce and for selling to him such things as he may need.

The truck and fruit growers association is also a fine thing, but I have recently been deprived of the benefits of it by moving to a country that doesn't have it.

So I have decided to get busy along lines, and try to get something started where I am.

I can remember when Texas had no railroads and the farmers and stock men either hauled or drove their stuff to the nearest water shipping point to market it, which was several hundred miles, and still in this advanced age of civilization I sometimes hear men wishing for the good old times when they were young.

But the thing we need is co-operation. If the organized moneyed interests of our country charge too much for handling our produce, or the railroads charge too much for transportation, the telegraph and telephone companies' rates are too high, the producer and consumer by co-operation can adjust all these things.

I don't want the government mixed up with the farmers' business any more than to see that we all have justice, so I can heartily endorse the F. S. E.'s great central idea on co-operation.

I have some interesting work in a local way of actually doing things, and accomplishing results that I would like to write about later.—J. C. Garrison, Tehuacana, Texas.

Breed Good Hogs

Pork can be marketed in many forms—fresh pork, hams, bacon and sausage—and can be produced so as to sell much cheaper than beef. A shortage of beef means an increased demand for pork, and it seems reasonable that there should be a ready demand for all the available supply. This means money in the pocket of the hog raiser. Some of the points which the hog grower should bear in mind are the following:

1. The feeding and care are as important as the breeding in producing a good hog. Plenty of feed and good care may make a good hog out of a runt, but lack of it will always make a runt out of a good pig.

2. To make pork cheaply a permanent pasture and forage crops must be used.
3. Young pigs must have a dry bed and plenty of sunshine.
4. Begin feeding the pig as soon as he will eat, and keep him growing until he is mature.
5. Always keep plenty of clean, fresh water where the hogs may drink at any time.
6. Quarantine all newly purchased animals for three weeks.
7. Never keep a female for a brood sow, no matter how well bred she may be, if she will not produce more than four strong pigs at a litter.
8. The more milk a sow will give the faster her pigs will grow.
9. Lice prevent a hog from doing well.
10. Always keep a mixture of charcoal, wood ashes, lime, sulphur, salt and copperas before the hogs.
11. Do not have hog lots next to highways, railroads or streams. If your neighbor's hogs have cholera do not allow any one from his farm to visit your farm, and

especially your hog lot or pens, and keep away from your neighbor's hog lot, whether his hogs have cholera or not.

12. Do not keep pigeons or allow them to alight on your premises.
 13. Keep away crows and buzzards.
 14. Avoid every possible way of carrying cholera infection to your hogs.
- "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is an old saying, but in this case it is everything.

Learn how to judge hogs and to select them for breeding or market purposes. Also learn practical ways in the management, feeding, sanitation, and prevention of diseases of swine, all of which will prove valuable and you will come to realize sooner or later that farm life has its interesting side, and that success in the farming business is well worth while.

"I HAVE QUIT WORRYING About What To Give My Hogs To Keep Them Healthy And Growing"

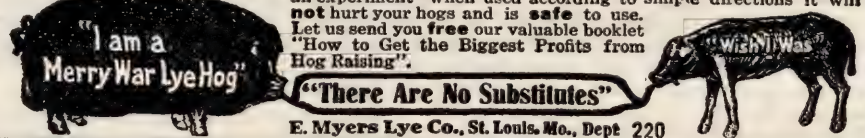
....."I use MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE regularly twice a day in the feed for my hogs. I have quit worrying about what to give my hogs to keep them healthy and growing. After two years use of MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE for hogs I am thoroughly convinced hogs cannot be sick when fed regularly on MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE, according to directions..... I have lost five shoats in two years and that was at two different times. I got careless and quit feeding MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE. I can see a big difference in my hogs after feeding MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE three to five days. Their appetites get very keen and their hair takes on a smooth, glossy look which every one familiar with hogs recognizes as a sure sign of healthfulness. It is the most convenient, cheapest and surest preventive of hog ailments known". (Signed) H. H. Green, R. R. No. 4, Miami Oklahoma. (We guarantee this letter absolutely genuine. E. Myers Lye Company.)


Merry War POWDERED Lye Costs Only 5c per Hog, per Month, to Feed Regularly, Twice Each Day

A 10c can of Merry War POWDERED Lye contains 120 feeds—enough to keep a hog in prime condition for 2 months. For sale at most druggists, grocers and feed dealers. It is convenient to buy in case lots, 4 dozen cans, \$4.80, at which price we will ship it to you direct, prepaid, if your dealers won't supply you. When ordering send us your dealers' names.

Don't Take Chances Putting Anything Claimed To Be "Just As Good" In Your Hogs' Stomachs


Don't make doubtful and perhaps dangerous experiments with "any old lye". Merry War POWDERED Lye has been proven—its use is not an experiment—when used according to simple directions it will not hurt your hogs and is safe to use. Let us send you free our valuable booklet "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising".





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Send for the Book Today

Even if you don't think you are going to buy a buggy this year. Now don't put it off—you might forget it—but send me that postal card right NOW.

D. T. BOHON,
1430 Main St., Harrodsburg, Ky.



The Problem of the Farmer's House

(Continued From Page 5)

Hence the installation of modern conveniences in a farm home will be no more difficult or expensive than the same conveniences in a city home. Lack of information concerning a subject of so vital importance to life on the farm is due to the one-sided education furnished by the forces that have been at work in the past.

During the last few years the subject of good roads has received a great deal of attention. At first the progress along this line was very slow, but through a persistent educational campaign the farmers are beginning to realize the value of good roads, hence they are now taking an active part in road construction. An improved system of roads in the rural districts, together with the automobile, will in a large measure do away with the loneliness incidental to farm life, by making it possible for the women to visit one another more frequently than formerly. According to statistics compiled by experts, the largest percentage of insanity at the present time is developed in the rural districts and is caused by the awful loneliness or isolation incidental to farm life. With good roads and the automobile, farms ten miles apart will for all intents and purposes of social life be as near together in the future as farms one mile apart have been in the past. In the same manner a farm ten miles out in the country will be no farther from the market or social center than a house in a large city ten miles out from the business section of that city.

The rural mail delivery, the telephone, good roads, and the automobile all combine to annihilate distances. This will also enable the consolidation of the rural schools to be brought about and will bring them up to the standard of the city schools. The last condition remaining for making the farm home equal to or better than the city home is the installation of modern conveniences, consisting of a heating system, water supply, toilet and bath, room, power washing machine and lighting plant. All these can be installed for a few hundred dollars.

The farm home will then become the ideal home—a home where bodily strength, manhood and character can be developed to the highest standard of perfection, free from the contaminating evils that are rampant in the larger centers of population.

Not only that, but such surroundings will make better farmers and more productive farms.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, published semi-monthly at Indianapolis, Ind., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Name	Postoffice Address
Editor, J. A. Everitt.....	Indianapolis
Associate Ed., C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis	
Associate Ed., J. P. Stelle.....	Dahlgren, Ill.
Business Mgr., S. F. Everitt, Indianapolis	
Publisher, Equity Pub. Co.....	Indianapolis

Owners (if a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock):

J. A. Everitt, S. F. Everitt, both of Indianapolis, Ind. There are also twenty-nine other stockholders, each owning less than one per cent of the capital stock.

Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

The Equity Publishing Company has no bonds or mortgages.

S. F. EVERITT, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of March, 1914.

(SEAL) HENRY H. PRESCOTT, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 26, 1918.

Perhaps Not

Quibber—I guess it is true that all signs fall in dry weather.

Fibber—I'm not sure of that. It is seldom a wink to a druggist falls in a dry town.

It Wasn't Lost

Wife—Thomas, I'm awfully worried. My wedding ring has slipped off my finger and I can't find it anywhere.

Husband—You needn't worry. I found it in the pocket I keep my money in.

OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

A SUCCESS AND A FAILURE (Awarded First Prize of \$3)

People fail, not because it is not in their power to succeed, but because they are not led to think and act along successful lines. Witness this true story, taken from life, as it came under my observation:

Twenty-five years ago two young men, equally equipped with health, and but little else, began to make their own way by farming. Each bought, at about the same price, forty acres of land, adjoining, and it was good land, well located. Both young men were intelligent and about equally endowed with ability to "do what came to hand." Both were "handy with tools." So they began even. Their land was in timber. They cleared the land and builded humble homes. Then one of the boys married, but the other did not, and is single to this day.

The first few years' crops did well for these young farmers, for the land was very rich. But after a while there came to be seen a noticeable difference between the two farms. The man with a wife and family was building more and better buildings, buying new and improved machinery, raising better stock, larger and more profitable crops. His farm was growing grass and grain abundantly, and he always had something to sell. The other was working as hard or harder, but his soil was being depleted, his crops yielding less each year, and now and then he was compelled to buy feed from his more thrifty neighbor, though he had far less stock. Though he had planted an orchard, he let it go to waste. Instead of buying new and improved machinery he frequented sales and bought old second-hand machinery; and bought many things he did not need and could not use to advantage. Little by little he got deeper in debt, and now he is an old man with a worn-out farm and a mortgage on it for more than it is worth.

The other has a farm finely improved, free from debt, has raised a large family and educated his children. His home life is full of pleasure and contentment. Possibly his success is due to the encouragement and help received from his good wife. Possibly it is due to his right thinking and careful study of his opportunities, but more probably it was due to all these things. With the proper encouragement the other would have done as well.

Brother farmer, if you are not doing as well as your neighbor, do not despair. You can, if you will. It is all in the management. You can learn the law of success and make it work for you just as profitably as it works for others. Others may have greater ability in some things, and so win a larger degree of success, but every man can make each year a step ahead, by gaining a little and holding his ground.

Give heed to this matter of management. It is worth your while.—Henry Anderson, Carney, Mich.

HOW I MARKET FOR GREATER PROFIT

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

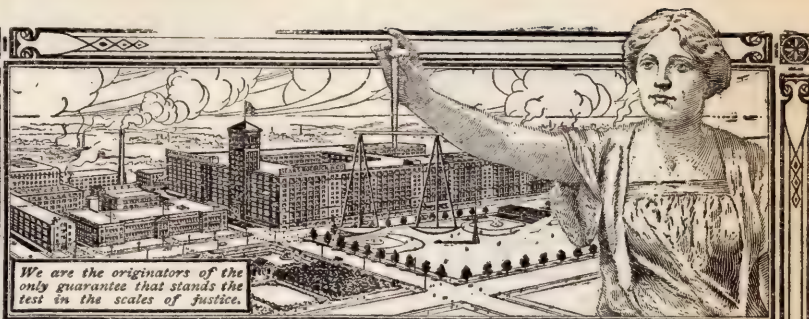
I note in looking over the page written by "Our Country Contributors" much about raising profitable crops, but a scarcity of information as to how to sell them for the best price after they are safely housed, which is, after all, the chief aim of the farmer's business. An account of my own meth-

ods in disposing of my last crop of tobacco will be of interest and perhaps help others to realize more profit. If my story seems egotistical, it must be remembered that it is my own experience and that it is a story of success.

Farmers are now permitted to sell "unstemmed leaf tobacco in the natural state" (not manufactured or altered in any way) without payment of the revenue tax. It must be sold "exactly as cured on the farm, in the hand, and must not be manufactured by twisting, plaiting, sweetening, flavoring or any other process of manufacture."

So I retailed my own tobacco. I put it up in neat packages of half a dozen hands each and included a small vial of a flavoring mixture composed of simple household spices, so that the customer could flavor it to suit his own taste, and wrote out a few simple, easy-to-follow directions for working it up into cigars, chewing or smoking tobacco, and sold it in competition with the trust. It was good tobacco. The very fact that the Federal laws prohibited me from doing anything to it proved it pure and unadulterated. I sold it for a price about half way between what it would have brought in bulk on the market and what it would sell for in a store, and both myself and the customer were ahead. And, according to my ideas, that is the best way to do business. Unless buyer and seller both make money a trade is "N. G." The farmer must not, in selling direct to the consumer, expect the top city retail price, and neither must the consumer buying direct from the farmer expect to buy at the farm price of products in bulk. Split the difference. Let the farmer get something extra for his time, trouble, packing, delivery and enterprise and let the buyer save something for his willingness to buy direct from the producer.

I see no reason why many farmers should not keep a little stream of ready money coming in all through the year by methods of this kind, individually or by co-operation.



Williams Quality Harness

The steady growth of our harness store—now the largest in the country—is due only to the exceptionally *high quality* we offer, at prices asked elsewhere for *ordinary* grades.

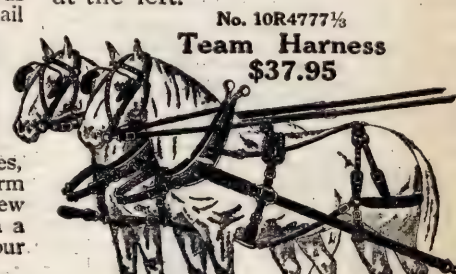
We want you to know all about our harness store—the reasons for its success—and the values we are now enabled to offer. Turn to the harness pages of our big General Catalog—or, if you prefer, write us a postal card and we will mail our new book of harness, saddlery, blankets, fly nets, dusters, robes, trimmings, whips. This book also contains our complete line of buggies, implements, cream separators, gasoline engines, farm tools and other farm helps. If you want this new book free, simply write on a postal card "Send me your Harness Book No. 65U68."

IN THE face of an advancing leather market we still use the *genuine bark tanned leather* which has made *Williams Quality* mean the best in harness for the least money.

Our fair and square methods of manufacturing and selling create and hold in the minds of our customers the strictest confidence. Hundreds of horse owners who use harness daily will have none other than the celebrated *Williams Quality*.

Our guarantee proves our confidence in our merchandise, guards our customers against disappointment and protects them against loss.

Turn to the harness pages of our big General Catalog, or write for the special book mentioned at the left.



Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago

Let the Vermonter sell his maple sugar, the Floridian his early vegetables, the Michigander his celery etc., and let us swap with one another. I am very much interested in this subject of selling the consumer direct and would be glad to correspond direct with any readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who have had any experience in it, and exchange ideas.—Moss J. Beall, Cave City, Ky.



HAVANA FARM TRUCKS.

Both Steel or Wood Wheel. Especially adapted for farm purposes and coming into more general use every day on the roads, because of the wide tire. You will appreciate our free catalog. HAVANA METAL WHEEL CO., Box 82 HAVANA, ILL.

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HERE is a book that will make you a master of buggy knowledge. It will be sent post paid, free. Read pages 7 to 11 and pages 24 to 32 for inside buggy making knowledge. Then no matter where you buy, you will know in detail just how a fine buggy should be made.

Remember, Phelps has built up an enormous business and has nearly 200,000 buggies running on American roads because he has stuck to fine second growth hickory in construction (split, not sawed) and has always made a big money saving proposition to the people.

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Get your buggy out on your own roads and try it now. Satisfy yourself. If you want a special job, Phelps will build that for you and still give you the trial and the guarantee. Phelps stays right in the factory himself. He sees the jobs done right and sent out right.

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It is ready to mail and you might as well have your copy and be studying it. Then if you don't buy, Phelps won't be mad. He'll be glad you wrote for it anyway. Address him personally, H. C. Phelps, President.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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SAVE ON YOUR \$100

Be an early buyer and save money on a Kalamazoo Wood or Tile Silo. Galvanized All-Steel Door-Frame provides continuous opening and safe, convenient ladder. Your choice of Tile Block Silo or seven kinds of wood—all Kalamazoo quality. Catalog and special offer, free on request. Write today.

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Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., No. Ft. Worth, Tex.

STAR HOG OILER

Uses oil with no waste. The only machine that measures out oil to the hog. Best made GUARANTEED Hog oiler. Can't cure. Kills lice. Cures mange and scurvy. Works in any climate. PRICE COMPLETE \$10.00

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Only \$2 Down
One Year to Pay!

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Buy the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5-1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial. Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer, buy from the manufacturer and save half.

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE [NON-POISONOUS]

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

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15.95
AND UPWARD
ON TRIAL

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

Absolutely on Approval. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149
BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

Clip All the Wool

and get longer, better wool that will bring the highest price.

You can easily net from 15c to 20c more on every sheep you shear with a Stewart No. 9 Machine. Don't labor with hand shears, in the old, hard, sweaty way. Don't have sore, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleece smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket with a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Complete, including four combs and four cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality. Get one from your dealer, or send \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines FREE.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHIRT CO.
224 Ontario St.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE HOG CHOLERA SERUM CONTROVERSY

There is a difference of opinion among farmers as to the efficiency and value of the serum treatment for hog cholera, and wherever there is difference of opinion there is argument. So we see, in some of the farm papers, a controversy on this subject.

We do not desire to extend this controversy in the columns of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We believe the serum treatment is desirable, and in the great majority of cases, when properly made and administered, it is a valuable remedy and preventative of this dread disease, and can be made a most able agent in driving cholera out of existence. We believe this after closely studying all sides of the question. We find, as a rule, that those who claim it is a valuable remedy can back up their statements with unquestionable facts, while those who deny its usefulness and value rely upon unfounded opinions or take snap judgment of facts which are apparently against the treatment, but which, if thoroughly investigated, would disclose a justifiable reason for that particular failure—a reason not at all in contradiction to the efficacy of the genuine treatment properly administered.

It is true, of course, that some hogs having had the treatment succumb to the disease. It is also true that many people under the care of excellent physicians die in spite of the skill of the doctor. Some people do not believe in the serum treatment for cholera. Yet both doctors and serum occupy a very useful position in our affairs, and will continue to do so, regardless of the failures they meet now and then.

FEEDING THE YOUNG CALF

Many good farmers and dairymen do not let a new-born calf suck at all, but this is not always the best plan. Much depends upon the cow and the man.

Unless a man is willing and knows how to teach even stubborn calves to drink, without losing his patience, or starving and abusing the calf, or punishing the cow if she should be anxious about the calf and withhold her milk from the milker, it is probably best to prevent the calf from sucking at all.

If a cow is known to be of a disposition to withhold her milk from a milker, after weaning her calf from her, it is better not to allow the calf to suck.

In nearly every case, however, if the man knows how to rightly handle both cow and calf, it is better for the calf if it is permitted to suck for the first three days and then weaned.

Patience is all that is necessary (except kindness) to teach any calf to drink. Do not try until the youngster is hungry. Move it to a small, dark stall. Dip your fingers in warm, sweet milk and allow the calf to suck them. Gradually, gently, coax its muzzle to the milk. No matter if you are busy, and it takes an hour's time, it will pay to do this and all other work right.

After the calf is weaned, and drinks readily, give it plenty of fresh air, sunlight and pure water, but feed it sweet, warm, whole milk for at least ten days, preferably from its mother. Then it can be placed upon half whole milk and half skim milk rations. Still feed the milk warm, and keep up this ration until the calf is three weeks (21 days) old. The last four days mix a little bran with the milk.

After the twenty-first day all skim milk can be fed, but great care must now be taken. This is a critical point in the calf's life, and a misstep now will lose what can never be regained. Keep all buckets and troughs clean and sweet, scalding them twice each day, and where the sun can reach them with its germicidal and purifying rays.

In feeding all skim milk place a small handful of bran in the feed bucket and pour about a quart of boiling hot water over it. Then add your skim

milk fresh from the separator and feed at once.

In feeding and caring for calves, carelessness is costly. If you are in the business for profit remember that fact always.

DAIRY NOTES

Regularity is quite important in the care of the dairy herd.

For every three pounds of milk, feed one pound of grain.

Feeding, milking, watering and care of the stable should be done by the same persons at the same hour each day. Make your work systematic.

Falling off in the milk supply is due more to lack of food than to flies.

Pure-bred cows can be depended upon to transmit their qualities to their offspring. Scrubs can not.

Never feed a cow more hay or silage than she will eat at one time.

The man who doesn't make a silo pay either has the wrong kind of cows or isn't the right kind of a man to succeed, anyhow.

"Frequently good heifer calves can be bought for men who keep family cows in town and have no facility for raising the calves."—Exchange. But before taking a chance on them, learn something about the sire.

"Just because a calf is large and thrifty is no sign it will be a profit-

able cow."—Exchange. Quite so, but if it is not large and thrifty it's a pretty sure sign it will not be a profitable cow.

Here's a good dairy ration: Silage, 25 pounds; clover hay, 10 pounds; bran, 4 pounds, and corn, 4 pounds.

Here's another: Clover hay, 20 pounds; ground barley, 4 pounds; ground corn, 4½ pounds; ground oats, 1½ pounds. This is an excellent ration where barley is grown.

Still another excellent ration is: Timothy hay, 10 pounds; clover hay, 10 pounds; ground corn, 2 pounds; ground barley, 2 pounds; wheat middlings, 2 pounds. Each of these rations are one day's feeding for a cow, giving 25 pounds of milk daily.

A good grass pasture in summer is as perfect a balanced ration as a dairy cow needs. Little or no grain is required. But when grass is short grain is needed. The summer silo is the best safeguard against short pasture. Soiling crops are next best. Keeping up the milk flow keeps up the profit.

"Are you an agronomist?" asked a Chicago minister of a man he met in the stock yards. "No sir-ree," the farmer replied. "I'm a Baptist, a Democrat, a Free Mason, a gentleman and a farmer. I never heard of any agronomuses out our way." We think the farmer made a good reply.



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

are the cheapest
as well as the best

LOOK AHEAD!

DON'T TRY TO SAVE \$10.00 TODAY if it means a loss of 25 cents a day for all the years a cream separator may last you.

THAT'S JUST WHAT YOU WILL do if you buy a cheap or inferior cream separator simply because its first price is a little less than that of the De Laval.

WHEN A PRUDENT MAN BUYS a cream separator he knows that what he is really paying for is not just so much iron, steel, brass and tin, whether it is called a separator or not.

WHAT HE WANTS IS A MACHINE to perform a certain service, and he must be sure of the machine doing the work for which it is intended as thoroughly and with as little effort as possible on his part.

THOUSANDS OF BABCOCK AND other tests have proved that the De Laval skims cleaner than any other cream separator under any conditions, and particularly under the harder conditions always experienced at times.

JUST THINK WHAT A LOSS OF as little as 10 cents worth of cream at each skimming means to you in a year—twice a day for 365 days—over \$70.00, and with as many as ten cows the cream losses alone from an inferior separator usually amount to more than this.

CREAMERYMEN, WHO ARE DEPENDENT on their separators for business success, have long since found out the difference between

De Laval and other separators, with the result that De Laval factory separators are almost universally used the world over today.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS ARE identical in all sizes, for one cow or a thousand, and the differences between separators are just the same with the smallest machine and the largest. They mean as much relatively to the little as the big user.

THEN THERE IS THE SAVING IN labor because of the easier running and greater capacity of the De Laval over other machines and the less care required in cleaning and adjustment, worth at least 10 cents a day.

AND THERE IS THE INDISPUTABLE fact that a De Laval machine lasts from ten to twenty years as against an average of from two to five years in the case of other separators, or five times the average life of competitive machines.

THESE ARE THE REASONS WHY De Laval Separators are cheapest as well as best, why thousands of other machines are yearly being replaced with De Laval and why their use is rapidly becoming as universal on the farm as in the creamery.

IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED, moreover, that if first cost is a serious consideration a De Laval Separator may be bought on such liberal terms that it will actually save and pay for itself, as many thousands of them have done.

These are all facts every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency simply write The Nearest main office, as below.

The De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York
29 E. Madison St., Chicago
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Forage Crops for Growing Pigs

FARMERS and pig growers do not always appreciate the value of green feeds and succulent pastures for their animals. Forage crops are especially beneficial to young growing animals. It is possible to grow them much more profitably and successfully when a good green field of palatable and nutritious pasturage is provided. Gains in weight are made at less cost on forage than in the dry lot. Brood sows can be carried through the season on pasture at less cost. Foraging induces the animal to exercise and obtain fresh air, and these help to prevent diseases being contracted, and when the animals are put in the fattening pen their gains are unusually rapid and profitable. The green feeds eaten are of much value just to keep the pig's digestive system in good condition and the appetite keen.

The entire hog herd can be run on forage crops and will profit by this method of management. Younger animals seem to derive the most benefit, and fattening hogs the least. Herd sows and the herd boar are benefited by having green feeds. It is a good plan to have the brood sow running on green pasture at farrowing time, as this is conducive to a strong, healthy litter of pigs. She should be kept on green forage from the time she farrows. The young pigs will soon learn to eat, and the exercise and the green food in its natural state will start them along in good condition.

The method of feeding when on pasture will necessarily vary according to the kind of crop used. If the crop grown be rape, alfalfa, clover, cow peas, soy beans or other crops high in protein content, the grain ration need not be supplemented by feeds high in protein. If blue grass, rye, oats or other non-leguminous crops are grown, it is best to add a small percentage of feeds high in protein to the grain. Corn or barley usually furnish the bulk of the grain ration, and when necessary these can be supplemented by adding one-tenth linseed-oil meal or one-sixteenth tankage. The rate of feeding will depend on the gains desired. Considering a full grain ration to be four pounds daily per 100 pounds live weight, we may say that for ordinary work with growing shoats a one-half grain ration, or two pounds a day for each 100 pounds live weight, will give satisfactory results. If it is desired to make faster gains a heavier grain ration can be used, and if it is desired to maintain the animals as cheaply as possible a smaller percentage should be fed.

It seems doubtful if it ever pays to try to keep pigs on forage crops alone. These crops are sometimes sufficient to keep the pigs growing, but the gains are not usually made economically. Where brood sows are kept they should be given enough grain to keep them in good, thrifty condition. The fact that the forage crops have high value when grains are fed does not mean that they should be fed alone.

The crops best adapted to grazing with pigs are alfalfa, rape, clover, blue grass, hemuda, rye, oats, soy beans and cow peas. The nature of the soil, the climate and the rainfall are influences that should govern the selection of the crops to be used. Alfalfa is the greatest forage crop on soils suited to its growth. Rape and clover are also excellent feeds, and both are high in protein, the element needed to balance ordinary grain feeds.

Now is the time to plan some fields to be sown to crops adapted to grazing. If permanent pastures are available, fence off a portion for the pigs and plant some crop to keep the pigs growing when the permanent pastures dry up, and the returns from the year's work with hogs will be proportionately increased. Give the pig an honest chance to make you money by giving

him green feeds in their natural state, and his growth, health and pork-making ability will be increased.

PROFIT IN SHEEP

For the past three years I have been a reader of your valuable paper and have been especially interested in the contributions from your country correspondents. I will tell of my success with a small flock of sheep. I purchased a poor hill farm of eighty acres. The land was badly washed and overgrown with briars. In May I bought twenty head of ewes. The wool had just been taken off. These sheep were of good quality, but old, and I paid \$2 a head for them. During the summer eighteen of them raised good, strong lambs. The following winter ten of the old ones died, leaving a flock of twenty-eight, of which eighteen were young. The wool from the entire flock when sold brought me just \$1 more than I paid for the flock in the beginning. But now I had eighteen young sheep and ten old ones, which stood me \$1 less than the cost of keeping them up to this time.

The cost of feeding the flock was very small, as I let them have full run of the fields during the entire winter, there being but little snow. They ate but little dry feed except a small amount of shelled corn each day.

Besides this they cleaned up the fields of briars and made the land much more valuable.

The flock increased rapidly, but I have sold the increase each year, keeping the number down to thirty.

The sheep sold each year, together with the wool, has cleared a net profit of 100 per cent annually on the original investment. In my estimation there is not a more profitable investment for a poor and run-down farm than a small flock of good sheep.—Quincy Leckrone, Royersford, Pa.

FEEDING AND FATTENING LAMBS

Silage, fed once or twice daily to lambs being fattened for market, reduces the cost of finishing and adds to the net profit.

Silage should be fed with great care or lambs will "go off their feed" and profits will be reduced.

Shelled corn, clover hay, cottonseed meal and corn silage makes an excellent ration.

Cottonseed meal is an excellent feed to put a quick "finish" on the lamb.

Oats have been found a food far inferior to corn as a lamb ration. Corn alone is better than mixed corn and oats.

An open shed is better, as a rule, for fattening lambs than even a well-ventilated barn, bringing higher prices on account of their superior appearance.

Shearing has no effect on gains or profits, except when shorn the lambs require no dipping. The extra weight of fleece will usually more than balance that expense.

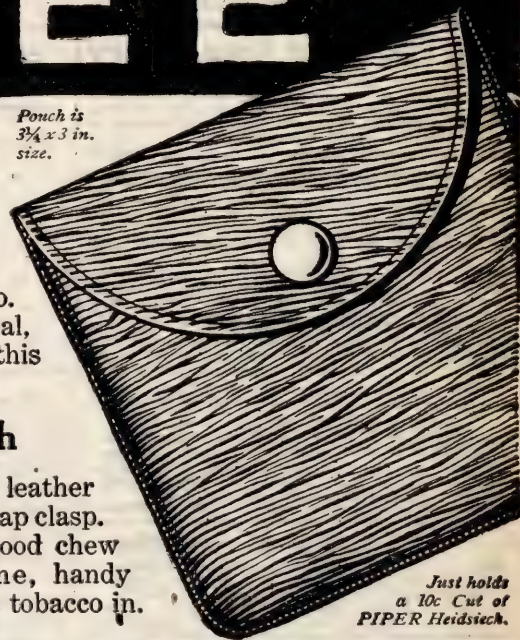
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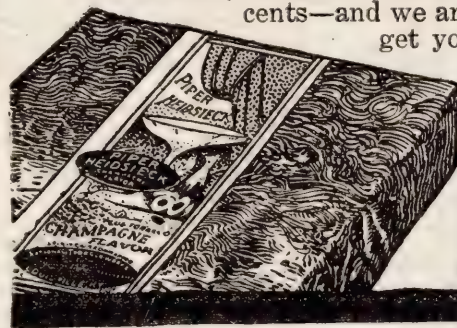
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Farmers Interest has been bred for 18 years. Barren stalks have been eliminated, the ears grow very large and the quality is high. This variety has always won the highest honors at the great International Corn Expositions, open to the world, from the first one held in Chicago in 1907, down to and including this year, 1914.

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Poultry Paper 44-124 page up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents. Poultry Advocate, Dept. 97, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Tells Why Chicks Die

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1609 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

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Records for Sitting Hens

By R. Hewes

SETTING AND HATCHING RECORD Season of 1914

Date Set	Hen No.	No. of Eggs	Hatching Date	Chicks Hatched	Remarks
Mar. 4	# 21	15	Mar. 25	12	A good Sitter and Mother
" "	" 8	12	" "	8	Fussy and quarrelsome
" 10	" 16	15	Apr 1	11	Good Sitter, but poor as a mother. Left chicks early.
" 12	" 9	12	" 3	None	Left nest the ninth day.
" 12	" 2	15	" "	15	Excellent. Fine hen.

It can be readily demonstrated that the man who keeps records of his farming operations is a man who is making farming pay. The disposition that inquires into the how and why of things is the one that discovers the best thing to do and the best way of doing it. Keeping records forms profitable habits of study and keeping careful account of things. It encourages and stimulates extra effort and helps a man to avoid the unpardonable blunder of making the same mistake twice, for it enables him to discover his mistakes and their cause.

A farm system of accounting need not be elaborate. Don't get a professional bookkeeper to provide a system. Plan your own, or copy from a practical farmer who has ability and experience along the line.

For the benefit of those who may be interested I am giving my system of a simple but efficient hatching record for the poultry business. Its value can only be fully appreciated by its use. You learn your hens; you are forewarned of hatching dates, and being forewarned is being forearmed, we are told.

Where hens are used for hatching this system will prove valuable in many ways, and, as I have said, must be used to be fully appreciated. The hens should, of course, be numbered by leg bands.

CARE OF THE INCUBATOR

By Archie E. Vandervoort, Sidney Center, N. Y.

It is altogether probable that our very good friends, the makers of incubators, will not thank us for calling attention to the fact that more incubators are worn out by carelessness than by use. An incubator should last an ordinary life time if it is given good care, and we know of several that have been in use for periods ranging from ten to fifteen years, and are still in fairly good working order.

When the hatching season is over clean the incubator thoroughly. If it is a hot water machine, empty the water tank and leave it open at the place where the water is put in and where it is taken out. This will allow the inside to dry out and prevent any of the possible evil effects of oxidation. If your machine is a hot air machine, with a diaphragm of any textile in it, take out the diaphragm and beat it gently with a switch until all the dust and down is beaten out of it and it is as porous as when it was new. Empty and clean the lamp, take out the whole wick and store the lamp, thermometer and regulator bar inside the machine. Store the machine in a dry place where it will be safe from rats and mice and leave it in perfect order next season. This will save trouble and delay when hatching time comes again.

The same advice will hold for the care of the brooders. Take them down and give them a good cleaning and store them where they will not be injured by the weather. If they are outdoor brooders a coat of ready-mixed paint will do no harm, and prevent the wood from becoming full of minute cracks that will allow the rain to pen-

etrate the wood next year. I also give the brooders a thorough whitewashing before putting them away. This keeps them sweet and clean, and if there should be any presence of lice or mites it will exterminate them. Attention in all these things in the care of the incubator and brooder will save money and chickens and improve the appearance of the poultry yard surroundings. As a prevention of white diarrhoea it is a very good plan to thoroughly disinfect the incubator with creolin before putting it away. And this will keep that musty smell out.

EGGS IN WATER GLASS

In the last two or three years the method of preserving eggs in water glass has been often tested both in a practical way and in laboratories.

By experiment a 10 per cent solution of water glass preserved eggs so effectually that at the end of fourteen weeks the eggs appeared perfectly fresh. In most packed eggs the yolk after a time settles to one side and the egg is then inferior in quality. Again, most packed eggs will not beat up well for cake making or frosting, while eggs from water glass solution will give the same results as one freshly laid.

"Water glass" is the popular name for potassium silicate or for sodium silicate, the commercial article often being a mixture of the two. Water glass is commonly sold in two forms, a syrup-thick liquid and a powder. The retail price varies, although 10 cents per pound seems to be the price commonly asked.

A solution of the desired strength for preserving eggs may be made by dissolving one part of the syrup liquid water glass in ten parts water. Only pure water should be used, for an alkaline water will not preserve eggs well. It is best to boil the water before mixing it with the water glass.

The solution should be carefully poured over the eggs, packed in a suitable vessel, and stored in a cool place.

Do not wash the eggs before packing, but select the cleanest eggs for preserving.

About one gallon of water glass is estimated by the North Dakota Experiment Station as being sufficient for making a solution in which fifty dozen eggs may be packed.

It is easy to see that enough may be saved by packing eggs at a season when prices are low, to last during the season of scarcity, to repay one for the small expense of packing.

By home experiment I have known as high as 27 cents on a dozen to be saved by packing eggs in water glass solution.—Grace F. Smiley, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col.

MAKING THINGS INTERESTING FOR PROFIT


I am a school boy, attending the Essex Agricultural School, and I have a small poultry plant that I am making pay me, both in pleasure and profit. I have found that if poultry farming is carried on as a business, like other businesses should be carried on, failure

is not probable. A man must understand his business to succeed.

I shall not attempt to describe my methods, for I could not do it comprehensively in such small space; besides, tested, poultry and eggs packed, etc. And, though this may be surprising, it is well lighted by electricity from my own plant, which cost me only \$1.15 in cash and my own labor. Two dry, batteries cost me 50 cents each; two lamps and sockets, 50 cents; wire, 15 cents.

I believe if the boys on the farms were taught the business side of farming, and encouraged to make use of business principles and improved equipment, farm life would be so interesting to them they would dig right in and make it pay, for they would like it. This, in my opinion, is the way to keep the boys on the farms.

Here is my poultry account for 1913: Feed for 100 hens (at market price)\$164.71 Miscellaneous expenses..... 51.96 Total expense.....\$216.67 Eggs sold.....\$306.34 Poultry sold..... 102.22 Total income.....\$408.56 Profit (from 100 hens).....\$191.89 —Dick Hayden, Essex Agricultural School, Hawthorne, Mass.



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—by radical improvements that make its service as superior to that of the "common herd" engine as the Thoroughbred is superior to the Scrub, without increasing the cost to you.

I cannot undertake to describe this engine—HERE. But drop me a postal and I will tell you how it does away—almost altogether—with ruinous VIBRATION and FRICTION—with excessive WEIGHT and BULK—with many other features that render ordinary engines so costly, so short-lived, so inefficient and so cumbersome. In the meantime—note in sectional view of the "TEMPLE" above, three of its radically "different" features, and what these mean to ENGINE USERS:—

INVERTED CYLINDER with HEAD on BASE—close to the ground—eliminating vibration, causing engine to run quietly and smoothly, delivering maximum power with minimum consumption of fuel (gasoline, kerosene, alcohol or distillate).

BELL-SHAPED WATER JACKET—(see letter A) flaring toward the base, giving three times the usual volume of coolest water where it's needed—around the explosion chamber, the hottest part of the cylinder.

SMALL, LIGHT, BASE—cutting out two-thirds of floor-space and BULK and one-half the WEIGHT of other engines—making it much lighter and easier to move from one job to another.

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Just a PENNY—apost for the postal you send me—brings you ENGINE INFORMATION that will be worth hundreds of dollars to you in your season's work. Now "take a chance"—risk a CENT (for the postal)—and LEARN SOMETHING YOU DIDN'T KNOW BEFORE.

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Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

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State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

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Nebraska

B. F. Walton, Geneva, to whom all prospective organizers should apply.

cal clearing house of the F. S. E. and federated associations will, in time, need a warehouse and coal yard; also a hall to meet in, and rest rooms for the farmers and their families. All of these should be provided for in time and the first steps should be taken with the view of having them as soon as possible. Besides the feed mill in the elevator, that Mr. Kassen mentioned, a flour mill may be added to make flour for the members and others.

Any local, county or district clearing house feeling the need of utilities for receiving, handling, grading, storing and distributing the crops, or warehouses in which to store supplies, should incorporate and sell capital stock amongst its members. Preferably such utilities should be owned by the county or district and have but one corporation for the county or district, such corporation to assign sufficient of its stock to the locals to provide the necessary utilities and facilities, all to be under control of the county or district and all the members thereof.

The first step is to discuss the matter in a regular meeting. Where there is a county or district clearing house it should take the lead and all the locals in the county or district should then conform to the plans adopted by the higher organization.

After it has been decided to incorporate, a committee on incorporation and constitution and by-laws should be appointed. Also a committee on buying, leasing or securing of a site. These committees to report at a subsequent meeting.

On application by any clearing house of the Farmers Society of Equity, or federated association, we will send a draft of a constitution and by-laws as a basis to work from.

This article and many pages in this

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity



Mr. John Kassen, secretary of Lone Tree (N. D.) Local Clearing House of the Farmers Society of Equity, wrote that he has had much experience in organizing farmers' co-operative companies and managing co-operative elevators and is willing to assist those who may now be thinking of embarking in such business. We quote the following good things from his letter:

In organizing your corporation, besides having the general plan that all F. S. E. associations should conform to, the state laws must be complied with. Some states have no co-operative association law. In such cases a special form of stock certificate may be devised that will serve the purpose. Do not depend entirely on lawyers to prepare your incorporation papers and by-laws. Few have had experience with co-operative commerce and its needs. If possible, consult successful co-operators in the same lines.

By all means organize on the patronage dividend plan. The people you do business with will respect you for it, and it is the only plan that will hold the farmers together and get new members. You will need at least \$5,000 paid-up capital to start with, if it is a grain elevator. Sometimes it is better to lease an elevator. Few houses are planned to be satisfactory in operation, but are designed to suit the convenience of the contractor. Before accepting any plans they should be very carefully considered, and it will be wise to submit them to an inspector for the insurance companies. Safety and convenience are all-important. Provide an abundance of work floor space and cleaners and graders with sufficient capacity for all demands. A roller feed mill, to grind screenings into feed, should be installed and the power should be sufficient to run all machinery at the same time. Automatic scales should be installed in the cupola to weigh all outgoing grain, and a "man lift" from floor to cupola provided. The office room should be ample and furnished with a desk, fireproof safe and other conveniences.

The system of bookkeeping must be simple, but efficient, and understood by all of the directors, and, most important of all, have a manager who can and will keep the books correctly, who is a good machinist, a good judge of grain, an observer of the markets and not afraid of work. He must, while being courteous, remember that business is business and not favors or charity. Keep the profits in the business and don't divide them among the stockholders.

We have quoted the recommendations thus copiously from Mr. Kassen's letter because they come from a practical man. His recommendations appeal to any person as being safe and sound. For the information of the reader we will say that the state of North Dakota has a law regulating corporations in which the patronage dividend plan is explained. It says: "The profits, or the earnings, of such association shall be distributed to those

entitled thereto by its by-laws and in proportion as they have done business through the corporation." The old form of corporation provides that the dividends belong to the owners of the stock on the day that the dividend is declared.

But in the true F. S. E. co-operative plan that we recommended we go farther, and there are no dividends to declare. All of the proceeds from any sale, and all of the benefits and savings on any purchase, are delivered to the member at once. This is accomplished through the PURE co-operative plan. No price is fixed on the member's produce when it is delivered, unless a track sale was made, but it is forwarded to the final market and sold and the proceeds of sale are then turned over to the member, less the clearing house charges for doing the business. In lieu of a fixed price that is paid under the patronage dividend plan, and which is supposed to be the market price that others pay, and which in a year is expected to leave a profit to divide amongst the members, nearly all the society's representatives on the market permit a draft to be drawn on them for from 50 to 95 per cent of the home market price. This money is drawn at once from the home bank if the member wants it. We consider this the preferable plan in several respects. By this plan no capital to buy the members' crops is needed and all the capital needed, as far as marketing is concerned, is what is invested in the elevator or other utilities. The small commission on business done furnishes the money to meet running expenses.

We always advise buying or leasing an elevator, providing there is a satisfactory one, rather than building a new one. This is in line of getting rid of unnecessary competition and not multiplying utilities. If the owner of the elevator asks too much, in sale or lease, make the farmers' organization solid for control of the crops, and you can get it at your own price. An elevator will not be worth much to the man who owns it if he can not get any crops to put through it. And the same is true with warehouses, canneries, etc.

In addition to the elevator that Mr. Kassen confines his letter to, each lo-

FARMOGERM

HIGH BRED NITROGEN-GATHERING BACTERIA FOR CLOVERS, ALFALFA, BEANS, AND OTHER LEGUMES

A Note of Warning

To the Small Grain Planter—Wheat, oats and barley are wearing out your soils and leaving only the stubble behind in return. We can tell you how to make stubble richer than manure. This will make money for you. Corn is a voracious feeder. Learn how to satisfy this appetite at the least expense of time and money. If you use fertilizer let us tell you how you can use twice as much at the same expense; also we can inform you how you can grow big crops without lime. If you are short of manure we can give you a plan to get organic matter at least expense.

We can tell you if your soil is acid. If acid we may aid you to correct it without lime. All these things we have done for others and can do for you. Write us for free booklet No. 84.

Intelligent, Progressive Representatives Wanted.

Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Co.
Bloomfield, New Jersey

New Land Opening

The readers of Up-to-Date Farming are hereby notified that we will soon open for sale and settlement a new tract of twenty-five thousand acres of the choicest land in the Golden Prairie District of Wyoming. A reliable farmer representative wanted in every county. Write at once for particulars.

Federal Land Company

Dept. D 100 West 17th St. Cheyenne, Wyo.

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

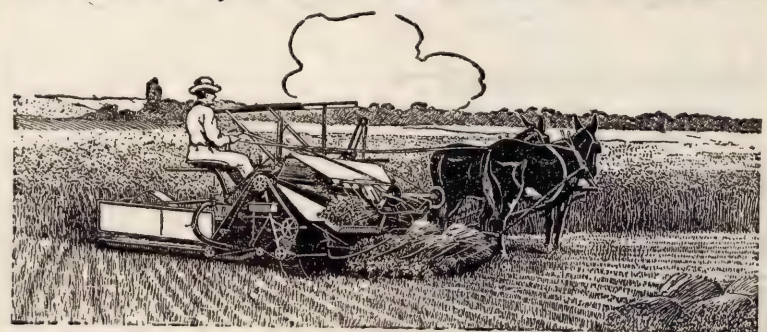
Ky. Blue

GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about \$3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at \$2.25 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

FREE TRIAL

Send us your name (no money) and we will mail you D'Arcy's Vulcan Razor for 30 days free trial. If you like it pay \$1.75. If not, return it. Send no money. JOHN D'ARCY CO., Dept. 1 St. Louis, Mo.

International Harvester Binders, Mowers and Twine



The IHC Line

GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES
Binders, Reapers
Headers, Mowers
Rakes, Stackers
Hay Loaders
Hay Presses
CORN MACHINES
Planters, Pickers
Binders, Cultivators
Ensilage Cutters
Shellers, Shredders
TILLAGE
Peg, Spring-Tooth, and Disk Harrows
Cultivators
GENERAL LINE
Oil and Gas Engines
Oil Tractors
Manure Spreaders
Cream Separators
Farm Wagons
Motor Trucks
Threshers
Grain Drills
Feed Grinders
Knife Grinders
Binder Twine

DON'T wait until your grain is ripe before you begin to think about machines to harvest it. When you put them away last fall one may have been worn somewhere. You may need some new machine. Certainly the machines you have will need looking over—repairs perhaps. Do it now. Choose your new machines from one of the following tried old lines:

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

Then if ever repairs are needed, wherever you are, you will always find a dealer with a complete stock near at hand. Remember that long delays at harvest time are costly. Better not to experiment.

Look for one of the same names, or the name "International," on twine. All brands made in sisal, standard, extra manila, manila, and pure manila.

Post yourself on the machine you need. Get catalogues from the local dealer, or write us.

International Harvester Company of America



CHICAGO

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

USA



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

This Auto Given to New Coey Students



"I want every Coey student to own an auto of his own so I have decided to give every student who qualifies for the Coey agency, a Coey Junior Free. Offer is open only to students of my School of Motoring." (Signed) C. A. Coey.

Our \$50 Course — Now Only \$15
Prepares You for \$100 to \$300 Jobs as Chauffeur, Auto Salesman, Repairman, Garage or Factory Mgr. Ten easy lessons. Read and study them and you become an expert in this money-making profession. A master of any automobile put before you. Free Auto Offer is open as soon as you enroll. If you enroll at once, you get in addition, Coey's Builders' Course FREE.

Write Now for Particulars
of Free Auto Offer, Special \$15 Price on Course, and Free Builders' Course offer. Offer is open only limited time.
C. A. COEY, Pres., C. A. COEY'S SCHOOL OF MOTORING
506 Coey Bldg., Chicago

Make \$20 a Day
with our wonderful Champion Picture Machine. Takes, develops, finishes photo in half minute; 300 an hour. No dark room. Experience necessary. Photo Post Cards and Buttons all the rage! You coin money anywhere. Small investment; big profits. Be your own boss. Write for Free Book, Testimonials, etc. **AMERICAN MINUTE PHOTO CO.**
1214 Ordway Ave., Dept. A174 Chicago, Ill.

NEW MODEL WATCH-SHAPED AUTOMATIC LIGHTER 50c
Most attractive and useful article ever presented. Operated with one hand; gives an instantaneous light. No battery, non-explosive; does away with matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, lamp, gas jet, etc. Dandy thing for the end of your chain.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
Write for wholesale terms and prices.
D. E. Brandt Mfg. Co., 148 Duane St., N. Y.

1914 MODEL 22 Cal. HUNTING RIFLE GIVEN
A REAL GUN. Take-Down pattern, with latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short cartridges. Handsome, durable. **SEND NO MONEY** only your name and address for my easy plan of securing this fine rifle Absolutely Free express prepaid. Write today. **D. W. BEACH, Box 56, Spencer, Ind.**

Wanted Several honest, industrious people to distribute farm literature. Salary \$60 per month. Prof. J. L. Nichols, Dept. 2, Naperville, Ill.

\$250 Will pay reliable woman \$250 for distributing 2,000 FREE packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required.
R. WARD & CO., 222 Institute Place, CHICAGO

Subscription Representatives Wanted
to devote all or part of time to soliciting new and renewal subscriptions for UP-TO-DATE. Liberal proposition to man or lady to secure subscriptions. Write us.
Circulation Department
Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind.

Make Your Boy Happy!
Engine is much larger than illustration.

ME500

In order to introduce THE BOYS' MAGAZINE to thousands of new readers we will give away one of these splendid Electric Engines to each new 6 months' subscriber. Remit but 50c for both the Engine and Magazine. This Electric Engine has speed control and reversing lever and will run 1000 revolutions a minute on one dry battery. Safe; easy to operate. A marvel of mechanical and scientific ingenuity.

THE BOYS' MAGAZINE is the finest boys' publication in the world. Clean, fascinating stories—beautifully illustrated throughout, both in black and white and in colors. Departments devoted to Electricity, Mechanics, Athletics, Amateur Photography, Amateur Carpentry and Stamp and Coin collecting.

ORDER TO-DAY are not more than pleased with both the Magazine and Engine. (We prepay transportation charges.)
The Scott P. Redfield Co., 1545 Main St., Smithport, Pa.
THE BOYS' MAGAZINE is on sale at all news-stands.

A LOCAL CLEARING HOUSE WANTED
in every farming community, at once. This is necessary to market the crops to get all that the final market pays now and to soon bring about such control as will allow the producers to get their prices at their shipping point. Anybody who stands well in the community can organize. See blank on page 16. Fill it out and send today.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Indiana

way TO ORGANIZE AND CO-OPERATE SUCCESSFULLY. The right way, the way that farmers can adopt and at last have an organization as permanent as agriculture itself, is the F. S. E. way. Necessarily the plan as we can print it in this paper is more or less fragmentary, so any person who wants the plan complete should send 10 cents for a copy of Farmers' Industrial Freedom.

The amount of business done by the farmers in almost any agricultural community, the territory surrounding a town, city or station where the marketing is done, runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Think of this. Yet there are comparatively few of them that have any business organization. They just do all the hard work and let other people do the business.

And there are thousands of communities that have organizations that yield very scant benefits, because they are not working on the right plan. We have known hundreds of such that existed for a brief space of a few years only to pass away, or to reorganize and try another plan. But locals of the Farmers Society of Equity don't die, because they pay. And always ahead is the knowledge that the organization will soon be completed, when the full and perfect results will be obtained—when agriculture will be the preferred business, because of its certainty of profits, coupled with all the beauties and blessings of country life under such conditions.

We want every agricultural community to organize this year. We want the farmers to feel the thrill of knowing that they are at last in the organization that will be permanent, after so many disappointments. If the movement is not under way in your community send the blank below before you lay this paper aside.

THE BLANK

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions and compensation for organizing. I will take the lead in my community.

This list was sent by

P. O.

Co. State

Our market town or shipping place is

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

(For more names attach paper. You should send not less than twelve names. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

OUR ORGANIZERS

More Organizers Commissioned

More organizers were commissioned in March than in any other month since the F. S. E. was started. Also we are greatly pleased at the number of old organizers who have asked for renewals of their commissions. This condition foreshadows an increase in development, which, in fact, is already being observed.

New Terms

The last national convention provided for better compensation to organizers. It was a wise act. The society has already felt the good results through increased reports from organizers who formerly did not find

that the work appealed to them. If this notice reaches the eye of any old organizer who has not received the new terms he is invited to write for them.

Federation Terms

Any local association of farmers, fully independent, or a part of a national or district organization, can federate with the F. S. E. for unity in marketing. The fee for federating is \$1 per member, with a minimum charge of \$25. Organizers should send for full instructions, blanks for federation, charter, etc. Where no Farmers Society of Equity organizer, an officer of the association seeking to federate can get full particulars on request to this headquarters.

Report Promptly

Organizers reporting their own members are asked to send them in promptly. If the report is held up a few days some of the members will make inquiry and all such correspondence adds to the labor of headquarters, besides is a reflection on the organizer. Write every name and address so plainly that a mistake can not be made. Some organizers, and some secretaries too, write as though this headquarters knew the people and a mere suggestion of the name was sufficient. Don't guess at the members' postoffice, but ask them, if you are in doubt. A strict observance of this request will

reduce the office work all along the line.

Names First

It is recommended that before undertaking to organize a community a list of not less than twenty and not more than fifty names, with correct addresses, of representative farmers of a community should be sent to this headquarters. We will then send a letter and printed matter to each. The value of this to the organizer can not be overestimated.

Publicity

Are the newspapers in your territory printing the F. S. E. news? Are they printing announcements of your meetings and reports of your organizations? If they are not we will wager that you are not supplying them with the facts. What the farmers are doing is interesting news and the editor likes to get hold of it. Send him the facts and he will boost your work.

Membership Cards and Buttons

We do not send them out in advance. But we send as many to the secretary as there are members reported. The secretary must deliver them to the members at the next meeting, or at the first opportunity.

We want every organizer to increase his efforts in April and try to multiply results over any former month. It can be done by the real earnest worker.

Making Farm Kitchens Comfortable

To cook over a stifling, exhausting hot coal range during the summer is misery that no woman need endure. The NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame cook stove does the work of any stove ever made, while keeping your kitchens comfortable and cool.

Burns clean, convenient, economical oil, no dirt, work or trouble. Soon saves its cost in fuel bills. Operated exactly like gas without the expense, none of the dangers of gasoline.

Makes the Heavy Summer Cooking Easy

2, 3 and 4 Burner Sizes

Keeps the Kitchen Cool and Fuel Bills Low

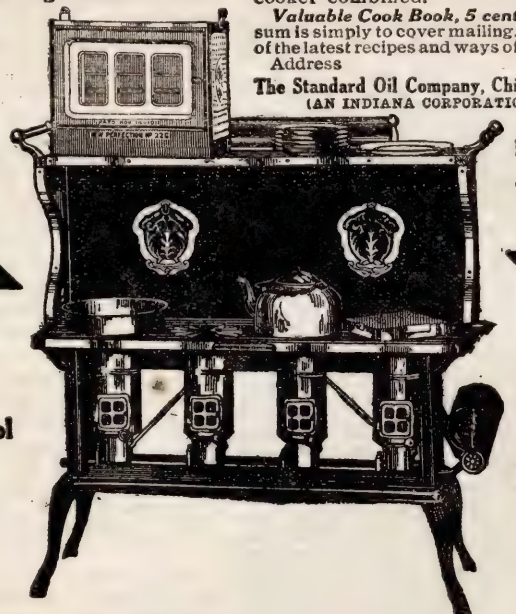
The NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame cook stove has a fine cabinet top with warming shelves, and a portable oven that does the best baking and roasting you ever tasted. Special patented broiler broils on both sides at once, increasing tenderness and flavor.

Let your dealer show you the different sizes—two, three and four burner. Ask especially to see the NEW PERFECTION Range with THERMOS oven, which gives you a splendid range and a fireless cooker combined.

Valuable Cook Book, 5 cents. This sum is simply to cover mailing. 72 pages of the latest recipes and ways of serving. Address (180)

The Standard Oil Company, Chicago, Ill. (AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

No Dirt or Trouble



For Best Results Use Perfection Oil

WORK FOR US ALL OR SPARE TIME **GET YOUR SHARE** of this **EASY MONEY** Selling **EASY WRINGER MOPS** **150% PROFIT** **START NOW**

Two turns of crank wrings out every drop of water. Simple, practical, reliable, durable, never wears out. Every home buys. No talking necessary. Show it, take the order. Get started now, don't wait. We will help you.

We want Agents, Salesmen, Managers in every county to sell orders, appoint, supply, control sub-agents. 150 per cent profit. No investment required. Sample free with first order. New catalog. Instructions, sworn-to evidence, all Free.

U. S. MOP CO., 164 Main St., TOLEDO, OHIO

This small picture shows how easy it is to wring out and is held down to floor at all points.

Equity Field Work

Clearing House Problems

From the day of its organization the local clearing house begins to be confronted with problems, and on the manner by which they are solved depends the success of the local. Upon its success depends its permanency. The success of the national organization depends upon the permanency of the locals, and upon the success of the national organization depends the degree of success the locals may be able to attain. A certain degree of success can be won by a local association without affiliation with others in a national organization. But such an association soon comes upon problems vital to its greatest success which can not be solved by itself alone. Witness the examples in Texas and in every state. Hence problems of importance to the local reach out to the district, the section and the nation, and the problems of the national body also become the problems of the local body. There are problems purely local, and these the local must solve for itself; and unless it solves them it can not be a success, regardless of what it may do in connection with the greater organization on problems of wider importance. Therefore this new department is created, and will be maintained to assist locals in the solution of all their problems, local and general. Secretaries, organizers and members are invited to participate in the discussion of their own and others' problems in this department. Bring your problems here for solution. Address all matter for this department to PROBLEM DEPARTMENT, Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Problem No. 1

How to Make the PROBLEM DEPARTMENT Helpful to the Greatest Degree

Our first problem is to find ways of inducing those who have problems to send them to the editor of this department. By "problems" we mean your difficulties—those things that hinder your success. They involve every part of the existence and operation of your local, in all the work it may or should do, from the securing of new members to the marketing of the crops; from the election of your local officers to the election of the officers of the National Clearing House; the grading, packing and shipping of produce; the co-operative purchasing of supplies; the collection of dues, and the best methods for handling delinquents; the organization and management of county and district clearing houses; the attendance at the local, etc., etc. These and hundreds of other problems should be discussed.

We are told by agricultural educators and other farm papers that co-operation can be made successful by giving the farmers a more complete education on the theory and practice of the principles of co-operation. Let others treat of the theory. They fail to teach anything else. In this department let us treat on the practice of these principles. In no other way can practical, efficient education result. Education is of little use except it teaches what to do and how to do it to best advantage.

Local and district officers and managers should make this department wonderfully helpful, not only to themselves, but to others. Give us your problems. If you have not found a satisfactory solution you will of a surety find it somewhere if you send it in for discussion. If you have overcome some of your difficulties, your means of doing it will be a guide post and an inspiration to others.

In the next issue, May 1, a prominent member of the society, who has been closely associated with the movement from the first promulgation of the Equity idea, and has had much practical experience in local, county and general work, will discuss the subject, "How to Use the Local Papers."

Another County Clearing House for Idaho

Headquarters has received notice from National Organizer A. Y. Satterfield of the organization of a county clearing house at Nampa, Canyon County, on March 23. The locals of Nampa, Lone Tree, Lone Star, Bowmont, Peaceful Valley, Sunny Slope, Fargo, Wilder, Payette, Bramwell and Emmett participated, sending delegates, and a large number of members and other farmers were in attendance. Officers were elected, speeches were made on topics of interest by Organizer Satterfield, State Seed Commissioner R. B. Cogan and County Agent H. A. Ireland. Over \$1,000 was subscribed toward the clearing house and a capable manager is to be employed. County Organizer A. L. Sloat, assisted by William Brothers, will keep the organization work going.

High Taxes in Washington

TO UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
I wish to give your readers some real western news. Your editorial in the March 1 issue, "Recklessness of Those Who Govern," interested me very much, because it read, almost word for word, as I have been talking for the last two years. Western Washington—especially King County and Seattle—has its share of "high tax." We have a system of taxation here that in effect fines those who do improving, such as home building, or any one who tries to clear up the logged-off land. We are taxed on everything we have above \$300. The Puget Sound country has a very fine climate and I guess we must be taxed for that, for I don't know anything else we should be taxed so high for. My tax this year was \$70 on a new twenty-acre tract of land. Every city on the Pacific has thousands of unemployed men.—G. L. Gaudin

A Word About Dues

The National Clearing House, in its effort to build this organization and make it as great and successful as it should be, has a stupendous responsibility, and needs the hearty, loyal support of all its members. The work is a great one. Not that it is difficult, but it is vast. There is need of more workers, for "the harvest is ripe and the laborers few."

In its work of finding organizers, securing markets, employing satisfactory market representatives, obtaining and distributing market reports, and fulfilling its duty to the membership, it must depend wholly upon the funds provided by the payment of fees and dues. Our work and the success of this movement is measured by our income from this source. Every failure on the part of a member to pay the small dues cripples the movement to that extent, working a hardship on others as well as on himself, for whatever delays or hinders the development of this movement hurts every farmer in the country. Therefore we call our members to take this perfectly true and reasonable view of the matter, and act for the best interests of themselves and others.

As dues-paying dates occur at four periods, we call attention now to the following: EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE

ARTICLE IV ANNUAL DUES

Sec. 7. The annual dues shall be \$1.50. The first payment will be one year from becoming a member, or on the dues-paying date of the local clearing house.

Sec. 8. The annual dues shall be apportioned as follows:

To the National Clearing House.....	\$.50
To the state union.....	.25
To the county clearing house.....	.10
To the local clearing house.....	.40
To the official paper.....	.25

Total \$1.50

ANNUAL DUES-PAYING DATE

Sec. 10. When the national secretary issues a local charter he will place thereon a date which shall be the annual dues-paying date for that local. When a member joins at other than the annual dues-paying time he will pay the full membership fee of \$2.50, which pays all dues for a year, and at the next annual dues-paying date he will be required to pay only a pro rata amount of dues to carry him to the next following dues date.

ARREARAGES

Sec. 20. A member six months in arrears for dues shall stand suspended without action of the clearing house, but the secretary must report the same to the state union, if one, otherwise to the National Clearing House, so the membership rolls may be correct. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the payment of arrearages.

The dues-paying date of several hundred local clearing houses fell on April 1. Statements have been sent to the secretaries of all such locals and all members should have been notified of the full amount required of them.

Secretaries who have properly kept the membership roll in the record book will have no trouble in checking up their records with the statement sent from headquarters. Any errors should be promptly reported for correction.

The next dues-paying date is July 1. All locals having this date on their charters and in their record books should be in readiness and all members notified in advance.

Co-operation in Ohio

Some of the leading farmers of Gallia County, Ohio, are awakening to the possibilities of organized effort and co-operation. This has led them to form two co-operative organizations, the Gallia County Cow Testing Association and the Gallia County Buying Association. The same officers control both organizations and one man can belong to both or only one. Each of the twenty-five men who are now in the cow testing association pay \$15 toward the expense of keeping a tester and if more than ten cows are being tested by a member the cost is \$1.50 per cow. Since there are twenty-six working days in the month, the tester is busy every day. One man found that one of his cows gave 1.165 pounds of butter milk in the month of November. The milk contained 60.75 pounds of butter fat, which was sold for 33 cents per pound. The value of this and the skim milk amounted to \$23.97. The cost for feed was \$6.80, leaving a profit of \$17.17 for one cow for one month. This same man living on a 160-acre farm in Gallia County sold \$1,500 worth of hogs during the year and as much more was received for cream. This showing was made in a country where the soil is supposed to be poor. The activities of the association are also applied to the buying of fertilizers and feed. When orders are taken for the purchase of any large quantity of feed or fertilizer, each order must be accompanied by \$2 in cash. When the fertilizer arrives the buyer takes it from the car and pays for it at that time. Should he refuse to take it he forfeits the \$2. A saving of several dollars per ton is effected by such co-operative buying. With such practical results as this already realized by several farmers' organizations in Ohio the outlook for this phase of co-operation is bright.



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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING—50 Cents a Line, or for eight (8) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals, each initial, numeral, abbreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before the date of the paper in which it is to appear. Remittance or reference should accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed, 200,000 copies or more. When writing to these advertisers say "I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

AGENTS

WANTED—Responsible party to take charge of our business in each county handling sale of Automatic Combination Tool, a combined wire fence stretcher, post puller, lifting jack, etc. Lifts or pulls 3 tons, weighs 24 pounds. Sells readily to farmers, shops, contractors, etc. No experience necessary. Descriptive catalog, prices and terms free upon request. Harrah Mfg. Co., Drawer O, Bloomfield, Ind.

AGENTS—Sell Maple Flower: 25-cent package makes 2 gallons delicious syrup. Sale in every home. Profits over 100 per cent. Sample 10 cents. Our agents coin money. Write at once. Wilmington Co., Y 15, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Make \$5,000 this year; be your own boss; independent, abundant money, your time your own; all or spare time; at home or traveling. Write E. M. Feldman, Sales Manager, 6764 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O., today for full particulars.

FARM LANDS

2,500,000 ACRES of free government land thrown open this spring. Every one can get 160 or 320 acres. We furnish revised lists, locating the land; maps, guides and full particulars. Write us today. Webb Publishing Company, Dept. 33, Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SUNNY SOUTHERN IDAHO—Choice irrigated 80 acres for sale; one-third mile from town. If interested write C. E. Coplin, Burley, Idaho.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

HOMESTEADS LOCATED—Also best soil in state \$5 to \$20 an acre. Wm. Rulien, locator, Baudette, Minn. Best of references.

CHOICE 160 acres timber land, black loam soil, near Marshfield; terms suitable. Harold Waldner, Poyette, Wis.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary; all we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business; no soliciting or traveling; all or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-operative Realty Company, L-511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

WE WILL PAY you \$120 to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 569 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia.

WILL PAY reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

Base Ball Suit Given



OUR NEW STYLE 1914 4-Piece Base Ball Suit
makes you look like a real ball player—makes you feel like one, too. It is well made, durable, handsomely trimmed, and when you put it on and wear it playing baseball, you will be one of the proudest boys in your town. Suit consists of latest style flannel shirt, doubled sewed, broad shoulders, extra long pants, well made and strong, reinforced at seams, with wide belt clasps and knee elastics, cap, snappy 1914 Hip League Style, belt, new 1914 Hip League style, patent buckle.

BOYS! Send No Money
just your name and address, that's all, and I will send you, all charges prepaid, 5 sets of my Beautiful Pictures, which you are to dispose of at 25 cents each on my Special New Easy Plan. Send the \$2.40 to me and I will send you this fine 4-Piece BASEBALL SUIT just as described, or choice of other premiums from our big list. Write today. M. O. SEITZ, Dept. 5C62 Chicago

A Little of Your Spare Time

Spent In Soliciting
new and renewal subscriptions for UP-TO-DATE FARMING would undoubtedly prove remunerative for you, as it has for hundreds of others. Better get our proposition anyway, because it will be more liberal than you now suppose. Write us.
Circulation Department
Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind.

PARCEL POST and income tax mean hundreds government jobs now available; "pull" unnecessary; \$65 to \$150 month; write immediately for free list of positions available. Franklin Institute, Dept. E26, Rochester, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 38, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me; 3 books, with list 200 inventions wanted, sent free; advice free; I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

POULTRY

SINGLE COMB Black Minorca, Northrup strain; great layers; eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Thomas E. Ebersol, Carrollton, O.

CHICKS FOR SALE—Hatched right and shipped right. Leghorns \$10 per 100, \$1.50 per dozen; Barred Rocks \$12 per 100. Order today. Snowflake Hatchery, Sturm ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

55 BREEDS pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, Collie dogs; catalog free. Belgrade Poultry Farm, Mankato, Minn.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

200 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, choice 15 varieties, \$1.25; fall-bearing strawberries, 20, \$1; plants sent parcel post paid. Catalog free. W. H. Koell, Box 733, Hampton, Ia.

SEED POTATOES—Illustrated catalog 70 popular varieties free. Arthur Aldridge, Fishers, N. Y.

PEARL POPCORN yielded 75 bushels per acre. Limited quantity for sale. G. W. Huffstetter, Loogootee, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

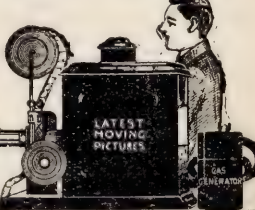

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H. DAY, Manager, Department 30, Springfield, Ohio

OUR MARKET REVIEW



SUMMARY of trade generally is given by Bradstreet's as follows:

Spotted. Immediate wants govern. Poor country roads affect interior trade and collections. Railway retrenchment. Industrial operations uneven. Disappointing iron and steel demand. Collections slow. Money easy. New enterprises limited. Banks conserve funds, awaiting workings of regional banks. Winter wheat on large acreage, never in better shape. Crop preparations making. Stock market shows undertone of strength. Weekly failures show a big drop.

The most important event, related to agriculture, since our preceding issue, was the second refusal by Canada to join this country in breaking the price of American grain down for the benefit of millers. The first was the rejection by the Canadian people, in a general election, to accept Taft's reciprocity treaty. The second one came on April 6, when the Canadian Parliament refused the terms of the new Underwood tariff law. This law provides free admission to the grain and flour of any country that admits free of duty the same from this country. The report from Ottawa, Canada, says, in announcing the decision, that the government believed in protection for the farmer.

While we have not seen much attention given this action, by the newspapers, we consider it of tremendous significance to the agriculture of both the United States and Canada. As far as grain is concerned it leaves the grain farmers of our country in practically the same position that they were before the new tariff law, because we need not fear, very much, the imports from Argentina, Australia and Russia. The first does not have a large surplus and the other countries will find more logical markets in Europe. With the great wheat and oats fields of northwest Canada out of the proposition, our farmers can again control their crops early and get higher prices. Then, when the world must have the surplus, it will pay the American price for it. This is what wheat growers did from 1904 down to 1911, when fear of the reciprocity pact upset farmers' calculations.

We are curious to know now what will be the next move of the big millers, having twice been defeated in their game by Canada. And Canada was wise. Free trade between this country and that one could not possibly benefit the farmers of either country, since both of them raise surpluses for export to the common European market. But free trade with Canada would have prevented our farmers from getting more than the world price, any time, by controlling the surplus early, or would have made it extremely more difficult. All that wheat growers have to do now to raise the price of wheat is to organize and set their minds on a price and market only when the price is paid. This will mean holding about one-sixth of the average crop off of the market early, but the world must have all of the wheat raised each year and it will take our surplus later at our (the farmers') prices.

We thank our northern neighbors and congratulate the farmers of the United States.

Heavy rains and cold weather have retarded spring work over much of the country. Unless good weather is more general soon the oats acreage will be reduced, with the probability of a corresponding increase in ground planted to corn. Wheat and grass prospects continue better than for ten years.

Wheat declined about 2c since our last report. Corn is a little weaker and oats some weaker than corn. Wheat is 10c below the price a year ago, corn about 12c higher and oats about 4c higher. Wheat at Winnipeg, Canada, is practically the same as Chicago price, for May, but for July is 6c higher.

Old potatoes are higher in Chicago, but there have been some markets that were pretty badly glutted and prices demoralized. The future of potatoes is uncertain, but usually the market is higher the latter part of April, when the farmers are busy in the fields.

Advice

WHEAT—We do not look for material advance in price for the old crop and, unless farmers will get in position to control the new crop better, we will probably see the lowest prices in many years. **CORN**—Market gradually and stop marketing if price goes below 65c at Chicago. **OATS**—Future price depends much on the spring weather for sowing. **COTTON**—Market gradually. **POTATOES**—Market liberally this month.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on March 28, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	March 28, 1914	Change from two weeks before
	Bushels	Bushels
WHEAT	59,317,000	-2,769,000
CORN	22,722,000	-520,000
OATS	23,875,000	-1,007,000
BARLEY	6,372,000	X 37,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 42,953,000 bushels. This is 1,778,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 909,000 bushels less

than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 15,150,000 bushels on the same date, which is 677,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 5,268,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on April 6, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	WHEAT, No. 2 RED	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	83 @ 84	85 @ 85½	1.03 @ 1.06
St. Louis	92½ @ 93	94 @ 95½	1.07
Kansas City	88½ @ 89½	90½ @ 91	1.01 @ 1.06
Cincinnati	96 @ 97	98½ @ 99½	1.08 @ 1.11
New York	1.04	1.05½	1.11½ @ 1.13

Minneapolis—Spring wheat: No. 1 hard, 91½ @ 92¼c; No. 1 northern, 89½ @ 91¼c. Two weeks before, 94½c @ 95¼c and 92½ @ 94¼c respectively. A year before, 88½c and 86½ @ 88c respectively.

	CORN, No. 2 WHITE	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	68 @ 68½	68½ @ 69	56 @ 56½
St. Louis	72 @ 72½	71 @ 71½	56
Kansas City	70 @ 71	71½ @ 72	55
Cincinnati	71 @ 72	71 @ 72	57½ @ 58
New York	76½	75½	59

	OATS, No. 2 WHITE	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	41½ @ 42	42	37½ @ 37½
St. Louis	41	41½	36½
Kansas City	40	41 @ 42	35½ @ 36
Cincinnati	42½ @ 43	41½ @ 42	37½ @ 38
New York	44½ @ 45	46 @ 46½	

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on April 6, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:

Wheat—May, 90½c; July, 86½c. Two weeks before, 93½c and 89c respectively.
Corn—May, 68½c; July, 68½c. Two weeks before, 67½c and 69c respectively.
Oats—May, 39½c; July, 39½c. Two weeks before, 40½c and 40½c respectively.
Winnipeg, Canada—Future wheat prices closed April 6, 1914, and two weeks before as follows: May, 90½c; July, 92½c. Two weeks before, 93c and 94c respectively.

Cotton

New York, April 8, 1914.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 13.40c; middling gulf, 13.65c. Two weeks before, 13.50c and 13.75c respectively. A year before the price was 12.60c and 12.85c respectively.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON—BALES

	Ending Apr. 3, '14	Ending Mar. 27, '14	Ending Apr. 4, '13
For the week	126,686	155,006	139,241
For the season	13,244,834	13,108,848	12,544,238

VISIBLE SUPPLY—BALES

	World's	U.S.	Foreign
World's	5,411,140	5,564,812	4,849,502
American	3,777,140	3,917,812	3,585,502

The American visible decreased 279,231 bales and the world's visible decreased 289,231 bales in two weeks.

Chicago Produce Market

April 6, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations and advice about other markets, and instructions for marketing, address: Marketing Department, Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	57	72	112

Market had a firm tone today and some of the receivers were holding out for higher prices. Receipts were moderate, reported at 57 cars, and soft, wet weather is expected to make country roads bad for traffic and restrict the movement. Demand was fairly active, although not particularly urgent.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin bulk, long white—1 car at 60c; round white, 2 cars at 65c, 2 cars at 66c. Rurals—2 cars at 68c, 2 cars fancy Dusties at 70c. Sacked Rurals—2 cars at 66c, 1 car Dusties at 69c.

Per bushel, bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Triumps, Burbanks and Kings, poor to good, 58 @ 63c. Round white, 60 @ 65c. Dusty Rurals, 56 @ 70c. Michigan, round white, 67 @ 65c. Red River Ohio, 85 @ 90c.

NEW POTATOES—Are meeting with very good sale and ruling steady. They are moving a little more freely. So far they have met with good sale. Large hampers, Florida, white and red, No. 1, 1.10 @ 1.15. No. 2, 1.00 @ 1.10. Small hampers, Florida, white and red, No. 1, 1.10 @ 1.15. No. 2, 1.00 @ 1.10. The price of old potatoes is about 3 cents a bushel for higher than two weeks before. The price of new potatoes is from 50c to 75c a hamper higher than two weeks before.

SWEET POTATOES—Are held steady when choice. If not a kind attractive to the good trade they rule easy. Supply is equal to the demand; more than that in the case of goods below choice in grade.

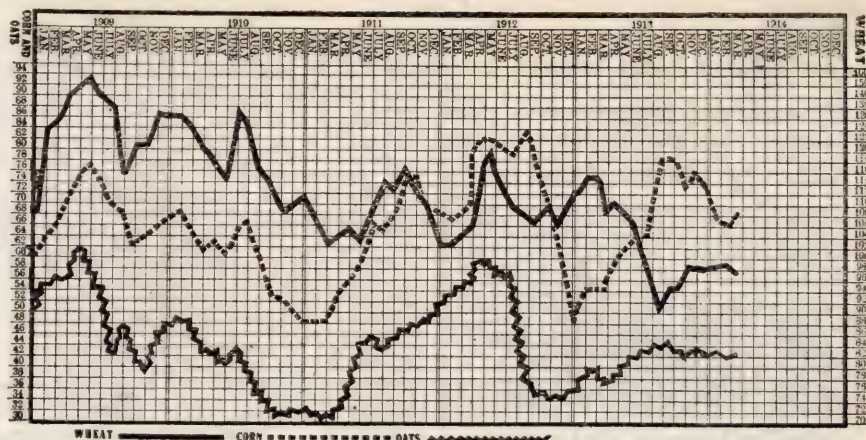
Barrels, Illinois, fresh, well packed, sound	\$2.25 @ 2.50
and uniform	1.50 @ 2.00
If uneven, showing some undersize	1.00
No. 2	1.00 @ 1.10
Hampers, Jersey	1.00 @ 1.10
Illinois, good	75

Few extra good packing trifle over. Culls down to 50. The price of sweet potatoes is about the same as two weeks before.

BEANS—Demand reported as showing some improvement. The feeling in the market is firmer. Tins per bushel to pea beans mainly. Other kinds are quiet. Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice, \$2.00. Common, 1.75 @ 1.85. Red Kidney choice, 2.80. Brown Swedish, long, 2.00. Round, 2.35. All prices of beans are the same as quoted two weeks before.

	Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
—2,246,000	—5,275,000	X 3,421,000	
—113,000	—2,230,000	X 3,811,000	
X 314,000	X 6,817,000	X 7,969,000	
—246,000	X 441,000	X 3,692,000	

No. 2 Timothy	13.00 @ 14.00
Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	10.00 @ 15.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	6.00 @ 7.00



Read Wheat Prices at Right, Corn and Oats at Left

This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago, for the period, 1909 to March, 1914, inclusive. The lowest figures in March, 1914, were: Wheat, 93c, on March 31; Corn, 62½c, on March 6, and Oats, 39½c, on March 11.

Timothy hay is \$1 to \$1.50 a ton higher than two weeks before. Prairie hay is unchanged from two weeks before.

STRAW—Eye straw quotable at \$7.50 @ 8. Oat straw at \$6.50 @ 7.50. Wheat straw, \$6.50 @ 7. The price of straw is the same as two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Nothing important is to be said. Good quality remains moderate sale and steady. Common rules easy. Per ton, Illinois corn, \$120 @ 160. Oklahoma, 190 @ 150. Damp and damaged less. The price of broom corn is unchanged from two weeks before. In fact, there has been no change for a long time.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago for the periods mentioned were as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Monday	20,840	20,770	21,563

A steady feeling exists at the current quotations. There is a good all-around trade. There is a good consumptive demand locally as well as on outside account, and handlers for storage purposes are also absorbing a good part of the offerings. Buyers are discriminating against southern eggs to some extent and show preference for northern. The receipts are liberal and some parties claim they would be still larger but for the bad roads in some sections. Fresh, Firsts, 18 @ 18½c. Ordinary, Firsts, 17 @ 17½c. Seconds, 15½ @ 16c. Dirts, 16 @ 16½c. Miscellaneous, cases included, 17 @ 18½c. Cases returned, 16½ @ 17½c. Storage packed, Firsts, quotable at 18½ @ 19c for Firsts and 19 @ 19½c paid for Extras. The price of eggs is from 1c to 1½c a dozen lower than two weeks before.

you ever did in your younger days; or if you are a sportsman and like to go out hunting occasionally, they will help you to sight your gun as true as you ever did before in your life.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing or hunting and driving; indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and every way; then, after a thorough tryout, if you find that every word I have said about them is true, and if they really have helped you to read and sew or shoot and look off at a distance as well as it ever is possible for glasses to help you, you can remove and keep the lenses forever without one cent of pay, and

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by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. If you want to do me this favor just fill out the below coupon at once and this will entitle you to a pair of my "Perfect Vision" lenses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

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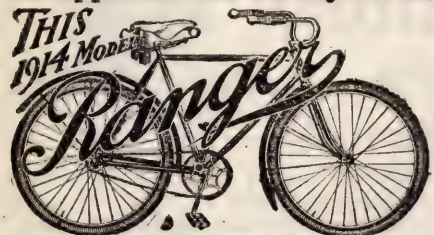
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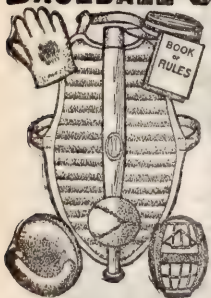
You Can Win the Pony Too

for I am going to give him to some boy or girl who will do a little easy work for me. I have just given "Dandy" and "Patches," other beautiful ponies, and now I am going to give away another pony. But first I want a name for him.

1500 Votes Free Just as soon as you send me a name for the pony I will tell you all about my great offer and I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 free pony votes. Remember, I will give \$25 for the best name for this pony, and I send you 1500 free pony votes and full particulars about the pony as soon as I hear from you. Only one name from each family accepted. Write me today.

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THE EDITOR of this department loves to talk with our young writers, and he would comment much more than he does but for his desire to save space and print as many letters as possible. He is sure these young people are aspiring and ambitious, and that active life will find them leaders in their localities, and that the world will be nobler and better because of them.

We give first place in this issue to the following remarkable letter from Spain, though the writer's name is not given:

DEAR CADETS—I am a Spanish girl and my home is in Madrid. I have a friend in your country who has told me about your enchanting paper. I have read the Cadet letters and determined to try to become a Cadet myself. I am sending this letter to you through my friend. I have been reading some of the Cadets' wonderful descriptions of your beautiful country. Perhaps they will be interested to hear something about my own darling Spain. My mother is dead and my father owns one of the most beautiful villas in this city. The house is large and almost completely hidden by beautiful red roses. It is surrounded by a vast garden of almost heavenly beauty. My father is first aid-camp to the King of Spain and he is almost always at the palace. Their majesties are very kind to me and I sincerely return their affection. I am 13 years old and attend the St. Armandia English school here in Madrid. There are some American girls here and they are very nice, but they are very different from us native Spanish girls. I love your country and sometimes I dream about your beautiful, flower-covered meadows. But it is beautiful here, too, and I am sure my unknown American friends would agree with me. Excuse the absence of my name.—, Madrid, Spain.

Next we'll welcome this busy Alabama girl:

DEAR CADETS—I have been reading UP-TO-DATE only three months, but I like to read it very much. I am 20 years old and would be glad to exchange a few letters or cards with the Cadet boys and girls. I live in the country, and I like country life. I like to bake cakes and cook good things to eat. I clerk in the store for my father, and I also attend the telephone switch board, but I cook for my mother while she is not able to do anything. My father owns a whole lot of land and a saw mill, a water mill and a gin. I like to work in the garden and feed the chickens and milk the cows. I also like to go fishing, but father has an alligator in the pond now and I am afraid it will get me if I fish there. I live within half a mile of where I was born, and I don't know much about moving, for I never moved but once. I want to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls and I will answer all the letters and cards I receive.—Hattie Brown, Banks, Ala.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl, 19 years old, and I live in California. A friend takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I am never late in reading all its good things. We are going to move on a farm in the near future and when we are settled I shall subscribe for the paper I like best, and that is UP-TO-DATE. I would like to hear from all the boys and girls, and I will answer all.—Ethel E. F. Jones, East Wilmington, Cal.

DEAR CADETS—This is from northeastern Idaho, Where fields of oats and barley grow; We also raise nice hay and wheat. In summer we've no burning heat, But 3d of March we've lots of snow And have nice sleigh rides, don't you know. We hunt out here for elk and moose, And from the boys they can't get loose. I am a girl of just eighteen And may sometime be a true home queen. My father takes dear UP-TO-DATE; I like it fine; folks think it's great. I'd like to hear from each Cadet—Will try to answer all I get.

DEAR CADETS—My father takes UP-TO-DATE, and though it is about six years since I lived on a farm, I am very much interested in the paper and wish to become a Cadet of Equity. I am 18 years of age and am a stenographer. I am fond of reading and reciting and am now taking lessons in elocution. I also play on the piano. I would like to receive any number of letters from the Cadet boys and girls and will be glad to answer them.—Sarah M. Gerhart, Telford, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I live out here in Idaho, where the air is pure and life is free. I can sit in my little log house and look out upon the beautiful mountains,

which are about 14,000 feet above sea level. After all, my log house is not so very little. It is 16 feet by 32 feet and has four rooms. I enjoy going to church and Sunday school. I think this is as good a place as God ever blessed, and I am sure any one would enjoy the scenery here. The Yellowstone Park is not far from here and I have been through it three times, and certainly enjoyed the beautiful scenery. I am 21 years old and would enjoy exchanging letters with any of the Cadets.—Burton F. Shultz, Marysville, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl and I like country life. I live on the same farm where I was born, and I will be 16 years old in September. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and thinks it is a fine paper. I like to read it and would be glad to exchange letters and cards with the Cadets and readers. I will try to answer all I receive.—Anna Cook, Brooks-ville, O.

DEAR CADETS—I have just been reading the page dedicated to you in that delightful farm paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We have only taken it about a year, but we have learned to look to its coming with joy. Papa is a farmer and a member of the Equity union. I was 18 years old the next day after Washington's birthday and have lived on a farm all my life. I enjoy country life much more than I did the hustle and bustle of a few weeks' visit in the city. We live on a ranch of 640 acres four miles from a small town, where there is an M. E. church and about a dozen other buildings. We attend meetings every Sunday, and as I am a Christian I am among the few young people here who do not dance. I have two sisters, but one of them is married and lives in North Dakota and the other one is visiting her this winter. As no one lives on the ranch but me and my parents, I am sometimes quite lonesome. There is some very beautiful scenery here, and in the spring and summer there are many pretty flowers. Our state flower is the bitter root. I would like to exchange pressed wild flowers with the Cadets this summer and will be pleased to answer letters and post cards if you will write me.—Alma Looney, Comanche, Mont.

DEAR CADETS—I think your letters are grand. We take UP-TO-DATE and all think it a good farm paper. I live on a small farm of 100 acres and we raise cotton, corn and other small grain. I am a Georgia boy of 16 and I like to write letters and cards. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Henry McCollum, Lavonia, Ga.

DEAR CADETS—I have not had UP-TO-DATE FARMING a very great while, but I would like to become a Cadet. I live on a farm and always have. We raise beans, corn and potatoes. This is not a very large farm, but it is healthy here. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Wallace Emmerson, Dighton, Mass.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a girl from the good old "Tar Heel" state. My papa takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we think it is a grand paper. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much. I am 14 years old and live with my parents on a farm of 150 acres. I like to live in the country. I think it is so much more pleasant and healthy than city life. I enjoy riding and driving and all other country sports. I would be glad to correspond with any of the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Sadie Leach, Denton, N. C.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of good old UP-TO-DATE and think it is the finest paper printed. I am a farmer's daughter, 17 years old, and we live on a farm of 100 acres. I would like to correspond with all the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Ethel Bradbury, Blue Mountain, Ark.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer. Mother owns a 123-acre farm and I work on a farm of 900 acres. We have 20 cows to milk night and morning. Besides, we have 25 head of beef cattle, 13 calves, a few hogs and 150 chickens. We have two silos and we feed silage to all the stock, including 11 horses. Silage is good feed for farm stock. UP-TO-DATE is a dandy farm paper. We have had it for eighteen months and I enjoy feeding and raising stock. Our crops are corn, wheat, oats, cow peas, potatoes, clover and grass. I would be glad to hear from all the girls and boys and will answer all as long as I can get paper and pencils.—L. J. Burgess, Golconda, Ill.

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Secret of Pitching "Fade-Away" Curve

Mathewson, World-Famous Pitcher of New York Giants, Explains It All—Boys Get Next to It Quick



Do you want to make all the ball players in your town look sick when they come to bat against you? Do you want to have the secret of pitching Christy Mathewson's famous "Fade-Away" curve—the curve that has puzzled the heaviest hitters in the National League for years—the curve that can't be hit safely? Then here's your chance. Christy Mathewson, the master of the "Fade-Away" has explained it all. His instruction is free. Write quickly and get it. Send no money—it comes by return mail free.

With the "Fade-Away" curve you can be the champion pitcher of your community. The best batters will be powerless to get runs when you pitch. You can just make monkeys of all the other boys. Get Mathewson's personal explanation of how to pitch, boys, and you can be the hero in your town just as good old "Matty" is in the National League. He's the idol of baseball fans, because of his famous "Fade-Away" curve, and now you can master the same curve. Matty explains every detail so any boy can learn it. He shows how to stand, how to grip the ball and how to let it go. He gives photographs of each move so you can see every point plain as A-B-C.

This wonderful secret is now free to any boy for just delivering a few papers for us. Don't wait a day but send for it now. Send no money—simply write and say "send on the 12 papers to deliver and give me free, Mathewson's lesson on how to pitch his 'Fade-Away' curve." Address W. D. Boyce Co., Dept. 326 Chicago.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

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To prove to you that this magnificent Royal has the Sweetest, Purest, Loudest and Clearest tone—to prove to you that it is as large and handsome as the trust machines that sell at \$5.00—

To prove to you that it has the strongest motor, the best reproducer and tone arm and the most ingenious devices to start, stop and control the music. Shipped with a supply of 10-inch double disc records of your selection, so you can enjoy the finest entertainment for one whole month. Return the outfit AT OUR EXPENSE if for any reason you do not wish to keep it. Drop a postal for our big list of unsolicited testimonials.

record book and other literature. They are free. S. H. DAVIS, R45 8101 May St., CHICAGO

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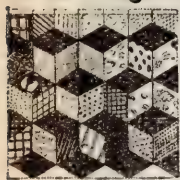
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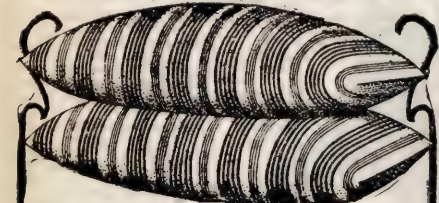
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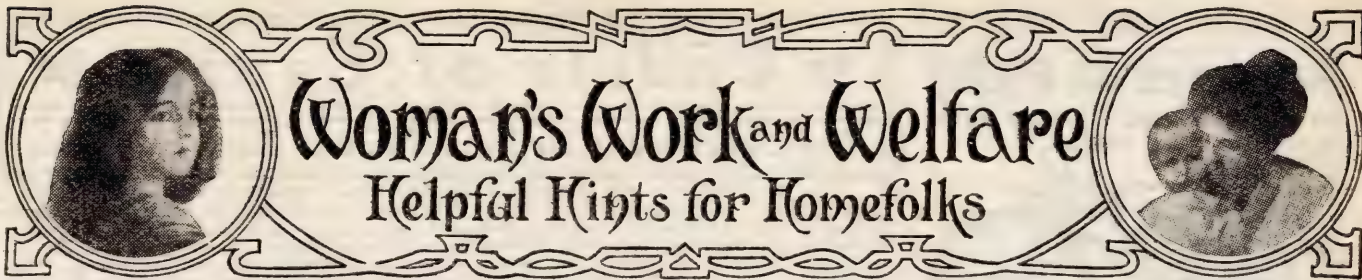
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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

Fireside Social Chats

By Aunt Sophia and Others

TRAINING OUR GIRLS

NEARLY every mother expects her daughter to become the head of a household some day.

Managing a household is a task worthy of any woman's best effort. Her brightest talents and greatest capabilities will find opportunity for expression in the building of a home. In fact, I often feel like turning around the saying I often hear, that a "talented woman should not lose her talents in the narrow confines of her home" and make it this: "A talented woman should not give her talents to the world and deny them to her own family. Husbands and children are entitled to what wife and mother can do for them, and she should give to them first. She should not, of course, make herself a slave for them. They should not permit her to do so. But I have seen some women who act as though to do for their families what they do for visitors, or their club, is a waste of their time and talent. This attitude does not make homes happy, and it does not give the children the right idea of what a home should be.

So don't bake your best cakes only for the church festival.

Train your daughter, to the best of your ability, for the career of a home builder and a builder of character in her own children. A mother's life, her daily life I mean, has a wonderful influence. See that it is used in a way that will be a credit to you even unto the tenth generation. Teach the girl to do things with her own hands, and don't neglect that bright mind of hers. They are saying now that the future welfare of this country depends upon the boys on the farms. That places a great responsibility upon the mothers of those boys.

AUNT SOPHIA.

LAUNDRY HELPS

The Art of Removing Stains

Every Housekeeper is justly proud of a good supply of snowy linen and, as we know, stains will happen through accident in the best regulated families, and often if we had the "how" of removing these stains right at hand, our linen would remain snowy. Ordinary grease or gravy stains on table linen may be removed by rubbing well in hot water with soap. These stains, unless well washed out, will appear again when the linen is ironed. To remove ink stains from white linen before the ink is quite dry sprinkle it with salt and rub with half a lemon or even a squeezed rind. Rinse off the acid and wash at once. While the ink spots are wet a good plan is to sprinkle some starch on the spot and moisten with milk. Fresh ink stains may be removed by dipping the stained part into buttermilk, or milk that has been boiled; change the milk frequently and then wash the article well. If the soiled part is soaked at once in vinegar, ink spots will quickly disappear from white table cloths. To remove indelible ink soak in a solution of common salt, then wash with diluted ammonia.

To remove iron mold sprinkle the stain with lemon juice and salt, and expose to the air and sun. Repeat this until the stain is gone. If this remedy fails, dip the stain into boiling

water and rub it with salts of lemon, using a rag for the purpose. Then hold the stain over a cup and pour a stream of boiling water through. For iron rust stain mix together soft soap, laundry starch, half as much salt and the juice of one lemon. Have everything in readiness before beginning to remove stains.

Tea and coffee stains can be taken out of the finest damask with ease if they are well rubbed with glycerine and then washed in warm water and soap. Butter will remove tea and coffee stains. It should be rubbed on the linen or cotton and the material be soaked in hot water and washed with a mild soap. Fruit stains may nearly always be removed by pouring boiling water through the cloth until the stain disappears. It may also be eradicated by holding the stain in milk that is boiling for five or six minutes.

Mildew spots that withstand the sun may be removed by boiling the articles. The one remedy for paint stains is turpentine. Soak the part well before beginning to rub, because friction applied before the stain is dissolved will only spread it farther. Another method is to rub the spots with kerosene oil. Boil quickly until the stain disappears, and rinse in several waters. To remove tar, rub the stains with a few drops of salad oil. They can then be completely removed by an application of benzine.

Scorch stains may be removed by soaking the part in cold water and exposing it to the sun, moistening it as it dries. Grass stains can be removed by the use of molasses. Then wash well in cold water and finish with soap and water.

A HOME-MADE CABINET

Almost every housewife has in her attic an old bureau or chest of drawers which can be made into a useful kitchen cabinet. Take off the top and fasten on some thin boards. Sandpaper them smooth and you have a good bread board. Put hinges on the old top of bureau and fasten it to back to cover bread board when not in use. Divide top drawer into compartments for spices, etc. The second drawer is for rolling pin, cake cutters and such small articles. Towels are kept in third drawer. Brass hooks on left side for cooking forks and egg beater. When not in use cover with cloth and you have an extra kitchen table.—Lucy Lee, Cambridge, Mass.

A Slight Omission

"Mother, are your prayers answered?"
"Yes, my child, but why do you ask such a question?"
"Then why don't you pray for me to be a good girl instead of spanking me? It would be a heap more comfy."

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What is Now the Fashion



The Fashions of Spring

Although it is really not too early to begin thinking of the summer wardrobe, there is still need of garments for that most trying of all times, the in-between-seasons. For this period we have many beautiful light weight materials, which are all or largely made of wool and which show the most attractive patterns. These are to be fashioned into frocks that can be worn under separate coats and into these same coats as well.

The one-piece frock is still retained and it is built on simple lines. Sometimes it shows a jacket effect and sometimes it is merely a waist and skirt with some little vest or other decorative feature.

6221—LADIES' GOWN—This has the jacket effect. The blouse is really a waist and the fronts are loose only from the underarm seam, but the ends hang loosely over the girdle and there is a soft chemise in sight at the upper part. The collar is small, the sleeves are full length, attached with a low shoulder seam. The two-piece skirt may be attached to the guimpe or not and the flounces which trim it may be omitted or they may be made of contrasting material, an idea which is much in favor just now. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material, with one-half yard of 27-inch contrasting fabric for collar and cuffs and 1½ yards of 36-inch goods for the guimpe.

6373—LADIES' FROCK—This also has a vest in front and a wide collar and full length or three-quarter sleeves. Joined to this blouse is a four-gore skirt. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material, with ½ yard of 18-inch goods for vest and 1½ yards of 24-inch satin.

6518—LADIES' SKIRT—This model has three gores and is made with either high or regulation waist line. The trimming bands may be used or omitted. This design will be handsome in a solid color with trimming bands of plaid. Sizes 22 to 32 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 44-inch material, made without bands, and one-half yard additional if bands are made of the same material.

6594—LADIES' WAIST—This shows a plain model with a full length tuck at each shoulder in front and back, the usual box pleat closing shirt sleeves and a band finish at the neck. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust

measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material.

6472—LADIES' WAIST—This is plain, decorated only by the side front closing, with bias edge to the overlapping side. At the neck is an ornamental collar and the plain sleeves end in a band cuff. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material.

6550—LADIES' APRON—This covers the entire dress and will save it from spots, no matter what the work in hand. Sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires 5½ yards of 27-inch material.

6629—CHILD'S DRESS—This is a plain blouse and two-piece skirt given an up-to-date touch by the pleated peplum which is added to the skirt. This can be omitted if preferred, but it is the latest thing and we advise retaining it. Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for the dress and ¾ yard of 36-inch for the hat.

6627—CHILD'S MIDDY BLOUSE—This shows a new form of the favorite midgy blouse. The drop shoulder is used and there is a flat peplum below the belt. The collar is the usual wide semi-sailor one and the sleeves are short. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

Latest Fashion Book 2 Cents—We publish four times a year a Quarterly Fashion Book, illustrating 200 styles for ladies, misses and children, and containing many valuable dressmaking lessons. The regular price is 10 cents a copy, but if you will order the book at the same time you order a pattern we will send the spring number, now ready, for only 2 cents to cover mailing.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each

Address Fashion Department

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.



To Every Owner of a Talking Machine in the United States

Here is the first chance you ever had to buy a record for 25 cents.

When you get this record on the turntable of your machine you will know all about it. It speaks for itself. The only reason why the price is set at 25 cents is because we want you to know at first-hand something about the superior and guaranteed quality of Columbia Double-Disc Records and that they will play on YOUR machine, Columbia or Victor.

We can give you the name of a dealer who will supply you with this sample record at 25 cents—if you have any difficulty in locating one. Or for the same 25 cents sent to us direct we will deliver the record to you prepaid. Don't forget that this message is to owners of all disc "talking machines," whether Columbia or Victor.



Columbia Graphophone Co.
Woolworth Building New York



—HI—AG—
N—Y—K
ST. L—S

Can You Solve It \$50.00 In Gold First Prize

Send No Money

Write answer in letter or send postal card and mail today. There is no deception in this advertisement. A square deal guaranteed. If you can use \$50.00 in money, answer quick.

Cash Prize Manager, Dept. 3, Indianapolis, Ind.

3½ Ft. Telescope Free to all who answer

Measures 12 in. long when closed

A Cart Load of Fun For 10 Cts

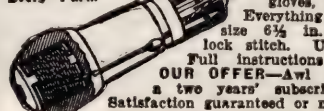
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Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 54-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c postpaid.

COONER & FORTUNE Indianapolis, Ind.

Awl Given

Needed on Every Farm



Save money daily with awl by pairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6½ in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included.

OUR OFFER—Awl given with a two years' subscription for 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

3-PIECE Kitchen Set

Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each. UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis, Ind.



Bracelet 25c It's all the rage. Girls, wear it to school and all the others will envy you. Handsome gold finish, heart shape design, set with stone. Adjustable to any wrist. Not more than two to one person at the introductory price of 25c. S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

Alfalfa Clover

A field of alfalfa will improve your soil, increase your supply of hay and increase the value of your land. It is easy to grow anywhere if you know how to prepare your land and when to sow. We will give you full directions FREE with each order of seed purchased of us.

Our prices the lowest for best seed. Write for prices. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

Ten-to-One White Dent

A New Corn, Introduced this Year, 1914



Ten-to-One White Dent. Note Depth and Width of Grain and Small Cob.

ounces. The grain weighed 12 3/4 ounces, while the cob weighed only 1 1/4 ounces, or, practically, ten to one. The illustration above shows the depth of grain compared with cob. This illustration is much reduced, but the ear to the right is exact size.

In introducing Ten-to-One White Dent corn we claim for it:

The largest eared, extra early white dent field corn.
The heaviest yielding early field corn.

A variety that will yield IN CORN equal to any variety and out-yields in actual grain many larger varieties that are extensively grown.

A variety that will make a good crop on thinner soil than will produce satisfactory results of many other varieties.

THE variety, above all others, to plant late, when delayed because of unfavorable season conditions or any other cause, although, since it is hardly excelled by any variety for yield of grain, we recommend it unreservedly as a main crop variety.

When planted early it makes very early feed. On account of its small cob and large proportion of grain it is an unsurpassed feeding variety in the ear.

The grain is solid, very sound, not much dented. It is never chaffy. The shape and size of grain can be gotten from the illustrations. It has a large, strong germ.

It is a beautiful corn—pure white.

It is adapted to the corn belt from central Michigan south. Its season is 100 days.

These are the qualities that recommend the Ten-to-One corn to growers. This is the first year of its sale and we make it a condition that each purchaser will report to us next fall.

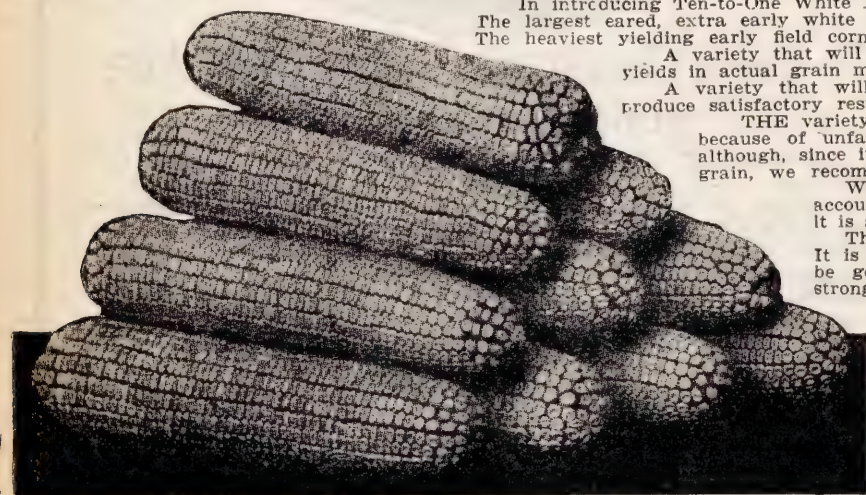
Postpaid—One ear, 50c. Shelled—1 qt., 50c; 4 qts., \$1.50. By Freight or Express, Purchaser Paying Charges—1/4 bu., \$1.50; 1/2 bu., \$2.75; 1 bu., \$5. No deviation from these prices this year. None to sell wholesale.

Ten-to-One White Dent

We have given this new corn this name because, on an average ear, there are ten ounces of corn to one ounce of cob. The ear of corn shown on this page weighed 14



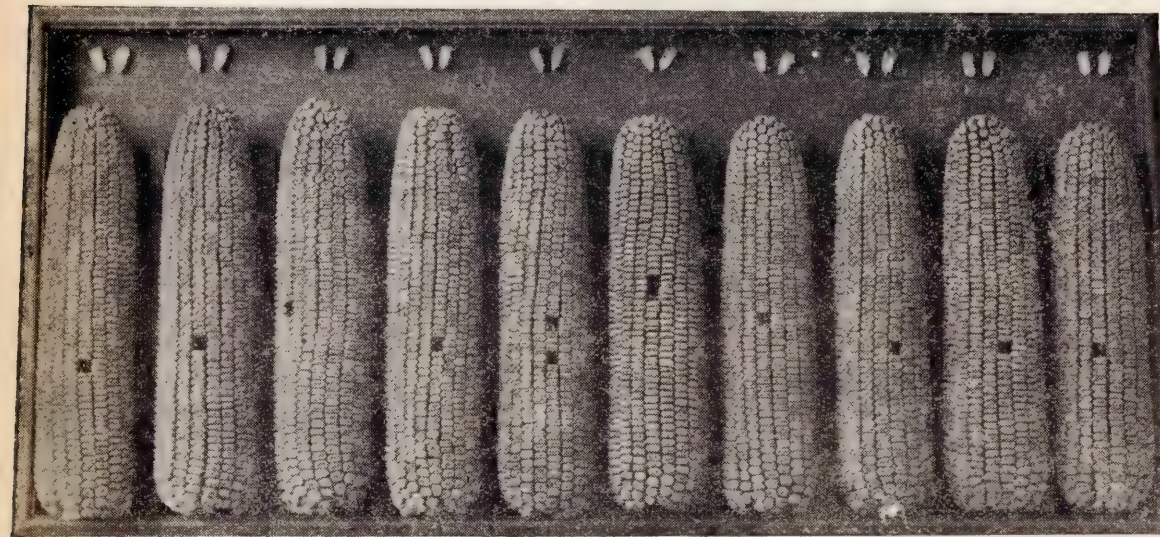
Ear of Ten-to-One White Dent, Exact Size, Twelve Rows. Notice Breadth and Depth of Grain.



Best Ten Ears Yellow Corn. Variety, Reid's Yellow Dent. Awarded First Prize, Open to World, Indiana State Fair, 1911.

Imp. Reid's Early Yellow Dent

This splendid corn is so well known that an extended description is not necessary. It is more largely grown than any other variety of yellow corn. The ears are very large for a yellow corn. A representative ear is 9 to 11 inches long, having about 18 to 20 rows. Grains are light yellow color and very deep. This corn, when well bred as our corn is, covers the tip of the ear and rounds down over the butt. Stalks grow medium height and stocky, making fine fodder. Also is prized by many for ensilage.



Best Ten Ears Yellow Corn. Variety, Reid's Early Yellow Dent. Won Grand Sweepstakes Prize at National Corn Exposition, Columbia, S. C., 1913. Also at Indiana State Fair, 1913.

We call particular attention to our strain of Reid's Yellow Dent. It is the greatest prize-winning yellow corn in the country. Our stocks are all raised by prize winners, or by growers who planted prize-winning strains of seed. The Reid's Yellow Dent is the heaviest yielding yellow corn, and our strain is the finest and greatest yielder of the variety. While breeding for size of ear and quality of grain we have not fallen into the common error of breeding to a long season, but have retained the earliness. Our Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn can safely be planted up to latitude fifty miles north of Indianapolis.

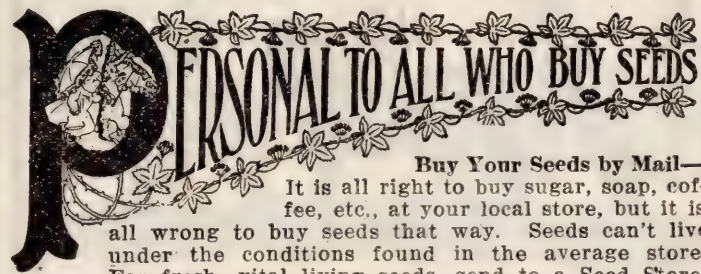
By Mail, Postpaid—1 ear, 30c. Shelled—1 quart, 30c; 4 quarts, \$1.00. By Freight or Express, Purchaser Paying Charges—1/4 bu., \$1; 1/2 bu., \$1.75; 1 bu., \$3; 2 bu., \$5. Five bushels or more at \$2.50 a bushel.

Terms We will ship to any station, not more than 500 miles of Indianapolis, by freight or express, subject to examination before paying for it, if you will send a letter from your banker, merchant, freight or express agent, or have written on the order, that you have the reputation of fair dealing. We do this to show that we have entire confidence in our seed. It will please from the time you see it until it is stored in the crib.

O. K. SEED STORE

227 W. Washington St.
Established 1880
Indianapolis Indiana

ORDER YOUR SEEDS FROM THIS PAGE AT BARGAIN PRICES AND SAVE MONEY



Buy Your Seeds by Mail—
It is all right to buy sugar, soap, coffee, etc., at your local store, but it is all wrong to buy seeds that way. Seeds can't live under the conditions found in the average store. For fresh, vital living seeds, send to a Seed Store. The United States Mail brings our Seed Store to every planter's door. Therefore you need take no risk. Besides, no other seeds are so reasonably priced. Our trade mark is O. K. Seeds, and everybody knows that this means "All Right Seeds."

O. K. Seeds are Not Cheap Seeds
but they are the best seeds at low prices. You can save 25 to 50 per cent on your seed bill by selecting from this page. Send the right amount of cash with all orders. **Terms** Remit by postoffice or express money order, bank draft or registered letter. We deliver all seeds at prices quoted. Write very plain. References—Continental National Bank or any business house in Indianapolis, and our tens of thousands of customers.
In the following list half pounds will be sold at one-half the pound prices.

O. K. SEED STORE Indianapolis, Ind.

ARTICHOKES

Green Globe—Standard variety. Tips cooked like asparagus. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/2 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.

ASPARAGUS

Columbian Mammoth—Large white stalks. Best known and most desirable variety. Palmetto—Large, green shoots; tender. Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 6c; 1/2 lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

BEANS

DWARF OR BUSH, GREEN POD
Burpee's Green Pod Stringless—Extra early, round pod; remains tender and crisp a long time after maturing.
Giant Stringless Green Pod, Improved Early Red Valentine, Early Bountiful. Each variety: Pkt. 6c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

DWARF OR BUSH, WAX POD
German Black Wax—Very early; round, yellow pod; popular everywhere.
Wardwell's Kidney Wax—Long, flat pod; remarkably free from rust.
Curries' Rust-Proof Golden Wax.
Davis White Kidney Wax. Each variety: Pkt. 7c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c.

POLE OR RUNNING

White Seeded Kentucky Wonder—Extra early; pods from 6 to 8 inches long; oval-round, dark green color; brittle; stringless, tender and of sweet mild flavor.
Kentucky Wonder, King Horticultural, Lazy Wife.
Cut Short—Old, well-known variety. Ideal for planting with corn. Medium early. Each variety: Pkt. 7c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c.

DWARF, LIMA OR BUTTER
Burpees—Very productive; medium late variety; pods large; excellent quality.
Quarter Century—The earliest and largest bush lima bean in cultivation.
Each variety: Pkt. 7c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c.

POLE, LIMA OR BUTTER
King of the Garden—A vigorous grower 8 to 10 inches in length.
Challenger—Vines grow strong and are very productive; pods produced in large clusters; one of the best late sorts.
Price, same as Dwarf Limas.

DWARF FIELD BEANS
Pea Beans—Well-known variety; always in great demand; famous soup bean.
White Marrowfat, Red Kidney. Each variety: Pkt. 6c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

BEETS

Extra Early Blood Turnip—Extremely early; fine grain and flavor.
Crosby's Egyptian—Early; dark red; one of the best for growing out of doors.
Detroit Dark Red, Long Smooth Blood Red.
Swiss Chard—Leaves are used as greens, cooked same as spinach; the large ribs prepared like asparagus; very delicious. Each variety: Pkt. 4c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

MANGEL WURZEL OR STOCK BEET
Golden Tankard—Deep yellow flesh and skin. Especially relished by sheep.
Improved Mammoth Long Red—A favorite variety with farmers and dairymen.
Either variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; 1/2 lb. 15c; lb. 50c. Prices in larger quantities quoted on application.

SUGAR BEETS
Klein Wanzleben—This variety without question the best in cultivation; not largest size, but richest in saccharine.
Vilmorin's Improved—Very large size; best sugar.
Prices same as Mangel Wurzel.

BROCCOLI

White Cape—Large, compact heads of a creamy white color and good flavor.
Purple Cape—Very similar to white cape excepting in color; heads brownish purple. Either variety: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/2 lb. 85c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Improved—Finest strain grown; large and very prolific.
Paris Market—Half-dwarf variety; a sure cropper.
Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 35c.

CABBAGE

Late Flat Dutch—The most popular late variety. Heads large, flat and solid.
Early Jersey Wakefield—The most widely known and most popular early variety; heads cone shaped; very solid.
Early Winnigstad—Heads cone shaped.
Charleston Wakefield—About week later than Jersey Wakefield; heads one-third larger and less pointed.
Early Summer—Heads large, round and very compact; ten days later than Jersey Wakefield.
Early Flat Dutch—A justly popular and esteemed variety; heads remarkably large, very solid and of fine texture.
Surehead—A strain of Late Flat Dutch; great reliability for heading.
Red Dutch—The best known of the red cabbages; much used for pickling.
Perfection Drumhead—This is the best of the Savoy; heads large with crisp, wrinkled leaves.
Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 15c; 1/2 lb. 40; lb. \$1.25.

CARROTS

Oxheart—Roots short and very thick; color deep orange; fine grained and sweet.
Danvers' Half Long—One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange color.
Early Scarlet Horn—A very popular sort; quick growing; deep orange color.
Improved Long Orange—The best known and most largely cultivated of any carrot.
Either variety: Pkt. 4c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball—Undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced; is earliest and produces beautiful snow white heads of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$1.25.
Dwarf Erfurt—An excellent sort, producing good sized creamy heads. Early. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.

CELERY

Golden Self-Blanching—An early sort requiring but little labor to blanch. Heart rich golden yellow, with light yellowish green outer leaves.
Golden Rose—Similar to Golden Self-Blanching, except in color; rosy tinge, shading to pale pink.
Dwarf Golden Heart—Very solid and the heart is of a golden yellow when blanched.
Giant Pascal—A superior keeping sort; stalks very large, thick, solid, crisp and of a rich nutty flavor.
Each variety: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

COLLARDS

True Georgia—Used as greens mainly in the south and west; as the leaves are pulled others grow in their place.
North Carolina Blue Stem—Best main crop variety. Plants grow about two feet in height, thickly set with spreading leaves.
Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CORN SALAD

Large Seeded—A substitute for lettuce; if sown in the spring will mature in six to eight weeks; if sown in September, may be wintered over like spinach. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

CHICORY

Large Rooted—The dried roots are roasted and mixed with coffee or used as a substitute. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; 1/2 lb. 40c.

CORN

SWEET OR SUGAR

Golden Bantam—Extremely early yellow variety; produces ears measuring about five or six inches in length, but the smallness of the ear is fully made up by the deliciously sweet flavor and tender quality of the corn when cooked.
Premo, Mammoth White Cory, Early Minnesota, Stowell's Evergreen, Egyptian, Country Gentleman.
Extra Early Adams—The hardest and earliest variety for table use.
Adam's Early—Same as above, but not quite as early.
Each variety: Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

CUCUMBER

Boston Pickling—Very prolific; largely grown for pickles. The fruits are of medium size, bright green; very smooth.
Early Cluster—A very early sort, well adapted for forcing or open ground.
Improved Long Green—Fruits long, firm and crisp. The vines make a strong growth and are very productive; a very popular and well-known variety.
Chicago Pickling, Arlington Improved White Spine, Cumberland Pickling, Early Frame.
Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 20c; lb. 75c.
Giant Pera—Often attain a length of 12 to 15 inches.
West India Gherkin—Used for pickles. Either variety: Pkt. 6c; oz. 15c; 1/2 lb. 40c.

POPCORN

White Rice—Sometimes called Squirrel or Cat Tooth. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c.

EGG PLANT

Early Long Purple—Earliest and hardest; very productive; fruit from 8 to 10 inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.
New York Purple—Fruit large, nearly round; dark purple; excellent quality. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c.

ENDIVE

White Curled—Leaves pale green; grows to large size; always crisp and tender.
Green Curled, Broad-Leaved Batavia. Either variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c.

GOURDS

Nest Egg, Dipper, Dish Cloth and Sugar Trough. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

KALE

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—Rarely exceeding eighteen inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green.
Tall Green Curled Scotch, Dwarf Siberian. Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; 1/2 lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

KOHL-RABI

Early White Vienna—Best for general table use; flesh tender and white.
Purple Vienna—A little later than White Vienna; color bluish purple.
Either variety: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

LETTUCE

Black Seeded Simpson—The most popular sort; leaves delicate golden yellow; fine for forcing or outdoor culture; not a head lettuce or outdoor culture; not a head lettuce.
Perpetual—Leaves yellowing green; especially adapted for private use, as but one sowing is necessary for the whole season; very tender; not a head variety.
Grand Rapids, Improved Hansen, Iceberg, All-the-Year-Round, May King, Brown Dutch. Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

LEEK

London Flag—Oldest, best known and most largely grown variety.
American Flag—Large, thick stem of sweet flavor.
Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c.

MUSKMELON

Extra Early Hackensack—Ripens usually in about 70 days; large size; heavily ribbed and netted; green flesh, very sweet.
Rocky Ford—Very popular, well known sort; flesh light green, smooth grained, sweet and delicious.
Tip Top, Early Nutmeg, Montreal Market, Banana, Orange, Christiansa. Each variety: Pkt. 4c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

WATERMELONS

Florida Favorite—Highly prized for its delicious flavor; oblong in shape and grows to a very large size; rind dark green with stripes of lighter green.
Monte Christo or Kleckley's Sweet—Sweetest of all melons; oval shape, skin dark green and somewhat mottled.
Pinney's Early, Sweet-Heart, Improved Kohls Gem, Pasadena, Rattlesnake. Each variety: Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; 1/2 lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

ONIONS

Yellow Globe Danvers—Undoubtedly the best known and most popular of all onions. Prize Taker, Red Weathersfield, Australia.



Iran Brown, Mammoth Silver King. Each variety: Pkt. 4c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.
White Portugal or Silverskin—Large, flat white onion; mild and pleasant flavor; hard, fine grain and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/2 lb. 50c; 1/2 lb. 75c.

OKRA

Lady Finger—Very prolific; pods extremely long and slender.
White Velvet—Pods long, white, very smooth and an abundant bearer.
Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 6c; 1/2 lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

PARSLEY

Moss Curled—A standard variety, very pretty and desirable.
Fern Leaved—A very ornamental variety much used for table decoration.
Plain—Leaves plain and dark colored. Each variety: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 20c.

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown—Considered the best for general culture; roots long, smooth, tender and sugary.
Long Smooth White—A standard variety with long, smooth, white roots.
Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 6c; 1/2 lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

PEPPERS OR MANGOES

Large Sweet Mountain—Large and mild flavor; color glossy red; rind thick and fleshy.
Large Bell or Bull Nose—A favorite pickling sort; is very large, red; mild and thick.
Ruby King—The best and most profitable for market or family use; large size; mild and sweet.
Golden Dawn, Chinese Giant, Long Red Cayenne. Each variety: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/2 lb. 50c.
Red Cluster—A single plant will bear hundreds of handsome small slender peppers which are very hot; color coral red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

PEAS

EXTRA EARLY—DWARF
Notte Excelsior—Very early; pods always well filled; finest quality; height 1 1/2 feet.
Extra Early Premium Gem, McLeans Little Gem. Each variety: Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c.
EXTRA EARLY—NOT DWARF
Alaska—A standard variety and the earliest of all blue peas; preferred by canners. Height 2 1/2 feet. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c.
Gradus—This variety combines the finest quality with extreme earliness, and is very productive; grows vigorous and healthy, bearing pods fully as large as Telephone. Height 8 feet. Pkt. 3c; pt. 25c; qt. 50c.
GENERAL CROP LATE VARIETIES
Yorkshire Hero—A splendid large marrow pea; always favorite. Height 2 1/2 feet.
Melting Sugar—Large, broad, edible pods, very brittle. Height 4 feet.
Telephones, Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat. Each variety: Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c.



PUMPKINS

Kentucky Field—Skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 5c; 1/2 lb. 15c; lb. 50c.
Cushaw or Crookneck—Ripens in 70 days; weight from 60 to 100 lbs.; lemon color; very choice.
Mammoth Tours—Has weighed as high as 200 pounds. Used mainly for feeding stock.
Winter Luxury—Round, golden yellow; closely netted like a netted muskmelon; excellent for pies; flesh thick and fine flavor; very productive and an excellent keeper.
Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

RADISH

Early Scarlet Turnip—A well-known variety; very quick grower.
Early White Turnip, Early French Breakfast, Early Long Scarlet, Icicle, Chartier or Shepherd. Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

WINTER RADISH

California Mammoth—Grows 10 to 12 inches long; solid, tender and crisp; keeps well through the winter.
Long Black Spanish, Round Black Spanish, Rose China, White Chinese. Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

RHUBARB

Victoria—Very large; the finest cooking variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 20c.

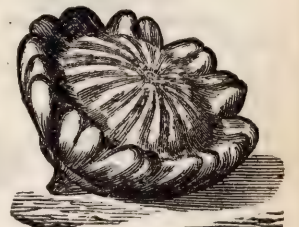
SALSIFY

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Roots three times the size of ordinary Salsify, and of more agreeable flavor. Most popular variety.
Wisconsin Golden—Deep golden color; large size; fine flavor.
Each variety: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; 1/2 lb. 40c.

SPINACH

Bloodsail—Leaves curled and crinkled like a Savoy cabbage; hardest and most productive sort.
Long Standing, Thick Leaved. Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

SQUASH



Wanted Hubbard—A superior strain of mammoth size; rich dark green rind; an excellent keeper.
Early White Bush, Early Yellow Bush, Giant Crookneck, Mammoth White, Boston Marrow, Fordhook, Mammoth Chilli, Gregory's Delicous. Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 20c.

TOMATO

Tenderloin—Deep rich red; flesh very solid, with few seeds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/2 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.
New Coreless—Bright red; immensely productive; round, smooth, extremely solid; grand for slicing; absolutely has no hard green core. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/2 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Livingstone's Beauty, Earliana, New Stone, Dwarf Champion, Logan's Giant Seeding.

Price except where noted: Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 1/2 lb. 60c, lb. \$1.50.
Red Cherry—Fruit small, about 1/2 of an inch in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Fine for preserving. Each variety: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

TURNIPS

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Earliest in cultivation and a splendid variety. Bulb white, flat, medium size, with bright purple top; one of the sweetest and finest flavored of summer sort.
Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strap Leaf. Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; 1/2 lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

RUTA-BAGA

Carter's Imperial—A very hardy sort, excellent for table or stock feeding; does not run to long necks.
Lain's Improved, Large White.
New Neckless—Fine grained, globe shaped, yellow flesh; a very desirable sort for either stock or table use. Each variety: Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; 1/2 lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Don't Pay More Than Prices Quoted Here for the Best Seeds that Grow

"A Pony For Every Boy And Girl"



ONCE more The Farmer's Wife is offering a beautiful Shetland Pony with complete outfit to some lucky boy or girl. If you haven't a Shetland Pony this is certainly the finest chance you ever had to get one. Our Pony Club motto is, "A Pony for Every Boy and Girl" and the fact that we have already given away 173 ponies to 173 different Pony Club Members shows that we are living up to our motto. Not many children have a chance to get a dandy pony like "Winkle" (the next pony we will give away) but you have as good a chance as any other boy or girl if you send us your name and address right away so we can tell you all about our wonderful Pony Club and how to get "Winkle" for your own.

WE HAVE ALREADY GIVEN AWAY 173 PONIES

HERE ARE THE NAMES OF A FEW OF OUR 173 LUCKY PONY WINNERS

"Lucky," Mildred Struthers, Cochise Co., Arizona
 "Beauty," Evelyn Russell, Greene Co., Arkansas
 "Marmalade," Crystal Andrews, San Bernardino Co., California
 "Pansy," Evelyn Culter, Windham Co., Connecticut
 "Toby," Geo. Lynch, Lake Co., Illinois
 "Roina," Clarence F. Busick, Adams Co., Indiana
 "Empress," Avery and Orle Knight, Chickasaw Co., Iowa
 "Jim," Joey Edwards, Barton Co., Kansas
 "Stubby," Harold Quick, Jefferson Co., Kentucky
 "Merry," Isabelle Whitcraft, Baltimore Co., Maryland

"Rollo," Lillian Davis, Dukes Co., Massachusetts
 "Peter," Charlie Mahoney, Chippewa Co., Michigan
 "Bunny," John M. Borswald, Polk Co., Minnesota
 "Evangeline," Gladys Houx, Saine Co., Missouri
 "Kris Kringle," Mallena Vashus, Dawson Co., Montana
 "Tom," Helen Herrman, Cumming Co., Nebraska
 "Benny," Harold Kiley, Warren Co., New Jersey
 "Joe," Harold R. Palmer, Oswego Co., New York
 "Cub," Eugene Mumpower, Buncombe Co., N. Carolina
 "Paul," Evelyn Sears, Grand Forks Co., N. Dakota

"Jolly," Hazel Cox, Darke Co., Ohio
 "Port," Georgia Spencer, Warren Co., Pennsylvania
 "Irene," Colgate M. Searle, Kent Co., Rhode Island
 "Sunshine," Eva Huddleston, Beadle Co., South Dakota
 "Jean," John H. Elrod, Putnam Co., Tennessee
 "Zip," Ella Fullam, Randolph Co., Vermont
 "Lulu," Louise Damron, Benford Co., Virginia
 "Scotty," Catherine Rohrbeck, Pacific Co., Washington
 "Chum," Bozzie F. Thornton, Mercer Co., W. Virginia
 "Pet," Sheldon Adams, Dane Co., Wisconsin

Notice we print the names of 30 of our 173 Lucky Pony Winners. We would gladly print the whole 173 names if we had room for them here, but we will send them to you just as soon as we hear from you. Possibly some of these happy children live in your county or a county near you and, if so, you probably know them because our Lucky Pony Winners are the best known children in their neighborhoods. However, it doesn't make any difference where you live; if you send us your name and are the lucky child to get "Winkle," he and his whole outfit will be shipped without one cent of cost to you. If you send us your name today, we will send you 1000 votes for "Winkle" and a big surprise that will double your chances of getting a Pony.

THIS PONY FREE

"Winkle"

"WINKLE" is a beautiful little brown and white spotted Shetland. He stands about 42 inches high and weigh around 300 pounds. We have already given away 173 ponies to children all over the United States and "Winkle" is just as pretty a pony as any of these others. We selected "Winkle" from a big herd of Shetland Ponies because we thought he was the prettiest and cutest pony of them all—just the kind of pet that any little boy or girl would love to own. "Winkle" is as gentle as a kitten and likes to play and romp with children all day long. He is a sturdy little fellow, too, and can haul along his little pony cart filled with happy children at a merry clip. If you send us your name and get "Winkle" he will carry you anywhere just about as fast as you want to go. Send us your name today and we will tell you just how to get him. Don't delay but do just as our other 173 Lucky Pony Winners did and send us your name at once.

Do You Want an Outfit Like This?



The Outfit

NOT only will we send "Winkle" to some lucky boy or girl, but we also send the finest kind of pony outfit along with him. The outfit includes a stylish four-wheeled pony buggy, a handsome nickel trimmed harness, a hand-made riding saddle and a wonderful Indian horsehair bridle. This bridle cannot be bought in stores, but is made especially for us by an old cowboy at Deer Lodge, Montana, out of beautifully colored horsehair which he weaves into remarkable Indian designs. No child has a prettier or more complete outfit than the one we send with "Winkle" and we know you will be the happiest boy or girl in your state if you send us your name and get this beautiful pony and outfit for your own. We had just as soon send "Winkle" and the Outfit to you as to any other boy or girl but first you must send us your name and address so we can tell you all about our easy plan. You may fill out the coupon below, or send us your name on a postal card but remember, do it now before it is too late.

Send Us Your Name Today If You Want To Own "Winkle"

THE FARMER'S WIFE PONY CLUB,
 549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me pictures of "Winkle" and tell me about your Pony Club and also tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I have no pony and want to belong to the Pony Club and get "Winkle" for my own.



JUST AS SOON as we hear from you we will tell you exactly how to go ahead and get "Winkle." Our Pony Club is known all over the country because it gives Shetland Ponies to good boys and girls. Don't let anybody persuade you that you cannot get this beautiful little pony and outfit because our plan of giving away ponies is different from others. The fact that we have already given 173 ponies and outfits to 173 boys and girls all over the United States, from the state of Vermont to the state of California, many going over 1,800 miles from St. Paul, is proof that we really give ponies away. The banker or postmaster in your town knows that the Webb Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, publishers of The Farmer's Wife and established over 30 years, is one of the largest publishing firms in the United States and can afford to give away ponies to advertise its papers. We never heard of a single one of the 173 children to whom we have already given ponies until they wrote and told us they wanted one and that is why you must send us your name and address at once, if you want us to send you "Winkle" and his elegant outfit.

EVERY CLUB MEMBER GETS A PRIZE

EVERY single child who sends us his name and joins the Pony Club will receive a handsome prize of his own choosing. Besides the Pony Outfit (and the Big Surprise we have for you) we will give Bicycles, Diamond Rings, Sewing Machines, Rifles, Cameras, Gold Watches, Flashlights and many other wonderful rewards that you never could get until now. Of course, "Winkle" and his dandy Outfit is the best prize of all and you have the same opportunity to get him as any other boy or girl if you send us your name now.

BE SURE TO ADDRESS YOUR POST CARD OR ENVELOPE TO

THE FARMER'S WIFE PONY CLUB
 549 WEBB BLDG. :: ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA



[What One Happy Club Member Says]

Dear Pony Club:—I certainly am proud of my pony "Babe." He had such long hair during the winter, but now he has shed off so pretty and is the prettiest pony we ever saw. He is so fat, too. I have had lots of chances to sell "Babe," but no siree, nothing would buy him. I love him more every day and I don't know what I would do without him—I'd be so lonesome.
 Roy Brown, McCook Co., South Dakota.

Write Your Name and Address Here

Name.....

R. F. D.

P. O. State.....

GOOD FOR 1000 VOTES FOR "WINKLE"

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

May First, 1914

Number 9



O. STEWARD EXHORT

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
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Get all the grain

by
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pitchfork.

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Wm. Williams and four other farmers of Reeds, Missouri, say: "It put our grain in the sacks and not in the stacks. It brings prosperity to any neighborhood and really does save the farmer's thresh bill." The Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun" and the Beating Shakers get the grain out before the straw leaves the machine. Get the man with a Red River Special to thresh for this year. Write us for "Thresher Facts."

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Builders of Threshers, Wind Stacks,
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RUBBER ROOFING

65¢ Per Roll
Just think of it! 108 square feet of the best one-ply roofing ever made, at only 65¢.

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Will withstand any climate and weather. No special tools or experience needed. Anyone can apply it. No better roofing made. Figure how much is needed and send your order in today. If heavy grade is wanted—

108 sq. ft. 2-ply, 85¢; 108 sq. ft. 3-ply, \$1.05
Central-Cable Brand Rubber Roofing will stand the test of time. It is quickly and easily put on and will outwear all others at the price. We specialize in all grades of Roofing, Red and Green, Slate and Flint surface, etc. Write for special roofing information.

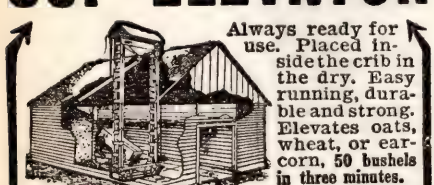
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The first successful Upright Ear Corn Elevator made—**SOLD DIRECT** to the Farmer. Free Catalog showing 8 styles with crib plans which save you money. Write for it today.
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4 BUGGY WHEELS (FREIGHT PAID) \$8.75
With Rubber Tires, \$18.45. Your Wheels Rebuilt, \$10.30. I make wheels 4 to 4 1/2 in. tread. Tops, \$5.50. Shafts, \$2.10; Repair Wheels, \$5.95; Axles \$2.25; Wag-on Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
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DE LOACH MFG. CO. BOX 540 ATLANTA, GA.

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters From the Editors to the Readers

China as a Cotton Country

Not only is the Chinese hen competing with our own Plymouth Rocks in the American markets, but now comes the unwelcome news that China can grow cotton in any quantity, and since opium growing has been abolished the Chinese opium grower is planting cotton in its stead. Cotton has been grown in China for thousands of years, but only in a small way, and not nearly enough to supply her own demand. Last year over 5,000,000 bales was grown, and the Chinese Department of Agriculture is making every effort to increase the production to many times its present figure. Some day in the future the south may lose her proud position as the cotton field of the world, and the sooner she learns to grow more grain and grass, more hogs and cattle, the better off she will be.

The Coming of the China Egg

China eggs are coming by the million. Not the porcelain affair used to defraud old biddy by obtaining her natural product on false pretenses, but eggs of the right kind to compete with her. During the year of 1912 only \$1,150 worth of eggs came here from China. In 1913 over \$31,450 worth came in (nearly all in December), and in January and February of this year 37,440 cases of Chinese eggs came into this country, valued at \$167,760. Of course, this is a very small quantity compared with the immense number of eggs consumed in the United States, but nevertheless they replace to a certain extent our home product, and, more than that, there is no telling what volume the shipments may reach. It is said that China can produce almost an unlimited number, at a very low price, and will do so with a market provided.

Ridding the Country of Hog Cholera

This disastrous disease can be abolished, or at least held in check, by the power of science. After much study and investigation there is no question but that hog cholera can be checked, and in many cases cured, by the proper use of the serum now being made for that purpose. It has been proven, beyond all doubt, that when properly made and used success is certain, and where failure has followed its use either the serum was not properly made or it was not properly administered. The story of the manufacture and use of the serum, and its use as a preventative and remedy, is a most interesting one. In an early issue we shall tell this story from our personal observation, having visited one of the largest and best serum manufacturing plants in the United States, and investigated quite thoroughly the results of the use of the product. It will pay the farmer to know the exact truth about hog cholera serum. We will give the fact to our readers so they may know and not take chances on hearsay or the theories of those who do not know.

Answering the Question Why

We have been asked many times, by both farmers and business men, why we devote so much time, space and effort to the matter of rural organization and co-operative marketing. You, reader, may also wonder why we persist in teaching these things. It is because of the undeniable fact that the most important problems of agriculture today are those of organizing and co-operating for purposes of marketing. This has been the great necessity for years, but not until recently has it been generally recognized. Even today there may be farmers who may not believe anything is to be accomplished along these lines. But mark these words: Co-operative marketing must and will soon replace the present method, and when the new system is firmly established on the proper basis it will put more extra dollars into the farmers' pockets and cut more dollars off the consumers' bills than all the farm extension, rural credit and county agent forces put together. The most profitable thing in the world for agriculture is organized co-operation in marketing done along the right line, and that is why we are everlastingly teaching the doctrine and promoting the practice.

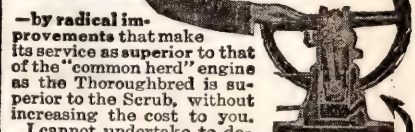
An Example of Old Style Marketing

A story has been told, from an authoritative source, that an Oklahoma farmer shipped a car load of 1,000 melons to a dealer in St. Paul, Minn., and received \$50 for the car, or 5 cents each for his melons. Yet melon-hungry citizens of St. Paul were made to pay from 50 cents to 75 cents each for them, or an average of about 62 cents per melon. The farmer was told that freight rates were so high that the dealer could not pay more than 5 cents per melon, and the consumers were told that the cost was so great that the melons could not be sold for less than the prices asked. As a matter of fact, the cost to the dealer was just 12 1/2 cents per melon, 5 cents to the farmer and 7 1/2 cents per melon freight. This gave the dealers a margin of 50 cents per melon for handling, and is a fair sample of the injustice of the old marketing system. The Equity System, which is an equitable making of prices, would have handled the melons like this: Give 10 cents per melon more to the farmer, making his price 15 cents instead of 5 cents; the railroad would take its 7 1/2 cents per melon, and then allow the handler a margin of 15 cents per melon instead of 50 cents, thus giving the consumers melons at an average cost of 37 1/2 cents, or 25 cents cheaper than the old system compels them to pay. This would give the farmer \$150 for his car of melons instead of \$50, and, as it is safe to assume that many more melons would be consumed, he could sell two cars where he sold one, and instead of only \$50 would get \$300. The railroads would get \$150 instead of \$75 and the dealers would get \$300 out of the two cars, and this would save the consumers 25 cents on each melon, and more could have them. There can be no doubt as to the possibility of doing all this by the Equity System, and as the same rule applies to nearly all crops, every farmer should take an active part in the establishment of the new system.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Let Me Tell You How the TEMPLE ENGINE

Revolutionized
Engine Building



—by radical improvements that make its service as superior to that of the "common herd" engine as the Thoroughbred is superior to the Scrub, without increasing the cost to you. I cannot undertake to describe this engine—HERE. But drop me a postal and I will tell you how it does away—almost altogether—with ruinous VIBRATION and FRICTION—without excessive WEIGHT and BULK—with many other features that render ordinary engines so costly, so short-lived, so inefficient and so cumbersome. In the meantime—note in sectional view, of the "TEMPLE," above, three of its radically "different" features, and what these mean to ENGINE USERS: INVERTED CYLINDER—with HEAD on BASE—close to the ground—eliminating vibration, causing engine to run quietly and smoothly, delivering maximum power with minimum consumption of fuel (gasoline, kerosene, alcohol or distillate). BELL-SHAPED WATER JACKET—(see letter A, flaring toward the base, giving three times the usual volume of coolest water where it's needed—around the explosion chamber, the hottest part of the cylinder. SMALL, LIGHT, BASE—cutting out two-thirds of floor-space and BULK—and one-half the WEIGHT of other engines—making it much lighter and easier to move from one job to another. PROFITABLE ALL-AROUND SERVICE—The extraordinary lightness, compactness and quiet running of this slow speed, heavy duty engine, make it IDEAL for running Threshers, Grind Mills, Sawing Outfits, Shredders, Huskers, Sprayers, Pumps, and all other INDOOR and OUTDOOR machinery, requiring 2 H. P. to 50 H. P. Just a penny—spent for the postal you send me—brings you ENGINE INFORMATION that will be worth hundreds of dollars to you in your season's work. Now "take a CENT for the postal—and LEARN SOMETHING YOU DIDN'T KNOW BEFORE."

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WESTERN
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on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bushels for flax. J. Keys arrived in the country 6 years ago from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land. In 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about \$4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 55 bushels to the acre. Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada. Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Canadian Government Agent.

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MAY 1, 1914

No. 9

Balanced Rations

The small farm constitutes one of our big problems.

A swat in time saves nine million. Kill every "first fly."

Many a man has made money by keeping his own counsel.

If an "agricultural expert" is needed anywhere it is in Congress.

Plan to take the whole family for a fishing trip as soon as the corn is in.

The height of wisdom is to know enough to take advice and not to give it.

The man who never gives up when he knows he is right usually comes out all right.

When you borrow trouble don't overlook the fact that you don't have to pay it back.

The farmer who never learns anything new about farming doesn't make much progress.

Where there is wide difference in opinion there's chance for both sides to be mistaken.

Farm folks need fun as well as anybody else. Get together and make it every little while.

It will soon be time to fix up the grain binder. Better look it over the first rainy day that comes.

Raising good draft colts is profitable. There's no overproduction of horses of big bone and sinew.

Experience is costly when you get it first-hand, but UP-TO-DATE FARMING is full of it at 50 cents a year.

Farmers are making a much better use of the parcel post in buying than in selling. It will always be so.

The railroads keep begging for higher freight rates in order to enable them to borrow more money at lower rates.

The oldest farmers' club in America is located in Pennsylvania and its membership consists of eighteen families of Quakers.

Plan your farm work to keep your teams busy earning something all the time. When they are idle they are an expense.

Have your boy taught good business methods and the principles of true co-operation. He will need this training, wherever he goes or whatever he does.

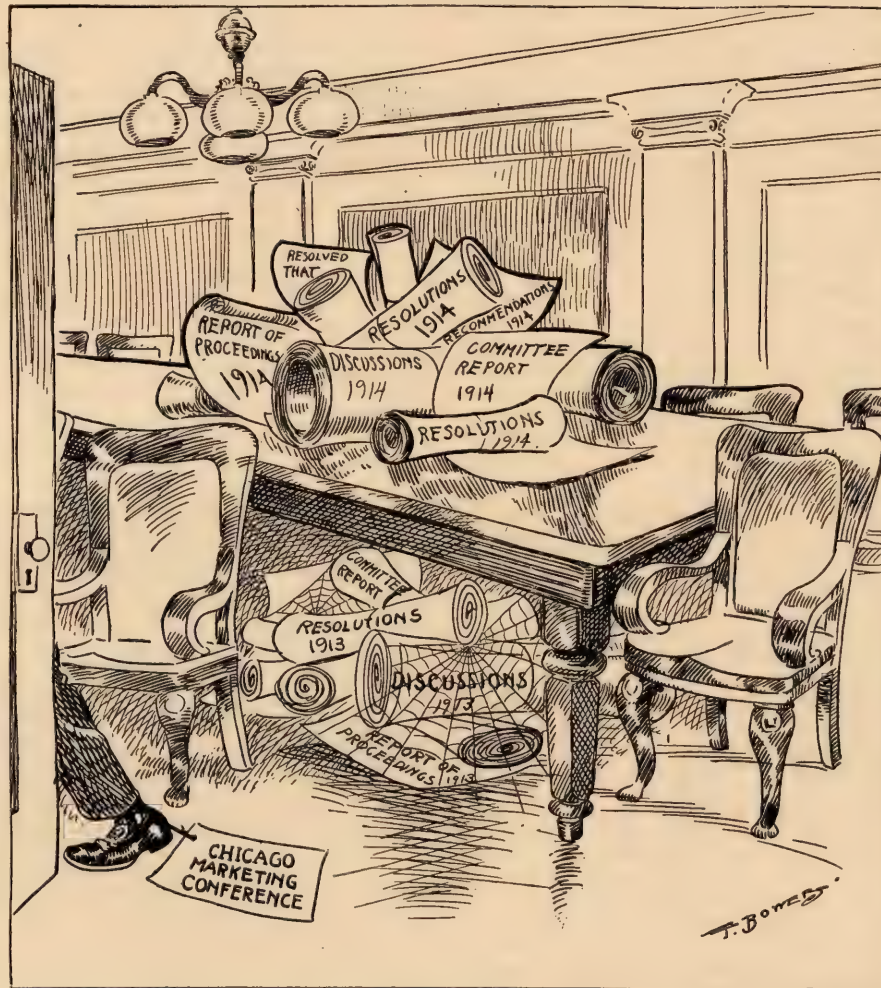
Another big conference on marketing farm crops has passed into history, but the same job of organizing a practical marketing system is constantly before us.

Keep your stock pure. Don't have your cows, hogs and poultry of all colors, shapes and sizes. If you want to run a menagerie, sell the farm and buy a circus.

The wise farmer is constantly trying to get more wisdom, instead of spending all his time distributing that which he has. Measure a man's wisdom by his work.

Neither potato growers nor labor unions look kindly upon the scab. The farmer treats the scab potato to a chemical bath, while the union treats the scab laborer to a brick shower.

After the Conference is Over



The Shortcomings of the Conference

DOUTBLESS all our readers know that the Second National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits was held in Chicago April 14 to 17. This conference brought together many of the leading agricultural authorities, theoretical and practical, from all parts of the country, to discuss the present and proposed methods of getting the products of the soil from the farmer to the ultimate consumer to the greater advantage of both classes. It was inevitable that organization and co-operation should hold an important place upon the program, for it is now a clear and undisputed fact that only by these means can any substantial improvement be made in the present method of marketing.

The conference, of course, was ostensibly in the interest of farmers. Some actual farmers were present, taking part. And the entire proceedings demonstrated once more, as we have demonstrated time and time again, that farmers are not receiving as much as they would be justly entitled to, and could obtain if they were in position to take advantage of their opportunities. Not only that, but once more it has been emphatically proven that only by co-operation can the farmers take advantage of their opportunities, and everybody knows that co-operation without organization is impossible.

Naturally, these pertinent questions come up in the minds of farmers: "What good are these conferences to me?" "How will I obtain benefit from them?" "If they are for my welfare, to change certain things to my betterment, must I do differently in my own affairs, and, if so, what must I do and how shall I do it?"

Where is there a community that can show practical results from the conference of 1913?

In our opinion these conferences are of no immediate benefit to farmers, and will be of little benefit in the future, until they bring together a group of practical men, experienced in farmer organization work, who will set in motion machinery of organization. To hold consultations over a disease, and to discuss remedies, may give a better understanding of each, but the disease can not be cured until the remedy is actually applied, and some one, somewhere, sometime must apply that remedy.

The work of application is perfectly clear. Community organizations must be formed at all shipping stations. Men must do this work, and to wait for the farmers to voluntarily come together and organize would be to delay the work unnecessarily, to the continued loss of millions of dollars. Did agricultural colleges wait for farmers

(Continued on Page 4)

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"How can we get the most good out of the corn planter," asks the Southern Farm Journal. By putting only good seed corn in it.

"The result of proper co-operation will be to reduce the number of middlemen considerably."—Hoard's Dairyman. "Nuff ced."

"Every dog has his day."—Old Proverb. And now every farmer has his 'week.' Farmers' weeks are becoming more and more popular.

"Much patience should be exercised in training a heifer to be milked."—Wallace's Farmer. And now and then we need to exercise much agility also.

"Othie Marvel, an Indiana boy, a corn contest boy, raised a fine crop despite the bad season."—Exchange. Quite a Marvel-ous crop, so to speak.

"The country church is logically the heart of rural life."—Kansas Free Press. At last we've found what's wrong with the country. Heart disease!

"Half the value of the farm is as a place to develop the boy."—Breeders' Gazette. Measured by the development of some boys, the farm wasn't worth much.

"If more farmers, business men, men of standing generally, were to enter politics, the road to reform would shorten wonderfully."—Farm, Stock and Home. That is one good roads movement we will support without qualification.

"Teach the farmer to economize," says the Hattiesburg (Miss.) News. It is generally agreed that experience is the best teacher, and the farmer has been going to her school of economy all his life. What new teacher can do better?

"Wheat for the market should not have any 'cheat' in it."—Wallace's Farmer. But even if the farmer keeps it out on the farm the wheat speculator will put it in when the wheat reaches him. Cheat in wheat is a pretty sure thing somewhere between producer and consumer.

"The usual dull period is at hand when financial and business people go slow and wait on the outcome of the farmers' toil."—The Price Current Grain Reporter. Yes, because the outcome means their income. Reminds us of a lot of crows sitting on a fence waiting for the corn to come up.

"It is indeed an interesting spectacle, that of a great nation gravely voting whether or not it shall be known before the world as a deliberate liar."—Farm, Stock and Home. This refers to the canal tolls affair, but isn't stated quite right. We have already faced two ways on the matter and now we are trying to decide which view hurts our eyes the least.

EDITORIAL

The Need for Farm Organization

EVERY DAY emphasizes the need for farm organization. The world effort, no matter in what line, is an effort of combination. Scarcely anything is attempted single-handed and alone, and those who seek to accomplish things by themselves have practically the whole world to overcome. The shipping interests are combined not only to prevent harmful competition with each other, but to secure laws that give them special privileges and add to their profits. As proof of this we may refer to the law giving American ships the free use of the Panama Canal and the desperate fight to prevent its repeal. The great manufacturing interests are combined so as to prevent the different firms and companies from taking advantage of each other, and also to secure public laws in their interest. The recent tariff bill is proof of that. The tariff on manufactured goods was reduced in many cases, but a degree of protection remained, and properly we think, but not so with the unorganized farmers. From them practically all protection was removed, and now the world may glut American markets with the very commodities farmers have most depended upon for their family and far incomes.

We need not multiply these examples. Organization for mutual defense and protection is the rule. It may not be for the restraint of trade or in violation of the anti-trust laws, but it is for mutual benefit, and in that regard it can not be condemned. People, companies and corporations must regard their interests or they must fail.

Here is where our appeal comes to the farmers. The greatest business of all is unprotected. Much is done apparently for agriculture, but it is done in a way that is dictated by somebody else, and that is expected to result to the benefit of somebody else. The farmer himself is not consulted, because individually there is no power behind him. He has neither the strength of organization nor of mutual co-operation. Hence the politician, the ultimate lawmaker, does not re-

gard him as a force to yield to or to win.

This condition has induced some to conclude it would be wise for the farmers to unite politically and form a party of their own. Our experience makes us believe that is impractical. The present political parties are solid structures. They are built upon foundations whose pillars are selfish powers and personal benefits of those who are partisan for the revenue there is in it, and, although bitter antagonists before the people, they come to each other's rescue in times of peril. How can they? Their interests are on different sides, and thus neither infringes on the other. They compete with each other only in the effort to get votes. The farmers en masse could not cultivate a field like that. Others that are so successful, both in securing and preventing laws and in marketing their stuff, do not do that. But they combine so that the voice of one is the voice of many, and to that kind of a voice the politicians and even those already in office listen. That is the position in which the farmers need to place themselves, and they can do it by the very simplest form of organization. But what form? That is not so material. We know of no better than the Farmers Society of Equity, which is founded on those great principles and needs of agriculture that are so apparent in the pricing and marketing of farm products. But the form is not the essential factor. The action is the element that counts—acting together, determined to accomplish a purpose. Hence we would not wait until the farmers of the country have been gathered into a single society. We would stimulate the growth of all the societies, and we would bring them all into co-operation. It is as practical and as easy for all the farm organizations to federate and work together as it is for the counties to constitute a state or the states a nation. What we want is that the farmers place themselves in a position to speak with a voice that must be heard, as the voice of other classes is heard. This is the broad view, the practical view, the reasonable view, and it is the plan this paper teaches. The special work of the different societies is an entirely different matter.

Convict-Made Binder Twine

EIGHT of the forty-eight states in this Union are employing their convict population in the manufacture of binder twine. In Indiana we use on an average 9,000,000 pounds of binder twine each year. Before this state and her sister state began making twine farmers everywhere were paying all the way from 12 cents to 18 cents for twine. Last year they paid the retailer but 10 cents and 11 cents and could have bought it from the prison for 9 cents. This year they can buy it here for 8½ cents. If we estimate the price as having been lowered but 3 cents per pound, which is a very liberal estimate, the saving to Indiana farmers yearly has been \$270,000, to say nothing of other states, whether they have a state factory or not. Forty states of the Union have no state twine factories and the other eight are selling twine to a number of them.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to make it possible for any state to forbid the sale of convict-made goods within its borders. At present it seems that one state can not prohibit the importation and sale of convict-made goods when made in another state, as such goods become amenable to the regulations of our interstate commerce laws. The new bill pro-

poses that all goods made wholly or in part by convict labor shall, upon delivery in any state, be subject to the laws of such state the same as though manufactured therein.

It is believed the passage of this bill would enable any state to prohibit the sale of convict-made goods within its territory.

There are, in the United States, about 50,000 convicts. If all of them were employed in the manufacture of goods it would be a very small output they would produce. Half a dozen ordinary factories employ as many people. There is no reason why the convicts should not be employed in the manufacture of useful articles. Besides, our prisons are for a better purpose than to punish offenders against society. They should do all that can be done to reform the unfortunate human beings who have sinned against society and if possible make them useful citizens. Enforced idleness is the worst thing that can happen to any one. The state that employs its convicts in useful labor can at least guarantee that to that extent, at least, convicts can be made useful citizens. Moreover, the families of many convicted men become also a burden upon society. It is well that the convict should do some productive work to

contribute to their support. All of these things should be considered by Congress before it makes it possible for state legislation, through political machinations, to deprive both the public and the prisoners of what is clearly for the benefit of each.

There is yet another phase of this matter well worth careful consideration. With the competition of prison-made goods there is not so much chance for monopoly to force extortionate prices upon the consumer. It is true, perhaps, that convict labor is not so efficient as free labor, and the cost of making goods in prison factories is higher than in other factories. This effectually safeguards the profits of private manufacturers, but at the same time the fact that the prison-made goods sell at cost shows the public how cheaply goods can be made with ordinary labor, and this places an effectual check on the manufacturers who would take advantage of the consumer.

There is one product we should like to see manufactured by convict labor, and that is vitrified brick for road making. The most unskilled labor could be used in its production, and a road made of this material costs but little more than a high-grade macadam even when made by commercial manufacturers and laid by well-paid laborers, and the expense of upkeep is almost nothing, the brick road being practically indestructible.

Official Aid in Marketing

WHEN it was announced that an Office of Marketing had been established in the national Department of Agriculture, farmers everywhere took courage, and some of those who had so assiduously labored for a better marketing system felt that their labors had at last borne fruit and that their hopes were in a fair way to be realized. But American official life is (and must be) as nearly neutral as possible. When action is so imperatively demanded that something must necessarily be done, action of some kind is taken, but whatever is done is accomplished in such a way as to offend nobody.

In regard to the marketing of farm products, Secretary Houston himself said:

The farmers must be induced in particular communities to develop staple products, to standardize them, to prepare them properly for market, to study what market to reach at a given time, and the best and most economical method of shipping the product. Nothing less than concerted action will suffice. The individual farmer can not solve the problem. He can not sufficiently control the problem of production or of machinery for marketing or the transportation facilities.

Apparently alarmed at what he had said, he seems to have caught his breath and hastily added:

Of course, I am not speaking of concerted action which shall have for its object the establishment of a closed market or the fixing of prices. I imagine we shall not accept such a principle in agriculture any more than we would in manufacturing.

Does not Secretary Houston know that every manufactured article is originally priced by the manufacturer, and that price is paid for it or it remains in the factory? And when it is found that more have been made than will bring the price the manufacturer of that article is curtailed until there is a demand for it at the price? And a world of teachers—of press, departments and colleges—is not urging on manufacturers the continued making of more in defiance of the fact that there is already a surplus, like it is in the matter of farm products. This is only another evidence that the farmers must solve their own problems. In the matter of marketing they must learn what the demand is and produce enough to supply the demand. They must also learn where the demand is and get the supplies to it in the most direct and cheapest way, so that the producer may receive steady and equitable prices and at only fair and reasonable cost to the consumers. Con-

cert of action on the part of the farmers' organization, a nation-wide co-operation, the same to apply to all crops, is the only way to do it, and a movement like that is well under way. Take courage. Farming is soon to become a real business that will abundantly serve the world and yet be assured of fair remuneration.

The Shortcomings of the Conference

(Continued From Page 3)

to voluntarily demand assistance in production? Have the colleges and boards of trade waited for the farmers to voluntarily demand and employ a county farm adviser? Not at all. The farmers have been coaxed, urged, preached to and cajoled to accept them. Why, then, place all the burden of organization on the busy farmer, who has not the time nor inclination to do the technical work of organization, but is ready to join a practical, working organization if one is formed?

Our criticism of the conference just closed is, that like the first one, it will go into the archives of history, whereas its influence should go out in the fields in the form of personal workers and build organization. So far as we have been able to learn, not one thing along this line was accomplished as a result of the conference of 1913, and we know of no provision to do anything of the kind having been made by the conference of 1914.

Why not now accept the facts as they have been shown (and as we have shown them to our readers for years), without holding further conferences to prove them all over again? Nothing worth while can be done in any event without effective organization of farmers. The thing to be discussed is: What constitutes an efficient organization of farmers in order to obtain the best results, and how can such organization be accomplished without any more delay.

This paper supports and does all in its power to promote the Farmers Society of Equity, an organization actually doing work of organization, because its plans are by far the best for the early and complete solution of this great marketing problem. It forms successful community or local organizations, and combines them into larger district or sectional associations for practical purposes, with a national body, giving opportunity for the greatest possible co-operative control. Upon this plan all efforts that are really resultful must eventually stand, and not far in the future this will result in a great federation of farm organizations which will make quick and successful work of the farmers' marketing problems and all other economic and social problems which concern agriculture.

The failure of the Chicago conference to take some definite action along this line is no credit to its promoters or those in attendance.

Too Friendly

"Are you acquainted with your high-toned neighbor, Mrs. Highhead?"
"Only slightly, but her chickens are very sociable."

A Reason for It

"Harold, I dreamed about you last night."
"You dear girl, did you?"
"Yes, I ate something that didn't agree with me, I guess."

The Boodle of It

"I suppose those campaign subscriptions were collected with enthusiasm."
"No, they were collected with a threat and a promise."

Mistook the Person

"Hello, miss, haven't you lost something?" asked the would-be flirt.
"No," was the reply, "but yonder is a woman with a dog chain in her hand. Perhaps she is the one you got away from."

Work of an Expert

Doctor—I find you entirely worn out. The best thing you can do is to close up your business and take a vacation.
Patient—Why, confound it, doctor, I just got back from a vacation last evening!



Concrete Stock Tank



Engine Room and Storage

Concrete on the Farm

AS THE SUPPLY of timber disappears and the price of lumber gets higher the farmer is looking for a suitable material to take the place of wood. Concrete seems to be the favorite in all sections where it has been thoroughly tested. It is not uncommon nowadays to see houses and barns constructed of the material. It is also used for building silos and bridges, but the most common use is in the making of smaller structures, such as tanks, retaining walls, manure pits, floors for buildings and feed lots, foundations, and fences in various forms. As a post material it is by far the cheapest and best to be had. A well-set line of concrete posts, hung with a good quality of woven wire, makes an almost everlasting fence. There is no giving away of the corner posts or braces. When made of concrete there is no danger of fire. When posts are reinforced with wire there is no danger of them being broken. Posts of this kind cost but little more than best quality wood or steel and give much better service.

Tanks of concrete are very strong and serviceable and easy to construct. For a plain finish most any kind of lumber can be used to make the forms, but first of all you must have a firm foundation if you wish the job to be a success. As the walls and bottom of a stock tank should be from four to eight inches thick, there is considerable weight in the finished structure, and if not on a suitable foundation it will settle and crack. Through the lack of a good foundation many otherwise fine tanks are ruined. If the foundation is good and the job thoroughly set before the forms are removed the tank will prove satisfactory.

In building concrete floors the mixture should be somewhat richer in cement than that used on other jobs. A heavy coating of cement and pure sand should be used on top, giving a hard, firm surface that will not crack or show sand holes. Keeping a perfectly smooth surface is the life of a concrete floor. No broken rock should

Where blocks are used in laying up a wall cement mortar is used, thus making joints that will not crack. For the common farm uses concrete in solid form is preferable to blocks or brick, as it can be cast in all manner of shapes and requires no expensive tools in its handling.

A cheap, serviceable farm water

panying picture of a feeding trough for hogs. Nothing could be easier than to make troughs of this character for swine or poultry. To procure an everlasting receptacle of this character simply means the nailing together of two boards in the shape of an inverted V. These are placed on a board platform or other even surface and surrounded with a board frame or form, which is then filled with concrete. The concrete is struck off while fresh to insure an even bottom. No special finish is required and very rude work will answer the purpose. The dimensions of the trough will, of course, depend upon the length and size of the board forms. Small troughs for chickens or large troughs for hogs may be made with equal facility.

To prevent hogs from crowding or getting into the trough, cross pieces should be used as shown. To provide for bolting the cross pieces, holes should be bored in the platform at required intervals and the bolts set in with the thread end down. The bolts should go into the platform to a depth that will insure sufficient projection for the strap iron cross pieces and nut. The concrete should be a "sloppy wet" mix and thoroughly puddled in the form. It should be kept in the form several days and protected from hot sun and wind. When sufficiently hard on the exposed surface to resist indentation with the thumb-nail, the forms may be removed. The concrete should then be sprinkled twice a day for a period of a week.

The strength of a trough of this character will increase with age. It may be easily cleaned and will resist the hardest usage. The longer it is exposed to the weather the more durable it will become.



A Trough the Pig Can't Turn Over

be used, but cement, sand and clean, hard river gravel for the first layer, with a two-inch covering of cement and sand mixture for the surface. Such a floor is suitable for driveways and stall floors in barns. Other buildings will not require so strong a floor and can be made cheaper.

When gasoline is kept on the farm for use in engines or automobiles there should be some safe place for keeping it. It should never be kept around the house or barn. Shown in a photograph with this article is a small building of solid concrete used by an Illinois farmer for keeping his supply of gasoline. It also serves as engine room for a small gasoline engine. This structure is all concrete but the door—walls, floor and roof solidly cemented together.

A concrete bulkhead for protecting the end of a tile drain is of much value in protecting the drain from stock and to prevent water from undermining the outer points of the drain.

Any farmer can use concrete in the building of any of the above-named jobs. It requires no expert to handle this material. Rough-finished jobs are just as lasting as the smoother ones. If you are carpenter enough to make well-finished forms you can turn out work like the stock tank shown in one of the photographs.

plant is shown. It is a combined water tower, engine room and cooking room for fruits and other foods. The size of the body is 12x12x14 feet. The room is divided into two parts. One is used as an engine room for a small gasoline engine and the other is filled with shelves and serves as a cooking room in summer and as a frost-proof storage room in winter. The overhead tank furnishes pressure for piping water to all parts of the house and feed lots. The engine operates a force pump that draws the water from a deep well and forces it into the overhead tank. All water lines are put underground, thus preventing freezing in winter. In passing to the tank above the pipes go through the cooling room, thus keeping the air cool.

This water plant can be duplicated on any farm at a reasonable cost. It is both cheap and serviceable, requiring but little skill to construct. The water lines could be extended to any distant part of the farm where gravity would cause the water to flow.

Every farmer knows the annoyance of having his troughs in the hog lot rooted around, upset, and out of place. Also that troughs of wood rot and warp and leak when exposed to sun.

A simple, sanitary and economical use of concrete is shown in the accom-



Concrete Water Plant



Everlasting Fence Posts

Care of the Farm Auto

By a Practical Farmer

I AM very well satisfied that a great many readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING are owners of automobiles. I have owned and used one for three years, the machine complete costing me \$1,200, and as a labor and time saver, as well as a pleasure maker, I consider it one of the best investments I ever made. I have given the workings of the car a good deal of study and will tell how I care for the machine while in use. First, I am careful to keep the carburetor properly adjusted. When I bought the car the carburetor was a great mystery to me, but one day the machine stopped on me when twelve miles from a garage and the trouble was traced to the carburetor. I "dug into the thing," located the trouble and remedied it and since then the carburetor has not been such a mystery. I mention this to illustrate that the best way to get the needed knowledge is to "tackle it" when anything goes wrong, being sure to "save all the pieces," so if you can not get them back together properly they will be there for some one else to assemble. During changeable weather—that is, when one day is somewhat cold and the next warm—it is not easy to keep the carburetor perfectly adjusted and it is best not to do too much changing unless one knows his carburetor so well that he knows almost without testing how much of a change to make. When making a change I keep in mind the number of half turns given the thumb adjustment. Then I know the kind of a change needed for cold and warm weather. I watch the oiling system carefully, always using the best grade of oil obtainable. I use only one make of oil, never changing to another. I once changed to a different make, thinking it would make no difference, but soon found the oiling system not working right. The cooling system comes in for a good deal of attention. When the weather is warm the engine must be kept cool enough so that everything works well. The water in a water-cooled engine is supposed to be always at the boiling point around the cylinder to be certain of best results. It is not supposed to boil in the radiator, of course, but no damage is done if it does, providing the radiator is kept reasonably full and enough lubricating oil is being used to prevent the pistons from sticking. I use nothing but soft water in the radiator, as scale will not form from soft water, changing the water quite often and thoroughly flushing out the water system when changing water. I exercise care to see that the circulation is not obstructed. Of course, all gear cases are kept as full as they should be with transmission grease. Besides keeping the oiling and cooling systems working right and the engine up in trim, there is always the tires to look after. Tires should be kept fully inflated at all times, but the fact that heat produces a greater pressure must not be lost sight of. I find that a tire that registers a pressure of seventy pounds when starting out will easily register a pressure of eighty after an eight-mile run over a hot road on a hot day. When the weather is hot and the road is hot I cut down from five to eight pounds on air carried in the tires, as the heat will soon put that much in a tube. If a tube is patched there is almost certain to be trouble, for the simple reason that the heat will burn the patches off. For use during warm weather a thorough job of vulcanizing makes the only permanent repair on a tube. Small vulcanizers will do this at very little expense and their operation can be quickly learned, but those who do not care to do this should by all means let a cement patch on a tube be only a temporary repair, having the rent vulcanized as soon as possible, as that is the only way to be free from tires going flat in hot weather,

causing delay and disgust with the whole tire proposition. Dust and dirt should be kept off an auto as much as possible, as the more cleanly it is kept the better it looks, the easier it will run and the longer it will last. My car receives a good brushing and rubbing with a woolen cloth after coming home from a drive, all worn grease and oil being removed. I have a full equipment of tools and an especially built house or garage in which the

machine is kept when not in use. My auto is yet in excellent condition, and the expense of upkeep during the three years I have owned it has not been more than half what I expected it to be when I purchased the machine.—John Underwood, R. R. 2, Tunnel Hill, Illinois.

THE MAY BEETLE EXPECTED TO BE UNUSUALLY ABUNDANT

Damage to corn, timothy and potatoes in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois done by the common white grubs in 1912 was not less than \$7,000,000. The damage to the same crops in other infested areas can not be figured at

less than \$5,000,000, which brings the total loss, exclusive of strawberries, nursery stock, lawns and miscellaneous crops, to not less than \$12,000,000 for one year. Injury was sustained in almost every section of the country north of the Ohio river, from the Atlantic ocean to South Dakota.

In the northern states injury from this source occurs every third year. May beetles were unusually abundant in 1908, again in 1911, and the grubs caused the greatest damage in 1909 and 1912. The beetle is due again this year and the damage to crops will occur next year.

An infested field may be thoroughly freed from grubs by pasturing it with hogs, and this method should be followed wherever possible. Hogs will root to a depth of a foot or more in search of grubs. Domestic fowls—turkeys in particular—if given the run of infested fields when the land is being plowed, will destroy large numbers of grubs. Pasturing of hogs to root out these grubs should not be practiced earlier than April or May, nor delayed later than the middle of October, since in winter the grubs are probably too deep in the ground to be reached.

The May beetles usually deposit their eggs in fields of grass, timothy and small grains, especially in the vicinity of timber where they feed. The crops planted in these fields the year following a season of beetles should be those least susceptible to grub injury. Such crops are small grains, buckwheat, clover, alfalfa and peas. There is no authentic record of the grub attacking these crops. Such crops as corn and potatoes should be planted on infested fields this year, as this is a season for beetles rather than grubs. These should be kept thoroughly cultivated during the flight of the beetles (May and June).

Liberal applications of commercial fertilizer will assist grass in overcoming grubs if there are not too many of them.

PROTECTING THE CROP

Many a crop that would have yielded the farmer a good profit has netted a loss because of the ravages of disease or insects. It is as much the part of good farming to be prepared with the materials necessary to prevent and combat such damage to a growing crop as to have machinery for planting and harvesting.

Plant diseases are mostly of fungus character, which can be prevented by the use of a good fungicide, such as Bordeaux mixture or sulphur or lime.

Insects which eat the foliage or fruit can be destroyed with poisonous insecticides. These materials should be on hand and used in the right manner at the right time. A farmer can make no better investment than to purchase a supply of these materials and machinery for applying them.

The spray pump is good for orchard use and for tall growing plants and is the only effective means of destroying those insects that are killed by contact with such solutions as kerosene emulsion, nicotine extract, etc. But for applying arsenite of lead, Paris green, Bordeaux mixture, slug shot, lime, sulphur, tobacco dust and other remedies to potato, tomato and other low plants an easier and more economical method is the dusting machine, that covers the plants with a fine dust of the remedial material. The use of the duster is highly recommended, for it is effective, easy and economical, besides being a great time and labor saver.

The well-equipped farm is not complete without a good spray pump, a dusting machine and material to use therein.

Learned It in Congress

"What are you crying about, my little man?"
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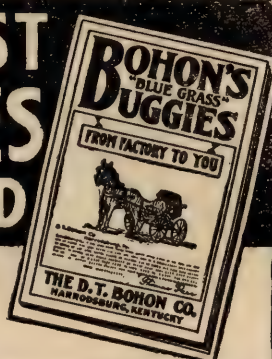
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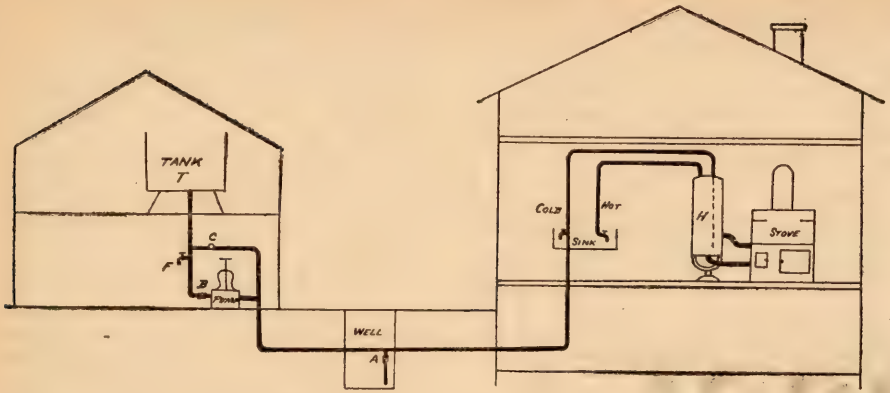
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Harrodsburg, Ky.



Running Water Systems

By Prof. R. P. Clarkson



RUNNING WATER is not a luxury. It is a necessity on every farm. The saving of time in the performance of all household duties will more than compensate for the small cost and labor involved in installing the system. But greater than that is the comfort it brings, the lightening of the daily tasks, the sense of ownership, and, too, the selling value it adds to the farm.

If the money can be spared it is entirely possible to provide the farm house with all the comforts of the city home. It is to be remembered that running water is but the first step. There should be added afterwards such other comforts as hot running water, a bath room, set tubs, and so on. Therefore in planning any system, no matter how small, it is best to bear in mind that the system will be added to and improved in a little while, and so plan ahead for the additions to be made. Then, as a little more money becomes available, a little more of the supply system can be completed. In this way, little by little, the house may be furnished with a complete water supply system which is first-class in every respect.

If rain water is used as a supply, an arrangement can be made easily. The first few minutes' fall of rain can be allowed to go to waste, while that falling afterwards may be directed into pipes leading to a reservoir in the attic, in the second story, high on the side of the house or even in the pantry or kitchen on a shelf. From this the water may flow by gravity to a faucet at the sink. Every home should have a supply of rain water. Nothing is nicer for washing purposes. Its cleanliness can be assured by passing it through a sand filter and the directing of the first fall to waste.

While a storage above ground for rain water is not desirable in the summer months, there is no reason for not having this arrangement for winter use, if found convenient. Otherwise wells and cisterns must be used.

If the water is obtained from a well or cistern it must be raised to a level above that of the sink and bath if it is to flow by gravity to the sink faucet. The idea is to do all the pumping at one time, say in the morning, and then have running water all day. Raising the water may be done by means of a pump operated by hand, by a wind mill or engine. An indirect use of these may be made by pumping up an air pressure, if desired, in place of pumping the water and then allowing the air pressure to force the water to the level where it is to be used. This method is becoming quite general. Sometimes water from a well is allowed to flow through a valve into an air-tight cistern where air pressure is supplied so that the water is raised to the sink. After all the water has been pumped out the pressure is released and more water flows into the tank, the pressure is again pumped up and the water used as before. A modification of this is used where the water is pumped into a tank buried underground or kept in the basement and the air already in the tank is thus compressed. Sometimes more air is

pumped in to give a higher pressure. A much better scheme than either of these is to have separate tanks for air and water and to pump the air tank to a very high pressure, having an equalizing valve or a reducing pressure valve between the two tanks so that the water is always under a constant pressure of just the amount wished for.

However, it is assumed in this article that the system used must be low in cost and hand operated. Undoubtedly, then, the best device is one which will take the water from the well or other storage basin and by means of a few minutes' pumping each morning will raise a sufficient amount of water for the day's work into a storage tank of any kind—say one or more barrels or casks—from which it

will run out through the sink faucet on demand. Frequently the storage tank is erected in the haymow of the barn and the supply pipe running from this tank will give water at the barn for the stock or at the house for the family. The tank is in no danger of freezing in the winter when the mow is full. The pipes are laid below the frost line and where they are exposed they are packed in sawdust or wrapped with a thick felt covering or even a few layers of bagging.

In this arrangement the well is assumed to be somewhere on the general line between the house and the barn. In the pipe leading from the well to the main line there is a check valve which allows the water to be sucked up, but which does not allow it to run back into the well. The main pipe runs from the house to the barn, joined by the side branch to the well at any convenient point. At the barn the pipe leads to a hand pump, then through another check valve to the storage tank. Thus the water can only flow from the pump to the tank, but can not flow back through the pump. Anywhere on the tank pipe is a faucet, giving a source of running water for the barn. At the house the main pipe goes directly to the kitchen sink, where there is a faucet, and additional pipes may branch from the main pipes anywhere, to lead water to another building or to any other part of the house which is lower than the barn tank.

The pump used should be an easy double action, low down, powerful force pump. It will cost about \$6. The tank can be a molasses hogshead, an oil barrel, or even several of them connected together by short pieces of

pipe at the bottom. The cost should not exceed \$1. If a new tank is purchased, a wooden one of 500 gallons capacity will cost \$12. Each faucet will cost 50 cents. The pipe from well to pump should be 1 1/4 inches in diameter and will cost about 7 cents a foot new, but good second-hand pipe may be very easily obtained at very low prices. From the well to the house 3/4-inch pipe is large enough and will cost about 4 cents a foot new. Each check valve will cost about 40 cents and the shut-off valves about 85 cents. Therefore, exclusive of the pipe, the whole arrangement as outlined, if barrel tanks are used, will cost about \$10.

If hot water is desired a water front costing three or four dollars is put in the stove and connected to a galvanized iron thirty-gallon tank costing, with couplings, \$6. The water front is merely a coil of pipe or a piece of cast iron with twisted windings so that water passes through, remaining for a considerable time under the influence of the heat of the fire. The cold water pipe from the pump has an extension running to the bottom of the tank. Care must be taken to keep all parts of the pipe below the level of the bottom of the tank. A second pipe carries the hot water from the top of the tank. The extra cost of the hot water equipment will not exceed ten or eleven dollars in addition to the extra pipe used. This is 3/4-inch pipe and in most kitchens the amount will not exceed twenty-five or thirty feet, making the total cost for the hot water equipment not over \$15 at the most.

The total cost of the cold water equipment has been stated, but it is well to point out that if the barn and well are so situated that the distance from barn to well to house is only 200 feet, which is true on most farms, the total cost of running cold water in the barn and running hot and cold water in the house will not exceed \$50. It will probably be less, depending upon how much of the pipe used is of the smaller size. If the barn is too far away to pipe, but the well is only 100 feet from the house, the total cost of running hot and cold water in the house need not exceed \$30, and may be less.

In conclusion, each farmer is urged to work out a scheme for his own house, using these suggestions as far as possible. It does not mean great expense, as these estimates have shown you. It does mean an addition to the value of the home, both for living and selling purposes, much greater than any one thing that can be done, and far greater than the cost of installation.

WIND—THE CHEAPEST POWER

During recent years many farmers have gone back on their old friend, the wind mill, and have been using gasoline engines for the purpose of pumping water.

While the gasoline engine is a most satisfactory adjunct to a farm, and can not be replaced at this time as a handy power especially adapted for operating churns, cream separators, feed mills, wood saws and many other machines, it is nevertheless a fact that a good, reliable wind mill will pump water day and night, year in and year out, and by storing it in a tank of sufficient size will supply water as needed. Wind mills have been used for years and years and there are no good reasons for discounting their use now. After the cost of first installation they call for very little expense and require hardly any attention.

It Was Rare

Preacher—I tell you, sister Goodwin, I seldom get so fine a dinner as this! "We don't either!" declared little Johnnie at the other side of the table.

Not a Bit Cross

"Did the lawyer cross-examine you when you were a witness, Mrs. Olden?" "No indeed, he was as kind as he could be."

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Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices. **Clipper Lawn Mower Co. Box 5, Dixon, Ill.**

FARMERS

can make more money, by saving labor and increasing crops with the Bent Cultivator Tooth. Take off the front teeth of your cultivator, put on the Bent Teeth instead—cultivate as fast as you like. No stooping over, watching, rows—no stopping to uncover buried plants—absolute destruction of weeds—closer and deeper cultivation—the BEND does the trick. Send \$1 today, get a pair at once. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Don't delay. Write NOW to the **B. & B. MFG. CO., 61 Fleet Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.** Interesting literature on "Cultivation" free on request. Dealers: Write.

OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

CHANCES FOR THE FARM BOY

The opportunities for the farm boy were never better than at the present time. The hustler will find—as he always has—a multitude of ways to self-betterment, and the sloth is indeed slothful who can not find at least one path to prosperity.

Agricultural schools are reaching out in the effort to help the rural workers and the correspondence school and the rural routes have made home study convenient. With the general broadening of the scope of farm work new positions are opening. Nearly every county in the many states will soon have a demonstrator or a county agent as they are sometimes called. There is room and to spare for first-rate stock and poultry judges, for good seed growers, for orchard experts and, most of all, for the efficient general farmer. Hundreds of boys, and girls too, are making a success of poultry raising, bee culture or some other branch that is usually regarded as a side line on our farms. Then if taste runs to letters and your desire is to see your name in print, why not tell your story of success to others through the farm papers? It is a good and worthy work and editors of the farm press are glad to receive pithy, interesting articles along the things that make for better conditions on the farm. The camera may be taken up with both pleasure and profit. Surely there are opportunities for the live wire in the country as well as in the city.

The greatest results come to him who has the utmost faith in the work he is doing. However, big things are not accomplished in the city alone. Right on the farm, in daily contact with the soil, with the open air, with the pleasure and hard knocks that are a part of the life, lie the greatest opportunities of all time. To the boy born and raised on the farm the city often lies like a paradise of ease, but it is not. A city is a land of broken promise, of wretchedness to the poor and a maelstrom of greed and struggle for every one. Only the fittest of the fittest survive, and many a farm boy and farm girl have ruined the best instincts of life in answering its call. The country boy, as a rule, by every talent, every instinct, training and association, belongs on the farm, and there he should stay. Like a retired farmer, the boy belongs to the soil. He seldom entirely releases its hold upon him. Newer opportunities are opening for the exercise of talent of every variety right beside us. We should take advantage of them.—W. C. Smith, Fowlerton, Ind.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT WITH MELONS

Having a two-acre field of sandy loam, with a slope to the southwest, I planted it to watermelons in the manner here described: The ground was plowed eight inches deep and put in perfect tilth by repeated harrowings. Rows were laid off seven and one-half feet each way, and with a hoe made hills at the intersections. When the soil was thoroughly warm, which was about April 20, I planted the seed of these three varieties, Halbert Honey, Kleckley Sweet and Tom Watson, one row to each variety alternately.

Now all these melons are of the long green variety. And I planted them

closer than watermelons are ordinarily planted, because it is my experience that the vines do not bear well until the vines are interlapping, and this method covers the ground earlier and produces good yields at an earlier date. I kept the field clean, but disturbed the vines as little as possible, as to disturb them also tends to make production later.

The result of this method gave me an especially productive field of melons about one-third larger than where single varieties are planted in the ordinary manner, and being all the same shape and color, made an attractive appearance and sold well. (Customers buying melons go on appearances, and when a melon of a certain shape and color is found highly satisfactory, they look for others of the same shape and color. Uniformity helps the sales quite wonderfully.)

I marketed 5,456 melons from this field at an average of better than 10 cents each. Some sold for 35 cents and some (not many) netted me less than 10 cents. I am very well pleased with the results of my experience in

crossing varieties, and recommend it to others. I would caution readers not to try a cross with varieties differing much in size, shape or color.—Lon Wilson, Lahoma, Okla.

EXPERIENCE WITH HOGS

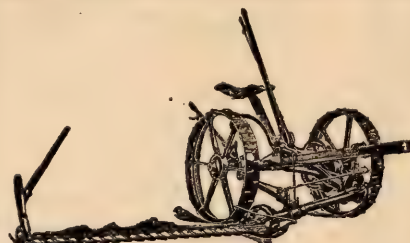
Early in November we marketed our fall crop of hogs. There were about fifty-five of them and they brought us \$1,030.25. They were mostly farrowed in the spring and they were kept in good, healthy condition. We did not treat our hogs with serum to prevent disease. We simply kept them in good, healthy condition. We gave them a ration that would maintain them in that condition. We fed and housed them in a way that made exercise every day an absolute necessity. The pigs had a good pasture on which to run all summer. They made a splendid growth, as is shown by the fact that they averaged 230 pounds at the time they were sold. They had a liberal supply of skim milk, and, by the way, we consider hogs one of the best means we have of marketing the by-products from our dairy herd. It has cost us very little aside from the skim milk to get these pigs ready for market. They have paid a good price for the milk. I believe that I can raise hogs successfully and protect them from cholera by giving them clean quarters and by feeding them in such a way that will make it possible for them to resist the disease when it first approaches.—Elbert Stoecher, Oakesdale, Wash., P. O. Box 97.

(Editor's Note—While good care will do much to prevent disease, it is not an absolute insurance against cholera. On our farms, before serum inoculation was provided, our swine

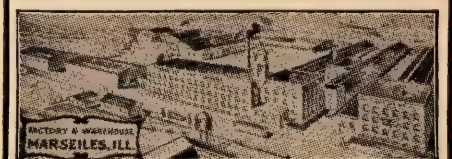


OH I SEE

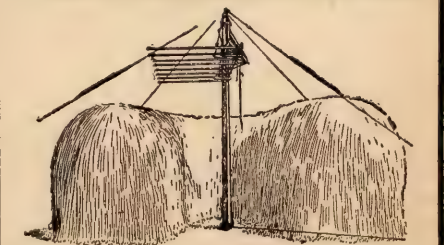
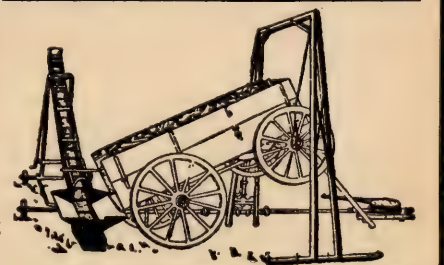
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O'Neil Implement Co.

Marseilles, Illinois

head had clean quarters, balanced, nutritious rations, pure water and exercise. Yet cholera came and carried off many hundred dollars' worth on two or three occasions. Good care is absolutely essential to profitable swine production, but cholera is a dangerous disease and should be combated with all the means at our command.)

HOW I MAKE MY GARDEN PAY

I find the following method of garden making in east Tennessee a success, having vegetables fresh and tender from June to November:

In February I have my garden spot plowed. Then I make a large bed and plant my onions, also Cuban beans and early garden peas, which cold does not hurt. Later I plant stringless green pod beans, a bed of lettuce, beets, radishes, parsnips and a few rows of Early Rose Irish potatoes, and by the time these begin to come up I set out some cabbage and tomato plants.

I make rows for beans four feet apart for the first planting and in about two weeks I furrow between the rows and plant the same kind of beans, which are the earliest varieties. I also plant a few rows of early corn and some long green cucumbers, and the first thing you know your vegetables are ready for market as well as table use.

As soon as my onions will do, I gather them, pull up my bean vines, also the pea vines, cultivate the soil, which is very mellow, and plant in beans, and again when these beans are through bearing. Also the cucumber vines. I clear the ground and sow in turnips. In this way, instead of one crop I get three off of the same piece of ground.—Mrs. W. B. Johnson, Jonesboro, Tenn.

PEANUTS—A NEGLECTED PROFIT PAYER

The peanut can be made a profitable crop on a great many farms where it has never been grown. Peanuts are used by both people and animals for food, and in proper proportions are most excellent for either. The large-podded varieties, used for roasting, can be profitably grown only in certain sections where soil and climate are suitable. The Spanish peanut, however, which is the favorite for stock food, and for the manufacture of peanut oils, butter and confections, is adapted to a wider range.

We have found the Spanish peanut a very profitable crop with us, used as a stock food. All kinds of stock, from our bantam chickens to horses, eat them with great relish. Even the dog is fond of them.

In our farming operations a peanut crop can be grown with less labor than a crop of corn, and the yield is greater. Better still, the crop, pound for pound, contains greater and more valuable nutritive qualities. It contains nearly 50 per cent more fat. The vines, if gathered and properly cured, make a rich rough feed for cows or horses and are really superior to clover for dairy cows. On the market peanuts sell for from \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel.

Still another highly desirable feature of the peanut is its excellence as a hog fattener, and the best way to feed them to the porkers is to turn them in the field and compel them to do the harvesting, which they will do with even less waste than when "hogging down" a corn field.

Farmers whose soil is loamy or sandy should get acquainted with the peanut, study its habits and good qualities and make it a profitable part of their crop rotation.—L. Couch Jr., Bryant, Ark.

SUCCESS WITH THE GARDEN

I begin my gardening early in March by planting the seed of cabbage and tomatoes in boxes and tin cans, in the house. When the plants are two inches high I transplant to rich soil in larger boxes, taking care to disturb the roots as little as possible, and giving them room to become strong and stocky. On warm days in April I put them outdoors in the sun to harden them, and later, as the nights grow warmer, leave them out at night. After frost danger is past I plant them in the garden.

As early as possible I plant lettuce, radishes and peas. Two weeks later, onions, beets and carrots. Early sweet corn is put in during the last days of April. May 10th I plant pumpkins, squash, melons, cucumbers, more sweet corn and string beans. I save space by planting radishes, lettuce, green onions, etc., in the same space where later I plant melons, cucumbers and squashes.

Late cabbage is planted in the garden where it is to grow, as in my experience they grow better than when transplanted.

The essential things in success with the vegetable garden are good seed, a fertile, finely prepared soil and thorough, clean cultivation.—T. Y., South Dakota.

CARE OF THE BEE COLONY

With the approach of the warm spring days comes the most critical time of the year for the weak colony that has survived the winter.

The activity of the bees during these warm days requires a greater amount of food than during the colder weather.

If there is not a good surplus remaining in the hive great care should be taken in providing for them a wholesome food in sufficient quantity at regular intervals to keep the colony strong and active.

The best method of providing this food is to dissolve pure white sugar in water so as to make a thick syrup, place it in a shallow vessel and cover with a clean white cloth. This prevents the bees from drowning in the syrup and at the same time gives them ready access to it. The vessel should be placed in the upper part of the hive and completely closed in so as not to attract bees from other colonies.

As the days become warmer and the bees more active they require more food and more care to prevent robbing. After the first few warm days the hive should be raised from its base and all the dead bees removed. This should be repeated frequently. It not only relieves the bees of a vast amount of work, but guards against diseases arising from these decaying dead bees.

Another item that adds much to the health of the colony is proper ventilation of the hive. There should be several openings at the top of the hive so that air may circulate freely through the hive and moisture coming from the bees readily pass off. Bees can stand a very low temperature if they are kept dry, but nothing is more fatal than a chilly night to a colony saturated with a vapor of moisture.

Put your ear to one of the openings in the hive. If the bees can be heard humming in a clear, even tone, and if, by a slight tap on the hive, the hum is suddenly momentarily increased, your hive is in a healthy condition. But, on the other hand, if no sound is heard, and a slight tap on the hive brings but a very dull and feeble response, it is high time you give them some attention.

If the weather is warm throw open the hive, thoroughly air and renovate it, removing all dead bees and filth of every kind. Sprinkle a little salt water over the combs and among the bees. This will put them to work and the chances are that when you listen the day after you will be delighted with the musical hum you will hear coming from them.—Quincy Leckrone.

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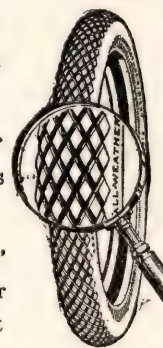
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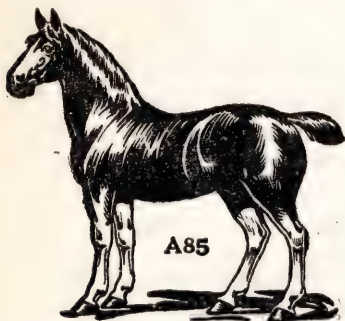


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Live Stock Notes

If a second litter of pigs is desired, breed the sow within three to five days after farrowing. Otherwise you will have to delay the breeding for seven or more weeks. It is usually best to have the sows farrow early enough to allow them to go seven weeks after farrowing before breeding again.

At the same price per pound, shorts are preferable to ground oats for feeding young pigs. Oats are nearly as good as shorts in point of nutrition, but they are objectionable for feeding young pigs on account of the coarse hulls, which irritate the digestive tracts of swine. Feed oats to horses.

Next to hog cholera, bovine tuberculosis is about the most devastating live stock disease extant. Every stockman should thoroughly post himself on this disease and utilize every means in his power to combat and eradicate it. Farmers Bulletin 473, U. S. Department of Agriculture, should be read and studied by all farmers.

With tankage at \$53 per ton, and oil meal at \$29 per ton, the oil meal is by far the cheaper feed for pigs. Tankage is about 50 per cent protein, as a rule, and contains 11 per cent fat (though different supplies of tankage vary widely in composition). Pigs will grow more rapidly when fed tankage than if fed on oil meal, and they relish it far better, but at above prices the cost per pound of gain will be considerably more.

There is many a vicinity which should have a co-operative creamery. Under proper management no other institution would be better for the community. It builds soil fertility and bank accounts and keeps plenty of cash in local circulation. "We never had any cash before our creamery was built, but now we have it coming in every month," said a bunch of farmers who were hunting a thoroughbred sire for their dairy herds. There is a certain creamery in a timbered section of northern Minnesota which paid to farmers, during 1912, the sum of \$150,000.

Keep shifting the sheep and you will not only prevent worms to a great extent, but you will build up the fertility of the entire farm. Sheep on the farm may require some changes in the management of the crop rotation, but it will be a change for the better if the sheep are rotated with the crops.

The most expensive period in the life of a calf is the first four weeks, the cost being nearly double that for any other four-week period. This high cost is occasioned by its being almost wholly dependent upon whole milk.

CHEAP PORK ON FORAGE CROPS

Winter rye furnishes the earliest possible forage for pigs, and as the land can later go in other crops, rye is a very cheap feed.

Crop for summer forage should be planted not later than May 5. A mixture of one bushel of oats, one of Canada field peas, four pounds of rape and two of millet makes an excellent summer forage, and on good soil will carry sixteen pigs to the acre, if exceptionally good. On ordinary soils ten pigs per acre is probably all that should be carried, for a pig that does not live in plenty is not making cheap pork.

Pigs on forage should have a grain feed always. Give about four to five pounds of mixed grain feed per hundred pounds of live weight, daily.

Rape alone makes an excellent summer forage, but should be sown on a fertile soil. An excellent grain ration to go with rape is as follows: Seven parts corn, one part bran, one part oil meal, or tankage, mixed into a thick slop at feeding time.

To have a field of early flint corn to turn the pigs into about September

1st is a most excellent plan. Peas in connection with the corn makes it all the better.

In September the oil meal or tankage can be reduced in quantity if peas are being fed.

INFLUENCE OF FEED ON FLAVOR OF MILK

Recently experiments have been made to test the effect of oats on the flavor of milk. These experiments showed that oats do not have the beneficial effect on the flavor of milk which many dairymen believe. Of fifty opinions expressed regarding the flavor of the samples taken from cows fed with oats, and other cows fed corn and bran, twenty-five preferred the milk from cows fed corn and bran, sixteen preferred the milk from cows fed oats and nine expressed no choice. It does not appear that either ration has any decided advantage over the other. There can be no great superiority in the bran-and-corn ration when one-half of the opinions were either indifferent or were in favor of the other milk. In view of these experiments oats, corn, alfalfa hay, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, bran, gluten and other good feeds for dairy cows, when properly fed in reasonable amounts, produce a fine-flavored milk, but there is no substantial evidence that any one of them is superior to any of the others in this respect.

The relative prices of the different feeds will determine in most cases which are to be preferred in making up a ration for dairy cows.

Of course, strongly flavored vegetables and weeds taint the flavor of milk, cream and butter. It requires no test experiments to demonstrate that fact.

GETTING THE FLAVOR IN BUTTER

Butter is known by its flavor, and flavor is made almost entirely before the cream is churned, or during the "souring" or "ripening" of the cream. At this time the butter is given its taste and smell and this can be controlled absolutely by the management of the milk and cream, but let it be plainly understood that no management, however skilful, can take impure milk and at this stage get fine-flavored butter from it. It is easily possible, however, to take perfectly good milk or cream and make a very bad butter by failure to manage the cream properly during the ripening process.

To obtain that fine flavor that brings the highest price the cream at churning time should have a pure, sour taste, and there should be no suggestion of any other taste present. In order to secure this condition the cream should be soured rapidly and not too long. As soon as the cream is taken from the milk cool it immediately to from 45 to 50 degrees, and never mix warm cream with cold. Twenty-four hours before churning start the ripening process by mixing the cream thoroughly, put it in a can, add a little "starter," which may be a small quantity of sour cream or milk, set the can in warm water and stir frequently to get it all of even temperature. This is very important. Bring the temperature up to 140 degrees, then cool down to 60 degrees, and two hours before churning bring it down farther to 55 degrees, at which temperature it should be churned. Do not try to make perfect, fine-flavored butter where the flavor will be lasting without a dairy thermometer to keep the temperature right during the ripening and churning processes. Then work it properly and you will have a product that will stand the severest test of the most discriminating palate.



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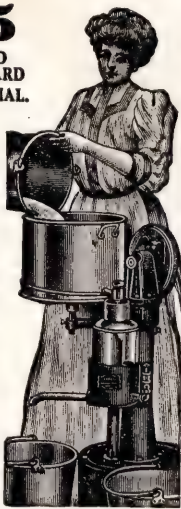
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FARM POULTRY AND ITS CARE

Poultry ranks second in importance to stock raising. Statistics of 1911 show that the American hen laid 1,666,660,600 dozen eggs that year. If these were placed in refrigerator cars holding 400 cases each they would form a solid train over 1,000 miles long. James Wilson, ex-secretary of agriculture, has said that one year's interest on our national debt could be paid with money derived from one month's sale of eggs during the busy season. Now the hen's busy season would be ten months instead of five or six if the hens were housed in comfortable quarters and given the same good care that the rest of the farm stock receive.

It is my object in writing this article to tell how to keep hens on the egg producing job at least ten months of the year.

The three principal grains are oats, corn and barley. If you want fall and winter eggs commence by feeding your hens a large handful of oats to each fowl in the morning, scattered in at least six inches of hay or straw (hay is best). They will have to work hard for their breakfast. Feed corn or barley at night in the same manner early enough so they can find it all before dark. Keep good fresh water before them at all times. Remember an egg is composed of three-quarters water and without water hens can not lay eggs. This is one reason why hens lay better in spring. They get water. Keep oyster shell before them. Shells are very cheap, costing only about one cent per pound and 50 pounds will last 35 hens a year. These help to make and harden the shell of the egg and also serves as grit. If you care to feed your hens at noontime, corn meal, wheat bran and white middlings fed either dry in hopper or wet with milk or warm water, (if wet add one teaspoonful of salt to each 25 fowls) will work wonders in egg production.

Hens should be supplied with some kind of green food during the winter and I find that carrots, beets, turnips and raw potatoes are all good.

Now comes the most important part, the kind of fowls you keep and the marketing of the eggs. If you keep mongrels and they lay eggs of all colors and sizes you will have to sell at the lowest market price, but if you have thoroughbreds and eggs are of one color and size you can get from 7 to 10 cents per dozen more for them by shipping to some city market. If you don't know of a reliable house to ship to, your express agent will tell you of one or more in any city. (A better way is to become a member of the Farmers' Society of Equity and ship to its market representatives, located in all cities—Editor.) Boston market wants brown and New York wants white eggs of uniform size, weighing about 26 ounces to the dozen. They should be shipped as often as every ten days, so if you haven't enough, better get a neighbor to send with you. Eggs such as I have described, strictly fresh, will bring top prices and pay you well for your trouble.—A. L. Bellows, New York.

VENTILATION AND MOISTURE IN INCUBATING

By Archie E. Vandervort, Sidney Centre, N. Y.

From long experience with incubators I have learned the following in regard to ventilation and moisture: It is not safe to take the air cell as a guide in determining the amount of ventilation and it does not always indicate when moisture should or should not be applied. Chicks get out of them with all sizes of air cells. The charts showing the size that the air cells should be are totally unreliable, as the air cell grows larger until near the end of the hatch, when it becomes smaller again. Incubators having the outlet for ventilation at or near the bottom require less ventilation than those having it near the top, as little oxygen is required by the growing em-

bryos, while it is of vital importance that the carbon dioxide thrown off by the eggs be gotten out of the machine, or there will be many chicks dead in the shell.

Incubators that carry a current of air through them usually require applied moisture. Those that heat by radiation only, and have but one opening for both the outgoing and incoming air, retain the moisture which is evaporated from the eggs. When moisture is applied it is better to put in a small pan of water at the beginning of the hatch than to rapidly dry down the eggs and then supply moisture to bring them back to their normal condition. Evaporation is slow at first and it is better to keep it uniform throughout the hatch by checking it at the start. There is the moisture in the egg that is required if we do not waste it by excessive evaporation. Hygrometers for the determining of the humidity of the air are of little use to the average operator. The egg contains about 74 per cent of water and the chick, when hatched, about 60 per cent.

The best place to locate an incubator is in a room or cellar, where the temperature does not vary greatly, but which has plenty of pure air. It does not matter whether it is damp or dry so long as the air is pure. Sixty degrees is the best temperature for an incubating room. If the temperature of the incubating room does not vary greatly and the machine runs evenly, moisture need not usually be applied. More chicks are killed by overheating during the fore part of the hatch than by any other cause. They usually die about the seventeenth day.

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W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas., vice-president.
C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary and treasurer.
A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling, Idaho, national organizer.
S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.
C. B. Lozier, Robertsdale, Ala.
J. Harris Lenker, Sunbury, Pa.
David Holmgren, Tremonton, Utah.
Wm. Grisenthwaite, Oregon City, Ore.
A. O. Weber, Geneva, Neb.
O. E. Scott, Pocatello, Idaho.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Box 589, Pocatello.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Pocatello.

Oklahoma

President, T. C. Monson, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, William Grisenthwaite, Oregon City.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—C. B. Lozier, district manager, Robertsdale, Ala.

Nebraska

B. F. Walton, Geneva, to whom all prospective organizers should apply.

They All Want to Help the Farmer. But when the Crops are Raised---What Then?



lished our county clearing house and I was made chairman of the executive committee. I at once laid the situation, regarding potatoes in our valley, before our national headquarters. In a few days we were connected up with representatives of the F. S. E. who could handle all the potatoes in our county and in less than thirty-five days we disposed of and shipped thirty-five car loads of potatoes at prices ranging from 62 cents to 70 cents per hundredweight f. o. b. Hamilton, Mont., and realized more than this at other points with lower freight rates. The prices we received through the Equity System were almost double what we were offered through the speculator system. The producers through this section are unanimous in their verdict that the F. S. E. has the marketing situation saved. Every member in our county is wide awake and boosting for the society and its president.

Yours very truly,

C. M. PARR.

Chairman Executive Committee, Ravalli County Clearing House, F. S. E.

Will the farmers in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana be backward about co-operating through their own business organization while it pays them to co-operate, like this example? Farmers are organizing more today than ever before and more than any other class. These facts disprove that they are too individualistic to co-operate or that they will not work together if they can work together advantageously. The trouble has been that they did not have the right plan and their organizations did not give them sufficient benefits—profits.

We don't like to say it, but we have no confidence that anything good will come out of such conferences. We have often told farmers to not depend on other classes of people to give them a business system. But it would be much more to the point for farmers, exclusively, to meet in a national conference and consider the whole subject,

and we predict that before they were in session four days they would find a plan or formulate one that they could agree upon. Then, with representatives at such a conference from all parts of the country to carry the plan back to their homes, who would attempt to predict the good that would come to agriculture in the first year of such a movement? We deny that more data must be gotten or more investigation be made to diagnose the trouble and prescribe a remedy. Enough is known now and plans are working out now that, when fully applied, will accomplish all the farmers desire or that their friends on the other side pretend to desire.

But we don't need to wait for such a conference. With a local clearing house of the Farmers Society of Equity at each place where no organization now, and federating the present associations, lies the farmers' hope for a speedy and complete solution of their marketing problems. And when farmers have their successful system of marketing all other good things that they need will quickly follow.

A LOCAL CLEARING HOUSE WANTED

in every farming community, at once. This is necessary to market the crops to get all that the final market pays now and to soon bring about such control as will allow the producers to get their prices at their shipping point. Anybody who stands well in the community can organize. See blank on page 13. Fill it out and send today.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Indiana

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity



In April, 1913, the first National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits was held in Chicago.

At that conference there were 415 delegates in attendance, of which twenty-one gave their occupation as farmers. The others represented boards of trade, chambers of commerce, chain stores, consumers' co-operative unions, commission men, retail dealers, grain dealers, lawyers, manufacturers, publishers, railroad men, storage men and representatives from the Department of Agriculture and agricultural colleges.

The second conference met at the same place last month for four days. The number of delegates was not as great, only 160 answering to the roll call. Twelve of these admitted that they were farmers.

The purposes for which these conferences were ostensibly held are of the most vital interest to people engaged in agriculture. We may then ask why were farmers so conspicuous by their absence? Was a sincere attempt made to get the farmers to attend? Or did the farmers conclude in advance that the conference would be dominated by other interests, as the charge was made on the floor of the conference? Or was it the idea of the promoters and those who prepared the program and those who had charge of the conference that they would meet and decide what should be done for farmers and then expect the farmers to carry out the program that they would lay down?

The question can not help but come up: Are these conferences held with the sincere idea of doing something that would mean a real help and benefit to the farmers of our country? Or have they been held for the purpose of throwing more dust in farmers' eyes to keep them from seeing things clearly and from doing anything definite and practical along the line of establishing an improved marketing system? As two conferences have already been held, and as the last one resolved itself into a permanent society, we may well ask whether its purpose is to promote sound organization of agriculture and practical co-operation to solve farmers' marketing problems, or to retard their solution.

The delegates were from among the same class of people who have been helping farmers for years, in their own way. Notwithstanding this, we find people in the cities still complaining about their inability to buy the fruits and vegetables of the farm at prices they can pay, while great quantities are spoiling in the fields and orchards. Is it reasonable to believe that the two conferences could not find a starting point to attempt a solution, if they wanted to? Inasmuch as the interest of the farmers, as regards improving their marketing system, and the interest of most of the other people in handling the produce of the farm, are not common, then why should the other people interest themselves so much in the solution of the problem? Why should they not prefer to perpetuate the present system, when looked at from their own financial viewpoint?

At the conference Professor Carver of the Rural Organization Service of the Department of Agriculture said that co-operation is backward with farmers because of their extreme individualism. He said they are so accustomed to bossing their own affairs that they do not easily work with one another along co-operative lines.

But is this true in the main? In some cases it is unquestionably true, but in such cases it is not the result of unsatisfactory experience in organization and co-operation, and will not examples of successful, profitable co-operation quickly change the condition? We believe that farmers will trust their business affairs to an expert business agent if by doing so it pays them.

Here is an example:

Hamilton, Mont., April 17, 1914.

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

I want to say a few words commending the national clearing house for helping the Bitter Root Valley out of a critical dilemma.

Last fall the prospects were very flattering for a dollar per hundred for potatoes f. o. b. Hamilton. Consequently a great many of our members, also outsiders, pitted their surplus stock for spring marketing. About forty days ago our local buyers declared there was no market for potatoes, as the cold storage stock was more than sufficient to supply the demand, and offered 35 cents per hundred, sacked, for potatoes. New sacks were selling for 11 cents and 12 cents each. The farmer was up against the same old thing—the speculator had control of the situation and the producer was the goat. About this time we had estab-

Some Sample Prices

Other Things Equally Low

Automobile Oil	\$.24
Three-Ply Roofing, per roll	1.65
House Paint, per gallon	1.25
Medicated Salt Tonic, 100-lb drum	4.75
Stock Tonic, 100-lb drum	6.75

Groceries at Wholesale

All goods guaranteed to be of highest quality and to give perfect satisfaction.

Secretaries of Farmers Society of Equity

are requested to write for special inducements for their locals.

Car load or less quantities.

HITCHCOCK-HILL, KINZIE AND DEARBORN
Live Agents Wanted CHICAGO



Then the great problem is to organize and federate at every market town, city or station. Then use the organization as the farmers' local business organization. Make it a power in the community. This can be done by the F. S. E. plan. It is being done now in spots all over the country and this is the only way to the success of the national organization.

If your community is not organized or federated, send the blank and get full instructions. If you and your neighbors are dissatisfied with the old marketing system you can end it this year, if you want to.

THE BLANK
Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions and compensation for organizing. I will take the lead in my community.

This list was sent by

P. O.

Co. State
Our market town or shipping place is

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice
(For more names attach paper. You should send not less than twelve names. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

S. R. FEIL, Pres.
Reg. Pharmacist



I'll Stop Your Losses From Worms - I'll Prove it or No Pay

If you will fill out the coupon below—tell me how many head of stock you have, I'll ship you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days, without asking a single penny of pay in advance. All I ask is the privilege of proving to you right in your own barnyard what I have proved to thousands of other farmers. I want to show you how to rid your stock of worms—how to make all your farm animals grow faster, thrive better, keep healthier, put on more flesh on no more feed—make you more money.

The Great
WORM
Destroyer

TRADE MARK
SAL-VET
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The Great
LIVE STOCK
Conditioner

is a wonderful medicated salt which rids farm animals of their greatest enemies—the deadly stomach and intestinal worms. It kills and expels these blood-sucking, life-sapping parasites and greatly lessens the danger from hog cholera and many other diseases.

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

Send no money—just tear off the coupon below, mark down the number of hogs, sheep, horses and cattle and mules you own, give your name and address and shipping station and I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the moderate freight charge when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If it don't do what I claim—if it fails to rid your stock of the dangerous stomach and intestinal worms I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.

THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. UPF Cleveland, O.

PRICES 40 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$5.00; 200 lbs. \$8.00; 300 lbs. \$10.00; 500 lbs. \$15.00. Special discount for large quantities. No order filled for less than 40 lbs. on 60 day offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" Packages. 60 day trial shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog or sheep and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle.

PROOF

"Sal-Vet" is a great remedy for sheep. It saved me ten times what I paid for it.—W. J. Neff, Millboro, Va.

"Have found 'Sal-Vet' O. K. for horses and colts; it is the best conditioner and worm destroyer I have ever fed."—John Bowles, Rt. No. 3, Holdrege, Neb.

"I have used 'Sal-Vet' for about two years, within which time I have not lost a hog. I consider it a sure preventive for cholera."—P. R. Dairymple, Carthage, Ind.

"Since feeding 'Sal-Vet' my stock have done better than they ever have before. I have had to give less feed, and my stock looks sleek and fine."—A. Ayers, Cedar Springs, Mich.

(150)

Send No Money Just the Coupon

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY
Dept. UPF CLEVELAND, O.

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name

P. O.

Shipping Sta. State

Number of Sheep

Hogs

Cattle

Horses

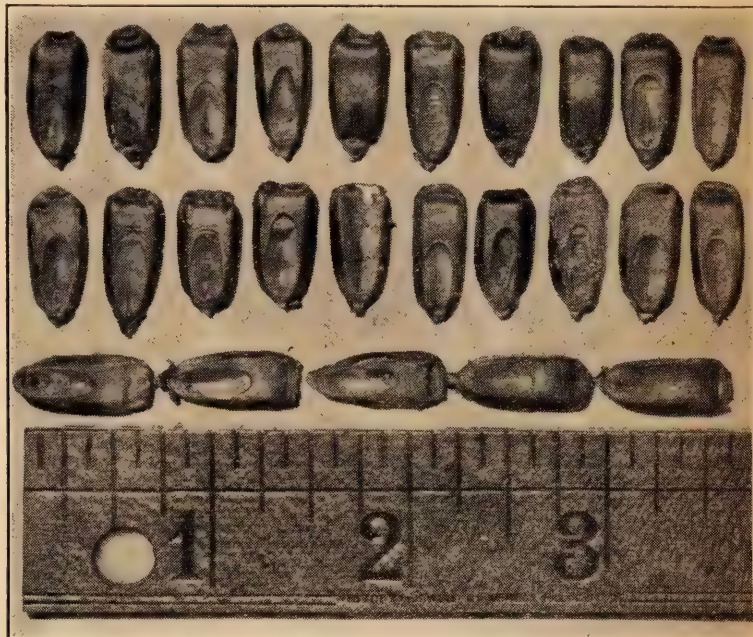
We Cannot Send Samples to All, So These Photographs

We get a great many requests from farmers for samples of seed corn that we have advertised so extensively in this paper. They want to see it before they buy it. As the season is advancing and as there are a good many thousands of farmers who have not sent for samples and probably don't want to take the trouble, we took some grains right out of the bulk corn like we fill orders with and had them photographed. See them here.

These are not select grains, understand, but from the bulk. They are correct samples. If you can get such corn to plant would you not like it? Then if the corn has been bred for years and years for quality and productiveness, would you not prefer such seed to your own, which has probably been grown for years without the expert knowledge of how to select and grow for the highest type and quality? Our Farmers Interest corn has been bred for



FARMERS INTEREST WHITE DENT—Six grains laid end to end measure more than four inches. Order some of this corn and match the grains to this photograph and if it is not a true sample we will take it back.



IMPROVED REID'S EARLY YELLOW DENT—Five grains 3 3/4 inches. Order some of this corn and match the grains to this photograph and if it is not a true sample we will take it back.

twenty years. It is so perfect that it has invariably been awarded the first and sweepstakes prizes at all the great corn expositions and shows for a dozen years back. The other variety is the best strain of the famous Reid's corn in the country. We're proud of both of these varieties, because we know every farmer who plants them will at once realize what patient, intelligent work for years will accomplish in improving grain. The selecting, breeding and improving of these varieties of corn have conferred on farmers, and all the people, greater benefits that they can reap, than all the works of Luther Burbank, the plant wizard of California.

And our last word is: THE PRICE IS LOW. Send your name for catalog, prices and photo reproductions of world's and other prize-winning exhibits, FREE.

O. K. Seed Store

Indianapolis, Ind.



Dear Reader - Listen to Me!

YOU may believe every word I say. If you will, the time you spend in reading this advertisement will be the most profitable period of your life. I can put you in the soap business where you can easily make \$150.00 per month. Any bright man or woman can make more money working for me than in any other way. I have hundreds of agents making \$2,000.00 a year. I have always been in the agency business, myself, and I know it from A to Z. I will teach you how to make sales and make you successful. I have made money in the agency business, and many of the agents I have taught have made their pile and retired.

I now have a much better proposition than ever before—one that makes my agents more money, and I like it better myself. The reason my agents have been so successful is that I do not handle junk, tinware or cheap John goods of any kind that never lead to repeat orders. I do not pay my agents with premiums, but they get hard cash and soon have money in the bank. It is repeat orders that make money in any business. Go into any home on Monday morning and you will find them washing; go to the neighbors and you will find they are washing too. It is the same thing all over the country. The demand for soap is unlimited, and repeat orders never cease. Now, what does this all mean? It means that someone is getting the enormous profit from your territory which should be yours.

There is big money in the soap business and I give my agents the big end of the profit—a profit so large that I hesitate to state in this public manner what it is, but will be glad to advise you confidentially when you write me. Suffice it to say for the present that you will be satisfied. I can give you a chance to make such a big profit that you will be more than satisfied with your income and willing to stay with me year after year and be one of my loyal representatives. I personally teach every agent how to make money and make it fast. My plan has been a great success, and I will give it to you FREE. Now, I want to say to every man or woman who is anxious to make money and better their condition, write me. Don't lose a moment's time, but write me at once, and address your letter to **JOHN B. HECOX, General Manager of the Wolverine Soap Company, 180 Water Street, Portland, Michigan.**

NEW INVENTION

BRAND NEW SELF-HEATING IRON

Makes and Contains its own Heat. Saves its cost every month. Saves miles of walking. Economical, safe, convenient. Used anywhere. Clothes ironed better in half the time. No waiting, stopping to change irons. Right size, right shape, right weight. Neat, durable. No tanks, fittings, hose nor wires standing out at sides or back to bother. Cheap fuel—1 cent ordinary ironing. Price low. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores.

AGENTS Make Money quick, sure, easy. All year business. Sell it yourself. Experience unnecessary. Every home a prospect. All can afford it. Even two or three sales a day gives \$27 to \$40 week profit. Easy sell six to a dozen a day. Send no money. Write today for description, selling plan how to get FREE SAMPLE. **C. BROWN MFG. CO. 3013 Brown Bldg. CINCINNATI, O.**

AGENTS—Only One in the World

KEROSENE (Coal Oil) IRON Absolutely Safe

JUST OUT! THE KERO-SAFE. Odorless—Cheapest Fuel Known. Women everywhere want a Kerosene Iron. Low Price Means Quick Sales. Write quick for terms. Big profits. Your territory is open. **FREE SAMPLE** to Workers. **THOMAS IRON CO. 1281 Lane St. Dayton, O.**

MONEY MONEY MONEY Make lots of it selling our KEYLESS PAD-LOCK, a Wonderful Invention. No more key troubles—turn knob, and it opens. Cannot be opened by anyone not knowing the combination. 50,000 combinations possible. Sells everywhere—sample prepaid, \$1.00. Circular free. Agents wanted. **AMERICAN MINUTE PHOTO CO. 3214 Ogden Avenue, Lock Dept. 41 Chicago, Ill.**

WHIRL-WIND SELLER AGENTS SELL Guaranteed Aluminum Cooking Utensils. \$100 to \$300 per month easy. From factory to you. Sales come free. Write quick for exclusive territory. **AMERICAN ALUMINUM MANUFACTURING CO. Division 41 Lemont, Ill.**

Wanted Several honest, industrious people to distribute farm literature. Salary \$50 per month. Prof. J. L. Nichols, Dept. 2, Naperville, Ill. **\$250** Will pay reliable woman \$250 for distributing 2,000 FREE packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. **R. WARD & CO., 222 Institute Place, CHICAGO**

Equity Field Work

Clearing House Problems

From the day of its organization the local clearing house begins to be confronted with problems, and on the manner by which they are solved depends the success of the local. Upon its success depends its permanency. The success of the national organization depends upon the permanency of the locals, and upon the success of the national organization depends the degree of success the locals may be able to attain. A certain degree of success can be won by a local association without affiliation with others in a national organization. But such an association soon comes upon problems vital to its greatest success which can not be solved by itself alone. Witness the examples in Texas and in every state. Hence problems of importance to the local reach out to the district, the section and the nation, and the problems of the national body also become the problems of the local body. There are problems purely local, and these the local must solve for itself; and unless it solves them it can not be a success, regardless of what it may do in connection with the greater organization on problems of wider importance. Therefore this new department is created, and will be maintained to assist locals in the solution of all their problems, local and general. Secretaries, organizers and members are invited to participate in the discussion of their own and others' problems in this department. Bring your problems here for solution. Address all matter for this department to **PROBLEM DEPARTMENT, Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana.**

Problem No. 2

HOW TO USE THE LOCAL PAPERS

It is wholly impossible, in the limited space allowed in this issue, to cover more than one phase of this problem, which has several phases. For instance, the organizer should use the local paper to acquaint the farmer reader with the general objects of the society and show the practical way in which it would work with the local affairs. The notices of meetings should be announced therein. Discussions by well-informed members on subjects of handling the business through the society would be both interesting and helpful. Local exchange of products can be done to great advantage through the columns of the local paper. There are many and various ways by which the paper can be made of useful service to the membership and in time we hope to treat on all of the more important ones.

The particular phase of the problem to be taken up this time is the organizers' problem: How to use the paper to promote the growth of the society. First, he should post himself as thoroughly as possible on the work the local clearing houses will be called upon to undertake when organized and ready for business. This depends wholly upon the local conditions of farming and marketing—of what is marketed, where it is marketed and how it is marketed. The organizer must be able to show clearly how this marketing can be done to greater advantage through co-operation. He must not depend upon "glittering generalities," but must dig right into the actual work, getting right "down to brass tacks," and show just what methods will be used to get the produce from the farm to the market and the saving that will be effected thereby. Then he should go and talk the whole matter over with the editor of the paper and make him a convert to the new system. He should then prepare a few brief, pointed, clear-cut articles, dealing not with generalities or long-winded arguments on general principles of co-operation, but deal practically with some phase of the local marketing problem, giving a few facts and figures, and challenging a discussion. Nothing arouses interest in a community more than a discussion in the local paper.

Do not try to cover the entire subject in an article. You will make it too long if you do. Give just the essentials, and announce that you will go into the matter fully in your meetings in various neighborhoods.

In the next issue, May 15, unless some one sends in a problem, we shall discuss the following subject: Can renters, not being permanently located, profit by becoming members?

A County Clearing House Problem

UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Delegates representing the Clarion County (Pa.) Clearing House held their regular quarterly meeting Saturday, April 4, at the meeting place and as guests of the Churchville local. The meeting was well attended. Important action was taken regarding co-operative buying on the county unit basis. Closer federation along all lines of both buying and selling was agreed upon as the keynote of progress. One thing done, however, I consider ill advised. A resolution was passed to the effect that the total compensation to be allowed a local organizer in this county shall be 50 cents on the first ten members and after that nothing at all, the balance of the organization portion of the membership fee being forfeited to the local clearing house treasury. In my judgment nothing could be devised to more effectively rope, throw and hog-tie an organizer. And without active organizers this work simply will not make progress. May I ask where the county clearing house obtains legal or moral authority to regulate the membership fee or the organizer's commission?

(County clearing houses have no such authority, unless given a special dispensation by the National Clearing House. The membership fee is a fixed quantity, made so by the constitution and by-laws, and is also apportioned by it. Neither local, county, district or state divisions have the right to make any changes.—Ed.)

I consider the organized farmers of this county have saved, at a conservative estimate, from \$2,000 to \$2,500 on fertilizer alone. By fall this saving will be easily increased to \$5,000.

Therefore, in view of the savings made by the society, it ill becomes the members to either compel the local organizer to work for practically nothing, or else to abandon the field, and I for one have no confidence in the permanency of any organization that insists upon coming into existence, growing and living upon the free donations of time, labor and money of others.—R. M. Forringer, New Bethlehem, Pa.

One Equity Man Writes to a Brother

Tobias, Neb., April 14, 1914.

W. F. Sudduth, Broadview, Mont.

My Dear Sir:

Note yours of the 10th and am glad to do anything I can to further the interests of the Farmers Society of Equity.

I can't begin to tell you all about what we are doing in a short letter. There are so many things we have done. Then I

would not know just what of these might interest you. Ours is a grain country primarily, although the corn crop the past year was a total failure. Our local has sixty-seven members now and I hear that we will get more soon. We were organized the last of November with thirty-two.

In the short time we have been working we have marketed about thirty cars of grain. We are buying our corn and hay. Today I am selling a car of wheat. I just bought a car of corn. I estimate that we are saving at least 2 1/4 cents per bushel on all our grain. I shall send a report in detail to our official paper, where you can read it in a few days, not only of our local, but of our district. We organized the district clearing house in February. We have bought since then a car load of sugar and are working on our binder twine order now. I hope we will be able to make up three cars of twine. Then as secretary of the county clearing house I have gotten much other information for the locals about matters that they were interested in. Another year I think the bulk of all the members' business will be done through the society.

If there is any particular subject you would like to know about just let me know and I will tell you all I know. Hoping your local will be as successful as our own, I am

Truly yours,
R. M. TYSON,
District Secretary.

America's Telephones Lead the World

Service Best—Cost Lowest

from London Daily Mail

Why is it that Government ownership and management of the telephones is practically always a failure?

Why is it that throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain and the Continent hardly a single efficient long-distance service is to be found? Why is it that—

from "Electrical Industries" (London)

THERE is a certain amount of satisfaction in the fact that Mr. Winston Churchill got so angry over the freaks of the telephone the other day that he flung his receiver on the floor. As a member of the Government which purchased the telephone system, he deserves all the torture that Post Office working can inflict. But his rage, and his

From "Le Petit Phare de Nantes," Paris

"But today I found I had to talk with Saint-Malo, and, wishing to be put through quickly, I had my name inscribed on the waiting list first thing in the morning; the operator told me—though very amiably, I must confess—that I would have to wait thirteen hours and ten minutes (you are reading it right) in order to be put through."

Herr Haberland, Deputy, in the Reichstag

"The average time required to get a connection with Berlin is now 1 1/4 hours. Our business life and trade suffer considerably on account of this lack of telephone facilities, which exists not only between Düsseldorf and Berlin and between Berlin and the West, but also between other towns, such as Strassburg, Antwerp, etc."

Herr Wendel, in the German Diet.

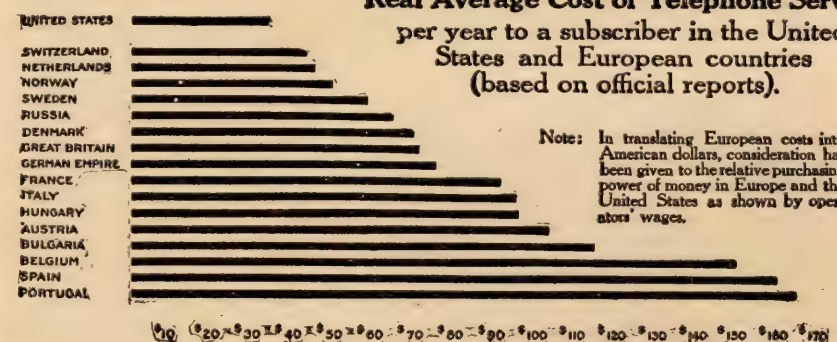
"I refer here to Freiberg. There the entire telephone service is interrupted at 9 o'clock p. m. Five minutes after 9 o'clock it is impossible to obtain a telephone connection."

Dr. R. Luther, in the Dresdner Anzeiger

"In the year 1913, 36 years after the discovery of the electro-magnetic telephone, in the age of the beginning of wireless telegraphy, one of the largest cities of Germany, Dresden, with half a million inhabitants, is without adequate telephone facilities."

Real Average Cost of Telephone Service

per year to a subscriber in the United States and European countries (based on official reports).



Note: In translating European costs into American dollars, consideration has been given to the relative purchasing power of money in Europe and the United States as shown by operators' wages.

These are the reasons why there are twelve times as many telephones for each hundred persons in the United States as in Europe.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service



Railroad Watch
To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Watch bargains we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for ONLY 95 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver-plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 95 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.**

YOU CAN LEARN TO BE A TRAVELING SALESMAN

by mail in eight weeks and our Free Employment Bureau will assist you to secure a position where you will have an opportunity to earn big pay while you are learning. No former experience required. **Salesmen earn \$1000 to \$5000 a year and expenses.** Write today for large list of good openings and testimonials from hundreds of our students who are now earning \$100 to \$500 a month. Address nearest office. Dept. A59

NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION
Chicago New York Kansas City San Francisco

GREAT MONEY MAKER FOR AGENTS

PROF. LONG'S MAGNETIC COMB

Sell Magnetic Combs and get rich agents wild with success. They remove dandruff; stop falling hair; RELIEVE HEADACHE; never break. Send 2c stamp for sample.

PROF. LONG, 909 Ash St., Pekin, Illinois

Base Ball Suit Given



OUR NEW STYLE 1914 4-Piece Base Ball Suit makes you look like a real ball player—makes you feel like one, too. It is well made, durable, handsomely trimmed, and when you put it on and wear it playing baseball, you will be one of the proudest boys in your town. Suit consists of latest style flannel shirt, doubled sewed, broad shoulders, extra long, pants, well made and strong, reinforced at seams, with wide belt, elastic and knee elastics, cap, snappy 1914 Big League Style, belt, new style, patent buckle.

BOYS! Send No Money

Just your name and address, that's all, and I will send you, all charges prepaid, 8 sets of my Beautiful Pictures, which you are to dispose of at 25 cents each on my Special New Easy Plan. Send the \$2.00 to me and I will send you this fine 4-Piece BASEBALL SUIT just as described, or choice of other premiums from our big list. Write today. **M. O. SEITZ, Dept. 5662 Chicago**

\$285 MOTORCYCLE TO BE GIVEN AWAY



I Will Send it to You

If you will only do for me what dozens of others have already done. It's not hard—any one can do the easy favor I ask. I have given away Motorcycles, Ponies, Automobiles, Bicycles, Gold Watches and Diamond Rings to friends all over the country who have done as I asked them to do. No matter where you live, YOU can secure this dandy new 1914 twin-cylinder, eight-horsepower Harley-Davidson Motorcycle without it costing you one cent of money. Just

Send Me Your Name Today

If you want to ride your own motorcycle this summer, and I will tell you how you may become the proud owner of this \$285 machine free. I will even pay the freight right to your home. I also have a big surprise in store for you—if you are prompt and send me your name and address the same day you read this. Either a letter or postal card will do.

WILLIAM E. DAILEY, Office No. 1 News Building Minneapolis, Minn.

The Boys' Magazine—Free

Send to-day for a free sample copy of THE BOYS' MAGAZINE, the finest boys' publication in the world.

The Scott F. Redfield Co., 571 Main St. Smithport, Pa.

HUMANATONE

New patented musical instrument. Wonderful invention! nothing like it; astonishing; marvelous. You can be a real musician and play all the latest popular songs, ragtimes, old time ballads, sacred hymns, dance music, etc.; also fine for piano accompaniment; sure to please. Made entirely of strong metal; will last a lifetime. Thousands sold.

25c Sample by mail. **25 CENTS (silver) or 3 for 60 cents.** Address **S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.**

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY REPORTS FROM THE NEBRASKA DISTRICT UNION

Officers and Members Send in Flattering Reports of Splendid Success in Co-operative Buying and Selling Through the Equity System

From State Organizer B. F. Walton, From Geneva Local No. 7103

Geneva local No. 7103, F. S. E., is a real business organization with ninety members. We have done about \$15,000 worth of business since January 1, 1914. Every Tuesday is market or shipping day and we are shipping wheat, poultry, eggs, alfalfa seed, etc. Wheat is being shipped this week. We also shipped in coal, lumber, potatoes, flour, one car of sugar, one of salt, chicken grit, groceries, etc. We are making up an order for a car of twine, also another car of flour. Mr. A. E. Weber, our business agent, has been getting prices on farm implements. We find we can buy direct from the factory in most cases. We find co-operating is very easy when there is something to co-operate for. Our business agent can get anything from a pin to a threshing machine and he can sell anything from an egg to a train load of grain or stock. The F. S. E. is the only farm organization that has a successful marketing system established. We have saved thousands of dollars through this society.—B. F. Walton, State Organizer, Geneva, Neb.

THE GENEVA LOCAL BUYS SUGAR
A. E. Weber unloaded a car of 417 sacks of sugar today (April 11) at a saving of over \$1 per sack.

GETS MORE FOR POULTRY AND EGGS
"I have been shipping my poultry by the Equity System and received 5 cents per pound over local dealers' prices. Also am shipping my eggs at a gain of 3 cents per dozen over home prices."—L. W. Myers, President of the Geneva Local, Geneva, Neb.

WHEAT BROUGHT \$35 MORE PER CAR
"I shipped a car of wheat by the Equity System and received \$35 more than local prices."—Cecil Wilson, Member of Geneva Local No. 7103.

SAVED OVER \$100 ON TWO CARS OF WHEAT
"On two cars of wheat sold by the Equity System I received over \$100 more money than local market quotation."—W. W. Fuller, Member of Geneva Local.

EARNING SAVINGS ON EVERY HAND
"Members are saving from 30 cents to 40 cents per sack on flour. Saved from \$2 to \$3 per ton on coal and about one-half on coffee."—B. F. Walton.

ONLY A START, BUT A GOOD ONE
Tobias local No. 7338 has handled a total of 25 cars, in and out, since January 1, 1914, as follows: Corn, 10; wheat, 4; oats, 2; hay, 6. The savings were: On corn, \$261.50; wheat, \$120.53; oats, \$59.60; hay, \$23.57; total, \$461.20. On poultry shipments our savings were: \$75; cream, \$150; eggs, \$40; flour and feed, \$136.55; miscellaneous, \$25; total, \$451.55. Market days, Tuesday a. m., Thursday a. m. and all day Saturday. We are only beginning, but watch us. We are now in absolute control of the local grain market and some day will have an elevator and creamery.—R. M. Tyson, Secretary, Tobias, Neb.

Fixing the Marketing Machinery

UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I am sending check to keep my subscription ahead, for I do not want to miss a copy of UP-TO-DATE. You are certainly trying to repair the part of farming that really needs fixing. When any part of a machine is not working right, the sensible thing to do is to stop the whole machinery right then and there and fix it before the whole business goes all to smash. For instance, when the threshing machine has a loose bolt, or a broken belt, or the straw stacker sticks, the threshman doesn't keep crowding the cylinder full—he stops and fixes what needs fixing. The same rule should apply to agriculture. No matter how well the production part is working, if the marketing belt is slipping, or the price gear is jumping cogs, shut down long enough to fix it, before something tears loose and smashes up the whole business. UP-TO-DATE is working right where the fixing is needed. Right-minded farmers must certainly appreciate your work.—Walter R. Cibart, Keldron, S. D.

Better Late Than Never

UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

While we are but just getting started in the Equity work in this county, we are progressing very well. We organized our county clearing house in December, 1913. Since then we have marketed several cars of grain and four cars of potatoes from this point, and have several more to ship. We have ordered and received a car of farming implements and wagons which were very satisfactory both in quality and price. We were a little late in ordering, being new in the business, but hope to profit by our experience and line things up still better another season. Success to Equity.—O. M. Hess, Secretary County Clearing House, F. S. E., St. Anthony, Idaho.

Ships His Own Eggs

O. M. Stone of Cottageville, W. Va., a very successful poultryman, whose story was published in the special poultry number, January 15, has been shipping eggs through the Equity System since December and to date (April 15) has shipped 1,440 dozen to New York city and Pittsburgh. His eggs are strictly prime, absolutely fresh, graded as to size and color, and our representatives have no difficulty in securing for him the very top of the market. Mr. Stone writes us that it pays big to ship to the Equity System, even in single case (30 dozen) lots. His eggs have sold from 41 cents a dozen in December to 23 cents for the last shipments reported.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE
CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Real Money-Saving, Money-Making Opportunities—You Can Sell Anything on You Can Buy Almost Anything by Placing Your Offer Before Our Million Readers

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING—50 Cents a Line, or for eight (8) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals, each initial, numeral, abbreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before the date of the paper in which it is to appear. Remittance or reference should accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed, 200,000 copies or more. When writing to these advertisers say "I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

FARM LANDS

PRIVATE CAR EXCURSIONS—My next two private car excursions leave Chicago Tuesdays, May 5 and 19; round trip to Wellston, my Michigan headquarters, \$8.30; return Friday morning, 7:20 a. m.; 50,000 acres to select from in the fruit and clover belt of Michigan; Mason, Manistee, Lake and Wexford counties; admirably adapted for fruit raising, stock and general farming, grains, grasses and all vegetables; prices \$10 to \$35 per acre, and much good land at \$18; payments of \$10 to \$50 down and \$5 to \$10 per month on 40 acres, or annual terms; exempt from taxes for five years if you improve it; write for 72-page booklet and large map free; lake and rail transportation. George W. Swigart, owner, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SUNNY SOUTHERN IDAHO—Choice irrigated 80 acres for sale; one-third mile from town. If interested write C. E. Conlin, Burley, Idaho.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

HOMESTEADS LOCATED—Also best soil in state \$5 to \$20 an acre. Wm. Rullien, locator, Baudette, Minn. Best of references.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Warrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary; all we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business; no soliciting or traveling; all or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-operative Realty Company, L-511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN wanted for government jobs; \$65 to \$150 month; vacations. Examinations everywhere soon; common education sufficient; sample questions and schedule of places free. Franklin Institute, Dept. F 26, Rochester, N. Y.

WILL PAY reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Com.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Address Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me; 3 books, with list 200 inventions wanted, sent free; advice free; I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., 4 Washington, D. C.

POULTRY

SINGLE COMB Black Minorca, Northrup strain; great layers; eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Thomas E. Ebersol, Carrollton, O.

55 BREEDS pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, Collie dogs; catalog free. Belgrade Poultry Farm, Mankato, Minn.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,500. Write how and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN—Would you accept and wear a fine tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a \$10-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 731, Chicago.

BABY CHICKS—Leghorns, \$10; Barred Rocks, \$12; Reds \$14 per hundred; 50 at hundred prices; delivery guaranteed. Snowflake Hatchery, Sturm ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS—Standard, high-grade Petalinas; send for catalog; also 35-egg Pico for \$6 delivered. Petaluma Incubator Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Two Automobiles GIVEN!

\$885 STUDEBAKER

\$395 Saxon

and Twenty-Eight Other Prizes to Be Given



If you want an auto here is your chance to get one without one cent of cost to you. This fine \$885 Studebaker with gas self-starter and full equipment will be given as first prize to the person who has the most points in our great subscription contest which closes on June 25th, 1914. The person winning second will receive a \$395 Saxon Roadster—the winner of third prize a \$200 Flanders Motorcycle, and so on until the thirty prizes have been awarded. The object of this contest is to secure subscriptions to the Household Magazine. Any person may work for the prizes by taking subscriptions. A specified number of points will be allowed with each subscription and the thirty contestants having the highest number of points will receive the thirty prizes. Any contestant who sends in subscriptions in this contest that does not win a prize will receive a liberal cash commission check at the close. In this way everyone is rewarded either with a prize or cash. You stand no chance to lose.

30-VALUABLE PRIZES—30

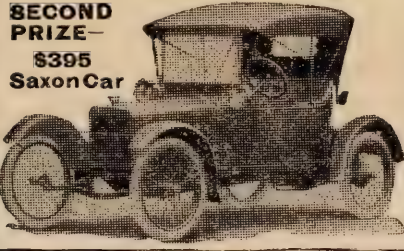
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|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Studebaker | 7 Fireless Ckr. | 13 Silver Set | 19 Telescope | 25 Fountain Pen |
| 2 Saxon | 8 Camera | 14 Silver Set | 20 Telescope | 26 Fountain Pen |
| 3 Motorcycle | 9 Camera | 15 Silver Set | 21 Telescope | 27 Fountain Pen |
| 4 Grafonola | 10 Gold Watch | 16 Safety Razor | 22 Knives & Fks. | 28 Silver Set |
| 5 Gold Watch | 11 Gold Watch | 17 Safety Razor | 23 Knives & Fks. | 29 Silver Set |
| 6 Gold Watch | 12 Gold Watch | 18 Safety Razor | 24 Knives & Fks. | 30 Silver Set |

Enter Now and Win an Auto

and you are not obligated in any way. Anyone living in any part of the United States is eligible to work in this contest. The contest is just starting and anyone wanting an auto should take advantage of this great opportunity to get an auto free. Every person sending in the coupon below will be entitled to 10,000 free points to start. Don't delay but mail the coupon at once. This is your great opportunity. Full information by return mail.

SECOND PRIZE—

\$395 Saxon Car



THE HOUSEHOLD

Contest Department, 856 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas

COUPON Good for 10,000 Points

THE HOUSEHOLD, 856 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.
Send me full information about the auto contest and credit me with 10,000 free points.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

R. F. D..... Box.....

OUR MARKET REVIEW

UNDER date of April 18th Bradstreet's summarizes the business of the country as follows:

Quiet. Brighter weather helps western and southern trade. Wholesale trade and industry move forward haltingly. Better weather for crops. Last week's freeze did little damage. Winter wheat excellent. Increased areas in leading crops. Season late. Commodities lower, despite war alarms. Argentine corn penetrates the west. Coal dull. Bituminous mines idle. Textiles irregular. Wool higher than year ago. Cotton consumption larger than in 1913. Stock market variable. Bond market active on easy money.

The most important event tending to affect markets and prices, since our former report, was the war-like acts of this country against Mexico and the defense put up by that country. The war excitement is held at least partly responsible for grain advancing on April 22. Wheat closed $1\frac{1}{2}$ c higher than the day before, corn $1\frac{1}{2}$ c higher and oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Just why the prospect of war with Mexico, or actual war, if it comes, should cause prices to advance can not be accounted for except that it brings into the matter a new element of uncertainty. Speculators are quick to take advantage of every such occasion to reap all the profits possible on a fictitious rise.

The prospects for the 1914 wheat crop still continue to be about the best ever. The government report for April gives it at 95.6 per cent of a normal. April 1, 1913, it was 91.6 and the yield was the greatest ever grown. The average April condition for the past ten years was 85.7. Following are the countries that raise a surplus of wheat to export with their crops of recent years:

	1913
United States.....	763,000,000
Canada	209,000,000
Argentina	110,000,000
Roumania	82,000,000
Russia	836,000,000

The largest world's wheat crops were in 1912, 3,300,000,000 bushels, and in 1913, 3,000,000,000 bushels. These greatest crops have been consumed, as the world's supply now is below normal. This country seems to be in a fair way, with the splendid condition and increased acreage, to excel last year, but will the world keep up its performance of a 3,800,000,000-bushel crop or better? Canada can not throw its crop into this country because of the tariff that the Canadian government would not permit us to take off. Argentina could not afford to send its surplus here unless our market was about 10 cents above a world's basis, and if we took all her surplus it would leave a void in Europe that we could fill later. The point is, that if the United States wheat growers will hold their wheat for \$1 a bushel and refuse to sell it for less the first six months of the year, the demand in this country would be required to pay the price, and after six months or thereabout the world's price would go to ours and the surplus would be taken for export at \$1 or higher. Think about this matter. We would like to get this paper into the homes of all the big wheat growers in the country and have their co-operation to make them some nice profits out of the wheat crop.

September future wheat is quoted at 88 cents. This is no indication of the price that the next crop will sell for. To illustrate: In May, 1905, September speculative wheat sold as low as 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but the crop subsequently sold up to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. April, 1906, low 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; subsequent high, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. April, 1907, low, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; high, \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$. April, 1908, low, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; high, \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$. April, 1909, low, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; high, \$1.20. May, 1910, low, 90c; high, \$1.03. April, 1911, low, 85c; high, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. April, 1912, low, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; high, \$1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$. April, 1913, low, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; high, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

These prices would seem to give confidence that the first price that may be offered for the new crop could be rejected with good chance of gain. Cash wheat is 2 cents higher than two weeks before, but 10c lower than a year before.

Indications are for a record-breaking acreage of corn to be put out. Cash corn is about 3 cents lower than two weeks before. This decline is probably because of offers of Argentine corn in the southwest via Galveston at considerably less than domestic corn prices. With a normal corn crop and normal prices in this country it is not likely that any Argentine corn will reach us, but will go direct to Europe. The following table gives some interesting comparisons:

Year	Argentine Corn		United States Corn	
	Production	Exports*	Production	Exports,*
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1909	177,155,000	89,499,359	2,772,376,000	38,128,498
1910	175,187,000	104,727,358	2,886,260,000	65,614,522
1911	127,675,000	4,928,362	2,531,488,000	41,797,291
1912	295,849,000	190,459,100	3,124,746,000	50,780,143
1913	119,642,000	110,000,000	2,446,988,000	.....

*Includes corn meal reduced to terms of crop failure due to drought.
†Preliminary estimate.

Oats seeding has been delayed over some large districts and the acreage will probably be below normal. The price shows a further decline.

On this date potatoes are urgently wanted in several markets and higher prices pre-

vail. This is a treacherous season though, and we advise caution. Any considerable advance in price will tempt large shipments and break the price. Also about May 1 the marketing is usually heavy because of a desire to reduce stock rather than to list for taxation. The southern crops of vegetables and potatoes are late, which lengthens out the season for northern supplies and helps the price. A larger acreage of cotton is indicated by reports.

Advice

WHEAT—If we could get one-half million wheat growers to adopt the slogan, "Dollar Wheat and Ask It," we'd advise to hold for a dollar and we know it would be paid. **CORN**—Market gradually at 65 cents or better, basis Chicago market. Stop the moment it goes below. **OATS**—The May government report on the acreage sown and condition will be about the first indication whether prices will be higher or remain as they have been for a long time. **POTATOES**—Market gradually. **COTTON**—If war actually results with Mexico prices will very likely be higher.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on April 11, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	April 11, 1914	Change from two weeks before
	Bushels	Bushels
WHEAT	55,317,000	-4,000,000
CORN	20,551,000	-2,171,000
OATS	22,146,000	-1,128,000
BARLEY	5,677,000	-695,000

	1912	1911	1910
WHEAT	730,000,000	621,000,000	635,000,000
CORN	200,000,000	216,000,000	150,000,000
OATS	198,000,000	170,000,000	131,000,000
BARLEY	89,000,000	95,000,000	110,000,000
	630,000,000	514,000,000	699,000,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 40,700,000 bushels. This is 2,253,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 1,655,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 13,910,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,270,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 3,330,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on April 22, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
	Two weeks before	A year before	
Chicago	93 @ 94	1.05 @ 1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	
St. Louis	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10 @ 1.11	
Kans. City	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00 @ 1.04
Cincinnati	96 @ 97	96 @ 97	1.10 @ 1.12
New York	1.05	1.04	1.14 @ 1.16

Minneapolis—Spring wheat: No. 1 hard, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 1 northern, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Two weeks before, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ c respectively. A year before, 91c and 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ c respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
	Two weeks before	A year before	
Chicago	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 @ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Louis	71	72 @ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas City	69 @ 70	70 @ 71	58
Cincinnati	74 @ 74 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 @ 72	62 @ 63
New York	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$

OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
	Two weeks before	A year before	
Chicago	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 42	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Louis	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 37
Kansas City	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 39	40	36 @ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cincinnati	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 43	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 43	37 @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York	41 @ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 45	40 @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on April 22, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:

Wheat—May, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; July, 88c. Two weeks before, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ c respectively.

Corn—May, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; July, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Two weeks before, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c respectively.

Oats—May, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; July, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Two weeks before, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ c respectively.

Winning Canada, April 21—Wheat, May, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; July, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Two weeks before, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ c respectively.

Cotton

New York, April 22, 1914. Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling-upland, 23.15c; middling, 23.40c. Two weeks before, 23.40c and 23.50c respectively. A year before the price was 12.15c and 12.40c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations and advice about other markets, and instructions for marketing, address Marketing Department, Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

Argentine Corn		United States Corn	
Year	Production	Exports*	Exports,*
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1909	177,155,000	89,499,359	2,772,376,000
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1913	119,642,000	110,000,000	2,446,988,000

*Includes corn meal reduced to terms of crop failure due to drought.
†Preliminary estimate.

Oats seeding has been delayed over some large districts and the acreage will probably be below normal. The price shows a further decline.

On this date potatoes are urgently wanted in several markets and higher prices pre-

Market was firm. The demand was a little more active, while receipts were not large, reported at 47 cars. Desirable goods moved readily and the market was in good condition, although values could not be bettered. Dealers believe field work will occupy farmers' time now that the weather is favorable, and they look for moderate receipts to come.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin, bulk, round white, 2 cars at 67c, 3 cars at 68c, 3 cars at 69c. Sacked, round white—3 cars at 70c; Rurals—1 car at 72c.

Per bushel, bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Triumphs, Burbanks and Kings, poor to good..... 82 @ 85c
Round white..... 85 @ 90c
Dusty Rurals..... 70 @ 72c
Michigan, round white..... 65 @ 70c

NEW POTATOES—Were easier. A couple of cars of barrels in. Demand was said to be only moderate. Barrels, white, Florida No. 1..... 86.50 @ 87.75
No. 2..... 85.25 @ 86.50
Hampers, Florida, none at present quoted.

The price of old potatoes is 4c to 5c a bushel higher than two weeks before and about 30c a bushel higher than a year before.

SWEET POTATOES—Are quiet, usually quoted as 5c. It has got to the season where consumption is small. Supply continues fair. They are held at former prices when good. Anything common or only fair hard to sell and quotably weak.

Barrels, Illinois, fresh, well packed, sound and uniform..... \$2.25 @ 2.50
If uneven, showing some under size..... 1.50 @ 2.00
Hampers, Jersey..... 1.00
Delaware, when sound..... 75
Illinois, good..... 70 @ 75
Culls, or showing rot down to..... 40 @ 50
The price of sweet potatoes is about unchanged from two weeks before.

BEANS—Rule quiet. There are a few consignment lots around. Quantity so offered is small. They are shabby and yet there is no one in particular looking for them.

Pea Beans—			
	Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
—5,218,000	—4,657,000	X 3,578,000	
—5,245,000	X 744,000	X 5,722,000	
—2,473,000	X 7,561,000	X 7,035,000	
—795,000	X 541,000	X 3,707,000	

Red Kidneys, common to fair..... 2.65 @ 2.85
Fancy..... 3.00
Brown Swedish, long..... 1.65 @ 1.75
Round..... 2.00

The price of beans is about unchanged from two weeks before, except Brown Swedish are 25c to 35c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Hand-picked choice pea beans a year ago were quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25 a bushel.

HAY—Receipts, 2,756 tons. Arrivals larger and feeling steady. Demand good.
Choice Timothy Hay..... 18.00 @ 19.00
No. 1 Timothy..... 16.00 @ 17.00
No. 2 Timothy..... 13.00 @ 14.00
Iowa and Nebraska Prairie..... 10.00 @ 15.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie..... 6.00 @ 7.00
The price of hay is practically unchanged from two weeks before. Also a year before the price ranged practically the same as this quotation.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$7.50 @ 8. Oat straw at \$6.50 @ 7.50. Wheat straw at \$6.50 @ 7. Rye and oat straw are 50c to \$1 a ton lower than two weeks before. Wheat straw is unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Nothing to speak of coming in. Steady and moderate sale for good quality. Slow and easy for common.
Per ton, Illinois corn..... \$120 @ 160
Oklahoma..... 100 @ 150
Damp and damaged less.
Still there is no change to report in the market price of broom corn.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Monday	29,152	29,058	26,374
Tuesday	26,295	36,102	43,593

Totals

There is a firm feeling at the current quotations, which are again $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher than yesterday. Trade is very good and there is a demand for the eggs that is absorbing the offerings and keeping the market free of any surplus stock. The demand is to supply local wants, to fill outside orders and more or less of the stock is taken for storage purposes. The receipts are liberal, but, of course, include a good deal of storage packed, which are going into storage direct. Even the cheaper grades of eggs, checks and dirties, are meeting with little better sale.

Miscellaneous lots, cases included, 17 @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, according to quality. Top prices only realized where shipments are new-laid eggs. Cases returned, $\frac{1}{2}$ c less. Fresh, Firsts..... 18 @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Ordinary Firsts..... 17 @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Checks..... 15c
Dirties..... 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Miscellaneous, cases included..... 17 @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Cases returned..... 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18c
Storage packed Firsts quotable at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for Firsts and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for Extras.
The price of eggs is practically the same as two weeks before.

Fruit

APPLES—There is only a quiet trade. Business is slow. There is enough stock in coolers so that dealers can rapidly bring on the market all that are needed. Occasional lots come in. Light business causes an easy feeling, especially on goods not fine—that is, turning color or becoming ripe. No material change noted.

ORANGES—A very fair volume of business in California is being done. The market is well supplied. Prices rule about steady. They do not change materially in value. Grapefruit remains rather slow, at least quiet; also rather easy.

Vegetables

ASPARAGUS—Demand is good for fancy, green, thick stock. As yet the trade still centers in California. The Southern sells fairly, but does not clean up readily. **BRETS**—Good sale when fresh, young, with nice tops. Supply continues moderate and market is firm for the right kind.

CABBAGE—Supply is heavy. Demand is fair, not brisk, and offerings do not clear readily. Market is easy. Receipts today reported at 8 cars.

CELERY—Not moving so freely. Market is a trifle easier. Receipts today, 2 cars.

CARROTS—A trifle easier today. Demand rather tame and receipts of 1 car moved slowly. Lower prices were quoted.

EGG PLANT—Slow and easy. Buyers want only nice, large, sound stock.

GREEN ONIONS—Fair sale and steady. Supply is small, but demand is tame.

GREEN PEAS—Demand is limited. Only nice fresh, green peas wanted. Mississippi June are slow. They are too small.

FALE—Very slow. Holders refuse no bids and prices depend on the buyer.

LETTUCE—Fair sale, but supply is ample. Market steady for nice, clean, solid stock. Poor, leafy, shot and decayed lettuce has no regular value. Holders accept best bids. Endive is in moderate supply; it has a good sale when fine. Romaine is quiet and steady. Most of the escarola coming is common and faced; it drags. Leaf lettuce is plentiful and easy.

ONIONS—New are in lighter supply and doing a trifle better for nice, sound stock. Old are well held. Not many remain. Imported are quiet and steady.

PEPPERS—There is a good supply and not much demand. Must be sound, good size and good color to sell.

PIE PLANT—Easier. There is a good deal of California on hand and holders want to clean up. No Illinois in today, but there was plenty left from yesterday.

RADISHES—Moderate sale. Quality is not good enough. Buyers take the best. Ordinary and poor stock drags.

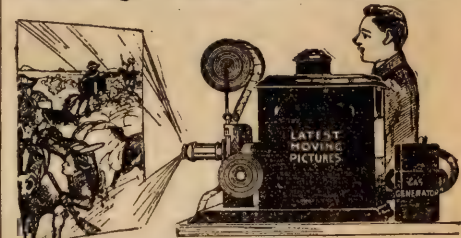
Tip radishes in drums have been received from Oregon. They are not a desirable kind; besides, the tops are not fresh and fine. No quotations could be obtained. They failed to attract buyers. Their shipment is not encouraged.

STRING BEANS—Arrivals reported as 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cars by freight. There did not appear to be so many ocered. Supply at the same time was good. There also was reported a later express, run. General market easy. Prices had to be shaded some on the best. Ordinary and common slow and easy. Demand was only moderate. For poor stock, buyers—which means peddlers mainly—had the making of the price.

TOMATOES—Only one car reported in. There are a good many from former receipts on hand. It will take some days to materially reduce the supply. Fine Florida are quiet as firm and selling fairly well. Common stock is slow and easy. The Cubans come mainly in the latter class.

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CADETS OF EQUITY, how much have you helped the great business reforms that we are working so hard to accomplish—reforms that will enable the farmers to benefit by what they produce as well as other people do, and that will help their customers to get their supplies cheaper than they do now? How much have you helped in this great work? You have written nice and interesting letters, and more than we have been able to print, but have you tried to get your friends and neighbors to read and study these great questions? Every new reader is almost sure to be a convert to the important truths that mean so much to the agriculture of the country. Can you not help in so great a work by thus increasing the number of our readers? That will help us and the people too.

For the benefit of others we are going to let this little boy tell how he makes money:

We next give an interesting letter from an Iowa girl. After that we shall have to let the letters come in rotation to save space.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy, 10 years of age, and I live on a farm of 148 acres. My sister and I had a garden last summer, and we made about \$40 out of it. We had cabbage, tomatoes, pickles and egg plant. The tomatoes rotted quite badly and we did not make much out of them. We made the most out of cabbage. We will have another garden this summer and expect to plant cabbage, peppers, pickles and tomatoes. I would like to know what the other Cadets plant in their gardens. I will also be glad to receive letters and cards from the boys and girls, and will try to answer all I receive.—John L. Burkholder, Calla, O.

DEAR CADETS—I think it is grand to read letters from the boys and girls of dis-

tant states, telling of their lives and country. Iowa is a great farming state, the products being mostly corn, oats and wheat, with some rye and buckwheat. My father's crops are only corn, oats and potatoes. I live four and one-half miles from Mt. Pleasant, which is quite a large town. Our farm is of 140 acres and my father has lost a foot and now wears an artificial one. So it is a pleasure for me and my sister to go home to help put in the crops and then go back to our work away from home. I have spent four years in the city. The city is all right for winter, but the country for me in the summer. I am now three miles from the small town of Salem, where I am a member of the Congregational Church and in a class of twenty girls, called C. L. I. O. I am also an associate member of the Christian Endeavor. I greatly enjoy our contests, entertainments and church work. I don't go home very often, as it is twelve miles distant. I have a piano there and I often long to get to it, as I am accomplished in music and also in fancy work. I would like to get a card or letter from every state in the Union, and I will answer all I receive from boys or girls.—Cora L. Calhoun, Salem, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl and will be 15 years old July 13. I think UP-TO-DATE is a fine paper, and I enjoy reading the Cadet page. I live down by the ocean and like it fine, especially in the summer when the campers are here. I like to go bathing in the surf and think it is great fun. But in winter time the ocean is very rough and sometimes I couldn't get to school at all on account of the high tides. Neskowin is not a very big town. We do not raise many crops here. The people are mostly engaged in dairying. We take our milk to the cheese factory. I would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadet boys and girls. I will tell those who write all about the ocean, and I will promptly answer all I receive.—Margaret Crater, Neskowin, Ore.

DEAR CADETS—I am very much interested in reading the Cadets' letters, and would like to add mine to the number. I am 21 years old and have taught school one year, but I am now at home on a farm of 150 acres. I think farming is grand. Of course there are ups and downs to all forms of work, but the country is so free and healthful. I would like to become a Cadet and correspond with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all letters and cards

I receive.—Hazel C. MacGowan, Elbridge, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I hail from the old Volunteer State, that section of the sunny south so noted for its ideal climate, wonderful agricultural resources and hospitable people. My home is near Gallatin, in the famous blue grass region of Tennessee. I am a rural teacher and am especially interested in agriculture and native study. I like the ring of UP-TO-DATE and think it is doing a great work for the betterment of farm conditions. Would be glad to hear from teachers and any of the Cadets. Will respond to all.—W. L. Sprouse, Gallatin, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Texas girl, a constant reader of the Cadet page. I live on a farm and we raise corn, cotton, peanuts, grain and vegetables. I love farm life—I think I like it better than the city. I am 19 years of age and would be pleased to hear from the Cadet boys and girls. Will answer all letters received.—Eva Bloxom, May, Tex.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it very much. It has much good advice to farmers, and to every one who reads it. It is also interesting to read about other parts of the country. I think it can not be beat. I am a farmer's son and live on an 80-acre farm in Orange county, Indiana. I am 22 years old and am a musician—play the violin, guitar, mandolin and bass viol. I can do any kind of work on the farm and also operate a postal card machine, which is a success as well as a pleasure. I have also had some years' experience in railroad shops and can do different kinds of work. Our crops are corn, wheat, clover and oats. We have one of the best summer resorts in the state and it is known all over the country. It is French Lick and West Baden Springs. One big, fine hotel has 780 rooms. People come from everywhere for their health. Some of the strangest things are great caves that were once inhabited by the cave dwellers. I am fond of writing letters and will promptly answer all I receive.—Ivan Critchfield, Fargo, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two years and like it fine. I am a little girl, only 9 years old, but I like to live on the farm and help mama take care of the poultry. I have a pet hen myself. I would like to exchange letters and cards with the boys and girls.—Bertha Pulliam, Broughton, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Colorado farmer of 20 and also a reader of UP-TO-DATE. I live on a farm of 80 acres with my parents and brothers and sisters. We have taken the paper for over a year and think it fine. I live in the sugar beet district and also near the zone of the great coal strike. I also live in view of the picturesque Rocky mountains and a short distance from the county seat. We have two alfalfa mills here, with a capacity of about 60 tons each. We have two churches, one of which I attend regularly, and am secretary of the Sunday school. I enjoy reading the Cadet page and wish to hear from girls and boys near my own age.—C. W. Hornbaker, Niwot, Colo.

DEAR CADETS—Having read some of the letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, I wish to join the Cadets. I am 17 years of age and I live on a large farm. Two brothers operate this farm, and I take care of the house. My father and mother and a little brother take care of another farm six miles away. We live in the southeast corner of Iowa, not far from the Des Moines river, and in a pretty nook. I have two other brothers in Nebraska. One is a professor in an agricultural school and the other is a student in one. My two brothers living with me are high school graduates. And now, dear Cadets, I desire an education too, and don't you think I should have it? I am the only girl except a married sister, and I get lonesome by myself in this big house. So I would be glad to hear from any who wish to write.—June Rail, Birmingham, Ia.

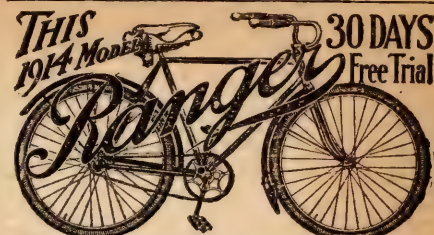
DEAR CADETS—May a girl of the Golden State join you? We take UP-TO-DATE and I like it, especially the letters of the Cadets. I think it is a good paper for any one to read, farmers in particular. We lived on a farm until about three years ago. I prefer farm life to city life, but I realize that there are advantages in both. The population of Chico is about 15,000. It is a very pretty place in both summer and winter. A great deal of fruit is grown here, also grain. We have an orchard of olive and peach trees. I am in school and am taking a commercial course. I am very fond of music, but I am not a musician. I like to read and can generally be found with a book. I like to ride horseback, but I do not ride as much as I did when we lived in the country. I would like to hear from the Cadets and will answer all who write.—Loretta Tucker, Chico, Cal.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl, 16 years old, and have four brothers and two sisters. We have two farms, one of 175 acres, at Chillicothe, and the other at Williamsport, comprising 300 acres. I am staying with my brother at Williamsport, where I can read UP-TO-DATE. My other two brothers are in the nursery business and grow fruit. The highest colored fruit is raised on the alum cliffs. I would be glad to correspond with any of the Cadets.—Marie Rueb, Williamsport, O.

DEAR CADETS—My home is in northern Michigan, 200 miles north of Grand Rapids, on Lake Michigan. I like it here quite well and will do all I can for UP-TO-DATE.—Ord Wilson, Charlevoix, Mich.

Ad now we close again. I thank all the writers.

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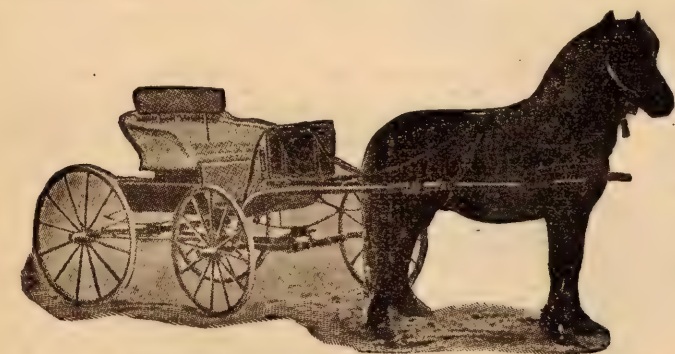
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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

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By Aunt Sophia and Others

FEEDING THE FAMILY

FOR MANY practical reasons the housekeeper, whether living in country or town, should give great attention to the various food values of vegetables. Vegetables are not only noted for their elements of nutrition, but aside from that they have a marked influence upon bodily health and vigor. The use of fresh vegetables at all times will prove a wonderful aid to good health and fresh vegetables are so much better than those canned or dried. For this reason every farmer's garden should have a plentiful supply from early spring to the days when snow is expected, and then there should be plentiful stores of carrots, salsify, turnips, cabbage, celery and other vegetables for the winter. Pickles and preserves are very tasty and appetizing, but they should be used sparingly, if you value your future health.

The most important feature of feeding the family is the problem of feeding the children. A child's second summer particularly is a critical period and a time of much concern to careful mothers. Then it is that bowel troubles occur which so often weaken the vitality and constitution of the child for life and frequently terminate fatally. These troubles are always and absolutely caused by improper food in hot weather. Feed children simple foods all their growing period. Don't let them have pickles, preserves, pastries and such things. They are absolutely unnecessary. A child can grow healthy, rugged and strong on plain food. Starchy foods must be well cooked. Very little meat, if any, should be allowed. Vegetables and fruits (fruit juices for little toddlers) should be plentifully used. And, for goodness sake, have the child's meals regular and don't feed between meals, but remember a child needs meals oftener than a grown person.

Raising a healthy family is a praiseworthy thing and should be given deep study and careful consideration.

AUNT SOPHIA.

THE REST BENCH

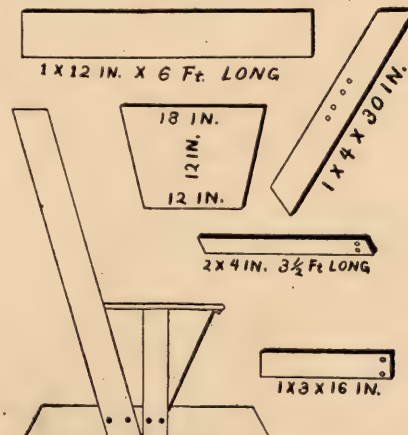
Also Good for Other Things



When I say I am a believer in rest it is often accepted as an admission of

laziness or an apology for not working more. I take it to be as much a part of my job to rest in rest time as to work in work time—and as I want facilities to work I also am entitled to facilities to rest.

This bench, six feet long and seating four, was contrived for my front yard by my husband some years ago. It proved so useful, strong, convenient and restful that I now have eighteen of them at various points about the house and no doubt will find other places to use them in the future.



In the front yard they can be so placed that a family circle of any size all face each other. They are easily moved from shade to shade. In the back yard their uses and convenience are without end and in the orchard, when a tired woman is watching a chicken hawk or observing the bees swarm, a bench is the very thing. I have seen the children make a quadrangle with four benches to pen a calf, and it does it. At a picnic my benches go on a wagon as surely as the family goes in the surrey. There the young men contrive tables of them, the old folks find comfort and rest in them

and children can not pull them over on themselves.

The drawing shows how they are made of ten pieces of wood (five duplicates), thirty nails and a pint of paint—cost of materials about 60 cents and weight about forty pounds each bench. Their strength and durability against the weather and rough usage is surprising.—Mrs. Lizzie Thoern, Handley, Texas.

HOW TO MAKE TOMATO CATSUP

When planning your garden consider the following:

Where tomatoes can be produced cheaply and vinegar made at home, etc. there is a neat profit in tomato catsup. Get bottles of uniform size, plenty of good corks, and if you have a sufficient number of bottles to justify, get some neat labels printed.

This recipe was given me by a woman who sent her daughter through college with the proceeds from the sales of her catsup.

The recipe follows: Grind through the finest cutter of your food chopper or meat grinder, one gallon of peeled ripe tomatoes. Catch the drippings and add to the pulp. Add one cup of ground onion, one cup of sugar, one pint good vinegar, salt, pepper, mustard, spice, etc., to taste. One round tablespoonful of salt for each quart of material is my rule, but less may be used.

The secret of this is in grinding the tomatoes, which reduces the labor and time of cooking. Fifteen or twenty minutes boiling is plenty. Stir while boiling to prevent sticking. Have bottles clean and warm. Soak corks in hot water for ten minutes before filling bottles. Press corks in firmly. No wax is required if corks are a good fit. This quick cooking gives the catsup a pretty, bright color.—Mrs. C. C. Moser, Vinton, Va.

\$25 for a Name for this Pony



I will give \$25.00 FREE for the best name for this beautiful prize Shetland pony. Send the best name you can think of right away, for not only do you have a good chance to win the \$25 prize but

You Can Win the Pony, Too

for I am going to give him to some boy or girl who will do a little easy work for me. I have just given "Dandy," another beautiful pony, and now I am going to give away this pony. But first I want a name for him.

1500 VOTES FREE

Just as soon as you send me a name for the pony I will tell you all about my great offer and I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 free pony votes. Remember, I will give \$25 for the best name for this pony, and I send you 1500 free pony votes and full particulars about the pony as soon as I hear from you. Write me today.

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A. M. PIPER, 674 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

GENUINE JAPANESE CHINA TEA SET GIVEN



This is a genuine Imported Japanese China Tea Set. It is of the regular eggshell, thin, snow-white transparent body. Full set comprising one Tea Pot and cover, one Sugar Bowl and cover, one Cream Pitcher, Six Cups and Six Saucers, in all 17 full size elegant pieces. Tokio hand decorations, each piece beautifully illuminated in natural colored foliage and Japanese Girl design, perfect reproduction of Pagoda and Landscape scene in delicately tinted harmonious colors producing an effect of rich and singular beauty. We will send you this set **ALL CHARGES PREPAID BY US** and safe delivery guaranteed, if you will dispose of only 14 sets of our new art pictures at 25c a set and send us the \$3.50 you collect. These sets are **IMPORTED FROM JAPAN** and packed in a box with the Japanese firm's name on it, as something that came from far off Japan. We have a large stock on hand and fill all orders same day as received. **SEND NO MONEY**—just your name and address, and we will send you the 14 sets of pictures at once. Remember, we prepay all charges. Write today. Satisfaction guaranteed. **M. O. SEITZ, 5 CHICAGO.**

A Cart Load of Fun For 10 Cts

Stories Suitable for Church, School or Home Entertainments

Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c postpaid. **COONER & FORTUNE** Indianapolis, Ind.

What is Now the Fashion



For the First Warm Days

The first warm days of the summer season usually come upon us with a rush quite early in springtime. It is well to bear this in mind and to be prepared for them. Everything that is loose and flowing is to be the rule and the plainer the garment the better it will be liked. This is because so many of the newest materials, cottons as well as silks and woolsens, are made beautiful by woven figures which show best in plain models.

6613—WOMAN'S WAIST—This model is simplicity itself. It has the sleeve in one with the body and is gathered around the neck, which is slightly open and finished with a collar in the back only, standing in Medici style. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 40-inch material.

6512—SHIRTWAIST—This has a box pleat closing in front, high neck, standing collar, small tucks at each shoulder in front only. Sleeves of regulation shirt style, with tucks above the cuff. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

6596—MISSES' DRESS—Made with a seamless one-piece yoke, with drop shoulder and having very full front and back. The skirt is a three-gore design and may have the ruffles as shown or not, as preferred. The fullness is arranged in gathers around the waist and the closing is in front. Much liked in voile, in cotton crepe and in other soft wash fabrics, of which there are many among the novelties. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with ruffles of the same goods, or 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch if made with ruffles of some other fabric.

6576—LADIES' DRESS—This has a plain blouse with a very low drop shoulder, the sleeve beginning only just above the elbow. There is a dainty vest in the front of the waist and to this is attached the collar. The two-piece skirt is joined to a small panel in the center of the front and this may be of the vest material or of something else in contrast with the main portion of the material if desired. Such a dress as this demands soft fabrics—voile, cotton crepe, crepe de chine and the like are very fashionable at present. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, if cut with seam in front of skirt and back of waist, or 3 1/4 yards of 50-inch material cut on a fold.

6182—HOUSE DRESS—This is thoroughly practical, with a plain blouse and a small sleeve. At the neck is a pretty collar and cuffs to correspond trim the sleeves. The three-gore skirt may be made with high or regulation waist line and the dust cap that completes the outfit is also part of the pattern. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6 yards of 36-inch material.

6601—BOYS' SUIT—This simple Russian suit shows the drop shoulder used on the plain coat and a fancy strap at the closing. There is also a wide collar. Bloomers complete the suit. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

6566—GIRLS' DRESS—This has a plain outer blouse and a two-piece skirt joined to an underwaist. This is one of the dresses that will look very attractive in the dainty plaid and check gingham and also in white duck or linen. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

6597—CHILD'S DRESS—This has a plain sacque outer blouse, with skirt cut in one with it, and is completed by little bloomers, which may be of the same material. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for dress and bloomers.

Latest Fashion Book 2 Cents—We publish four times a year a Quarterly Fashion Book, illustrating 200 styles for ladies, misses and children, and containing many valuable dressmaking lessons. The regular price is 10 cents a copy, but if you will order the book at the same time you order a pattern we will send the spring number, now ready, for only 2 cents to cover mailing.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each

Address Fashion Department

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

3-Piece Apron Pattern GIVEN



LADIES' WORK APRON SLEEVE PROTECTOR and CAP

Excellent fit is given to the apron by the seams in the front that extend from the shoulders to the lower edge, and by darts at the sides. The straps are arranged over the shoulders, fastening to the belt in the back. Two large pockets. The sleeve protectors are cut full, and extend from the wrist to the elbow. The dusting cap pattern may be used as a bathing cap pattern also. Cut in three sizes, small, medium and large. Full directions for use, and amount and kind of material designated for each size. To quickly introduce our excellent home and story paper to new readers we will send pattern free to those sending 10c for a 3-mos. subscription to HOUSEHOLD GUEST, 9058 A, CHICAGO, ILL.

MONEY MAKING



Seed Corn Grader 75c buys a patent PLANTER SEED CORN GRADER.

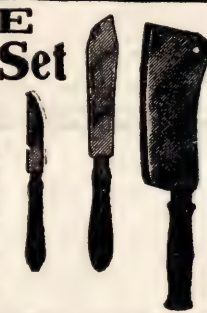
The increased yield per acre pays for it several times in a year. How many acres have you? Figure what one of these Graders means to you. Any boy can use it. Will grade corn perfectly. Every farmer needs one. Special price: Only 75c. Send today.

OK. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind

3-PIECE Kitchen Set

Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each. UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis, Ind.



CENTER-PIECE HAND TINTED

A beautiful article, made of heavy felt, multi-colored, 18 inches across. In order to advertise our business we will send one of these beautiful hand-tinted centerpieces FREE to every woman who will send us 15 cents to pay cost of postage, packing and adv., together with our premium list, etc. If you do not say this centerpiece is the biggest value for 50 cents you ever saw we will return your 15 cents immediately. Only one center piece will be sent to one address on this offer. George Harvey, Mgr., 541 W. Ohio St., Dept. R10, Chicago



DIAMOND POINT LOCK-STITCH SEWING AWL GIVEN



This Awl is a practical hand-sewing machine for the speedy repairing of harness, shoes, belts, carpets, canvas or any other kind of heavy sewing. A real awl with exposed thread-reel in natural position under the finger tips where you can automatically control the tension. Diamond-point, grooved needle, 1914 model. Extra needles in hollow handle. No springs or levers; so simple a child can use it; can be carried in the pocket. This is a premium that will not disappoint and leave a bad effect. Each Awl is equipped with a supply of waxed thread, diamond point needles, straight and curved, and directions, in suitable mailing carton.

OUR OFFER Send us 50 cents to pay for a regular 3-year subscription to The Household Guest and this genuine 1914 Model Diamond Point, Lock Stitch Awl will be sent prepaid as a free gift. Or, collect 25 cents from each of two friends for a year's subscription for each and awl will be sent to you prepaid as a free gift for doing us this favor. THE HOUSEHOLD GUEST, Awl Dept. 7, CHICAGO.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanse and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Falls to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

FREE—14K GOLD Filled with secret catch in the latest and most attractive design, given for selling only 7 pks. beautiful post cards. Send for them at once. Address F. I. HART, 233 South 5th Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Lots of Fun for a Dime

Ventriloquist Double Throat or Swiss Bird Call.—Fits roof of mouth, always invisible; greatest thing yet. Astonish and mystify your friends. Neigh like a horse, whine like a puppy, sing like a canary, and imitate birds and beasts. Loads of fun. Wonderful invention. Postpaid 10 cents. S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

This 3 1/2 Foot Telescope Nearly Given Away



If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. Telescopes this size have sold for \$5 to \$8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends; 5 sections; opens out over 3 1/2 feet long; closed, 12 inches long. Entertain your friends day and night with the "Wonder." We have thousands of testimonials.

FINEST THING I EVER HAD

I received the telescope and will say it is the finest thing I ever had. I would not take \$5 for it. I think every boy and man on a farm needs one of these telescopes.—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga., R. 3.

BEST FOR THE MONEY I EVER SAW

I have a word to say in regard to the "Wonder" telescope which I received some time ago. It is the best for the money I ever saw. Would like to know if the price is still good, as my neighbors are worrying me to death about it. I want to order more.—James W. Raines, Sedalia, O.

A SOURCE OF NEVER-ENDING INTEREST

I have great pleasure in informing you that I have received the "Wonder" telescope. The children, who are forever asking to be allowed to see through it, seem to find it a source of never-ending interest. Please accept my thanks.—Claston C. Swift, New York City.

COUNT WINDOWS IN HOUSE SEVENTEEN MILES AWAY

I wish all to know how satisfactory the "Wonder" telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country. From our place we can see with the aid of the telescope over into the Kansas Indian reservation, nearly twenty miles, count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch seventeen miles east that can not be seen with the naked eye; can see the color and count the windows with the telescope.—F. G. Patton, Arkansas City, Kas.

CAN SEE 10 MILES WITH IT

Received telescope last Friday. It is a dandy. Am well pleased with it. I can see ten miles away.—W. E. Dickerman Jr., Chatham, Mass.

BETTER THAN A \$5 ONE

I received my telescope in good condition. I think it is better than a \$5 one. I am sending for another one for one of my friends and I know of more that want them.—Thomas Mosman, Huffard, Ia., R. 4.

WOULD NOT TAKE \$10 FOR IT

I received the "Wonder" telescope and it is just dandy. I wouldn't take \$10 for it. If I couldn't get another one like it, I can see ten miles with it and can read 2 1/2-inch printing easily a mile away. I can count cattle at five miles.

No farmer should be without one. It would save him many a long walk to see about his stock.—W. A. Eskridge, Ammon, Ky.

CAN SEE 13 MILES ACROSS LAKE WINNEBAGO

We received the telescope in fine shape. It certainly is a wonder. We live on the north shore of Lake Winnebago, and can see across the lake on the other shore, which is thirteen miles. We can see cows grazing real plain. Also all the churches and houses. I don't know of anything we have ever had that we enjoyed as much as we do the telescope.—Charles Hinterthner, Neenah, Wis.

Our Offer To advertise the scope we will send one for only \$1. Send 10 cents extra for ordinary postage, or 20 cents for insured delivery, and we guarantee safe arrival. If not a bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded. All we ask is that you show it to your friends. Full instructions free with each telescope.

PEOPLES WHOLESALE STORE
Dept. 1A, Indianapolis, Ind.

3 1/2-FT. TELESCOPE COUPON
Send "Wonder" Telescope to:

Name

Address
Enclose 10c for ordinary postage;
20c for insured delivery.

Smile Awhile

Safer to Ask

Lady (to beggar)—Aren't you ashamed to be asking for money?
Beggar—I used to be, ma'am, but I got pulled for taking it without asking.

A Mixture

"How does your little boy take the emulsion I recommended?"
"All right, but I have to mix it with compulsion."

On the Move

Mandy (clinging to the buggy seat as the horse was running away)—Bill, do you reckon the good Lord is with us?
Bill—I don't know, but if he is he is sure going some.

That Convinced Him

An Irishman, but recently arrived in this country, was admiring a large office building when a lawyer called from a window: "Hello, Pat! Do you think this is a church?" "Faith, an' I did," was the reply, "till I saw the devil lookin' out at a windy."

Akin to Both

Pat—That's a foine dog ye have. What breed is he?
Dog Owner—He's part Irish and part fool.
Pat—Beggorra, an' he's a cross betwene us both, ain't he?

Must Be There

"There's some pretty good stuff in Billy after all."
"I should say there is. He just now stole my Christmas candy and ate it."

Might Be Larger

Bragger—Do you call them prize cattle? My father once raised a calf twice as big.
Attendant—I see he did, sir, but these calves attend to their own business.

Had Plenty

Mistress (to hired girl)—Jane, have you given the fish any fresh water lately?
Jane—No, mum. They haven't drunked what I gave 'em last week.

Were Just the Thing

Customer—Are you sure these eggs are fresh?
Merchant—Yes indeed. There has not been a particle of salt about them.

Didn't Want Imported Ones

Customer—Do you know where these potatoes were raised?
Retailer—Oh, yes, they were raised in the ground. Here is some of the dirt on them yet.

Not Entirely Responsible

A darkey thought his meat bill was too high, and complained to the butcher. "Here are the figures, Sam," replied the butcher, "and figures can't lie." "No," said Sam, "figgers can't lie, but them as makes 'em can."

No Excuse for Not Knowing

Sue—No, really, I didn't notice how many times he kissed me.
Flo—And the whole think taking place right under your nose!

Like Lightning

"My wife can drive nails like lightning."
"You surely don't mean it!"
"Yes, lightning never strikes twice in the same place."

A Bad Case

Patient—Doctor, I realize that I am pretty sick, and I want you to tell me the worst.
Doctor—Well, I don't think it will be more than \$55.

A Lucky Fall

Pat—I tell ye, Molke, I'm a lucky man. I fell off of a fifty-foot ladder yesterday and it didn't hurt me a bit.
Mike—How was that?
Pat—I fell off of the bottom round.

5,918,098
gallons Polarine sold last year

1,536,232
gallons more than in 1912

The constantly increasing use of POLARINE by thousands of motorists is indisputable evidence of its lubricating efficiency.

It affords perfect lubrication to all makes and types of motor cars, motor trucks, motorcycles and motor boats.

POLARINE maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature.

Polarine

FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

POLARINE remains liquid at zero. POLARINE differs from all other makes of motor oils, in that it furnishes perfect lubrication to friction surfaces at extremes of temperature.

These essential characteristics obviate the necessity of changing oil for summer and winter lubrication—also the necessity of mixing kerosene, graphite and other injurious products with unsuitable and poor cold-test oil for the purpose of making it feed in winter weather.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
Makers of Lubricating Oils for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World (1914)

Warehouses:

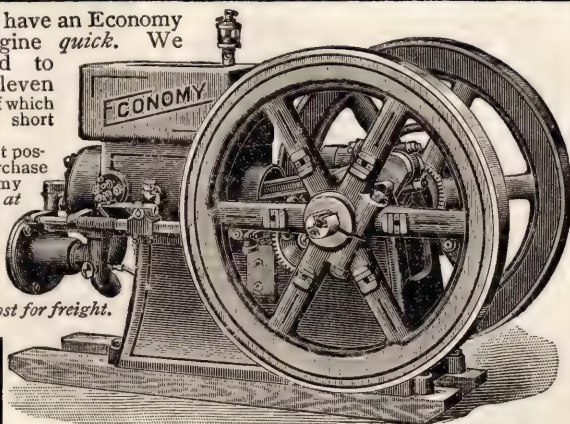
1. Milwaukee, Wis.
2. St. Paul, Minn.
3. Omaha, Neb.
4. Kansas, City, Mo.
5. Davenport, Iowa.
6. Albany, N. Y.
7. Buffalo, N. Y.
8. Harrisburg, Penn.
9. Grand Rapids, Mich.
10. Columbus, Ohio.
11. Evansville, Ind.

Economy Gasoline Engines

Shipped From a Warehouse Near You

Now you can have an Economy Gasoline Engine *quick*. We have arranged to ship from eleven warehouses, one of which is within a very short distance of you.

We have made it possible for you to purchase any size Economy Engine not only at the lowest price on record, but you will also receive it in the quickest time and at the smallest cost for freight.



PRICES

From Any Warehouse		
Horse Power	With Battery	With Magneto
1½	\$ 29.95	\$ 37.95
2½	39.95	49.90
4	72.95	82.90
6	102.95	112.90
8-Horse Power (from Evansville Only) \$149.65		
10-Horse Power (from Evansville Only) \$219.50		

Guaranteed by Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Every Economy Gasoline Engine is guaranteed to give satisfactory service, to be made of the best quality materials, to develop its full rated horse power, to be simple, economical, substantial and durable. We do not offer it on 30 or 60 days' trial, but let you have it for as long as you please, for

Any Kind of a Trial You Want to Make

Try our Economy Gasoline Engine on your own work for a month or two months, or a year or more. If you are not perfectly satisfied with it, we will take it back and return your money and freight charges. For complete description of Economy Engines, turn to the engine pages of our large General Catalog or write for our "Special Gasoline Engine Catalog No. 6531U." Address

Sears, Roebuck and Co. - Chicago, Illinois

If you own a Grafonola or Victrola

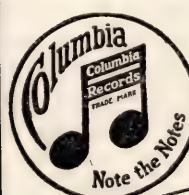
here is a chance for you to get for twenty-five cents a "sample" advertising Columbia record that will play on your machine.

The only reason why the price is set at 25 cents is because we want you to know at first hand something about the superior and guaranteed quality of Columbia double-disc records.

One side of this record is a tenor solo by Henry Burr, "Good Night, Little Girl, Good Night"—a record which is typical in quality of all the regular standard ten-inch Columbia records.

The other side of this sample record has a short message and a little music which you will find entertaining and instructive.

We can give you the name of a dealer who will supply you with this sample record at 25 cents—if you have any difficulty in locating one. Or for the same 25 cents sent to us direct with this coupon we will deliver the record to you prepaid. Don't forget that this message is to owners of all disc "talking machines," whether Columbia or Victor.



Columbia Graphophone Co.
Woolworth Building
New York

Cut out this form, and present it or mail it

Good for One Columbia "Sample" Record

When accompanied by 25c (stamps or coin)

Name

Address

I own a Talking Machine

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

May Fifteenth, 1914

Number 10



Does This Remind You---



Grain Wasted Is Money Lost—

You would not throw your money away. Then don't permit a threshman with an incompetent machine to do it.

Hire a Red River Special

And Save Your Thresh Bill

It is different. It beats out the grain instead of depending upon its dropping out. D. C. Kimball and six other farmers of Cando, North Dakota, say: "We honestly believe it has saved us enough to pay our thresh bills. It cleans so there is less dockage at the elevators." Hire a Red River Special this year yourself and save enough more to pay your thresh bill. Write for "Thresher Facts."

Nichols & Shepard Company
(In continuous business since 1843)
Builders of Threshers, Wind Stackers,
Feeders, Steam Engines and
Oil-Gas Tractors
Battle Creek, Michigan

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman says:
"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.
For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

G. W. Mird,
215 Traction Terminal Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

CALIFORNIA CUP ELEVATOR



Always ready for use. Placed inside the crib in the dry. Easy running, durable and strong. Elevates oats, wheat, or ear-corn, 50 bushels in three minutes.

SET IN YOUR CRIB BEFORE YOU PAY
The first successful Upright Ear Corn Elevator made—**SOLD DIRECT to the Farmer**. Free Catalog showing 6 styles with crib plans which save you money. Write for it today.
INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. BOX 54 MORTON, ILL.

Bale Hay

the Whitman Way. Don't experiment. Whitman presses have been proved best by 44 years use. 50 styles—horse or engine power. Illustrated catalog sent free.

Whitman Agricultural Company,
6906 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices. Clipper Lawn Mower Co. Box 5, Moline, Ill.

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters From the Editors to the Readers

Wastefulness Should Cease

If there was less waste there, would be more food and the cost of living would be less burdensome. The time is coming, and there are those now living who will see it, when the American people will be forced to give reasonable attention to the prevention of waste. It may not come until famine may appear about to stare in the face of the people, but it will come, it will have to come, else there will be famine.

Those Abandoned Farms in the East

According to the Connecticut Board of Agriculture there is not now an abandoned farm in that state. The demand for potatoes, vegetables, small fruits, tobacco, poultry and other products of the farm is bringing back into use land that was long neglected, and farm values are steadily rising. This is by no means remarkable. Connecticut is simply dotted with good-sized cities and towns, and not far from its boundaries are such great markets as New York and Providence. There ought to be no abandoned farms in any eastern state, and there will not be when the American people give greater attention to intensive and scientific methods of cultivation.

Keeping Accounts on the Farm

In a recent issue we invited readers to contribute articles on their farming operations for the year 1913, giving a business-like statement of the work of the year, costs of production, sales, prices, profits, etc. The response was wholly disappointing. Only two or three made reports. Are we to understand from this that farmers do not keep accounts? We do not, of course, expect that a very large number of them do, yet we feel quite sure that every community has one or more bookkeeping farmers. Such records are valuable and a farmer who has carefully kept account of his business for two or three years begins to realize the worth of it. We hope a large number of our readers are keeping accounts this year and that at the end of 1914 we shall be able to obtain a number of very interesting statements.

Power Farming on a Small Scale

An article appears in this issue calling attention to the big problem of power on the farm, a problem which is going to be of the utmost importance to the farmer, whether owner or tenant, within a very few years. The article could not cover the subject at all extensively, but in directing thought to the underlying principles and conditions which make this a real problem even now we hope to get every farmer who is or may be concerned to study the proposition from the beginning. Doubtless a number of our readers have gone into this matter in a practical way and have bought modern power plants, engines, automobiles, tractors, electric dynamos, etc., and have been employing them in their farming operations. We very much desire to hear from all who have any of this modern equipment, with an account of the initial expense, running costs and as complete details as possible. We will pay for this information.

Comparisons Now With Forty Years Ago

When talking about the high cost of living very few if any of those who are seemingly so deeply concerned over the problem give any figures showing the difference in the costs of the same articles now and ten, fifteen or twenty years or more ago.

The editor of a village newspaper in Otsego County, the Morris Chronicle, reports that he recently saw a day book kept by a storekeeper of that place in 1866, in which it appeared that yellow sugar then cost 17 cents a pound, crushed sugar 32 cents, raisins 35 cents, cinnamon 80 cents, baking soda 10 cents, green tea \$1, black tea \$1.50, coffee 35 cents; flour, per barrel, \$14; matches, per bunch, 9 cents, and sheeting, per yard, 25 cents.

This list was submitted by the editor to a village storekeeper of today in order to obtain present prices, the result being that while the above articles, in a single pound, yard or bunch each, would have cost in 1866 a total of \$18.84, they can now be obtained in the same village for \$3.50—that is, for considerably less than half—and "of far better quality today than then."

We should like to have some of our readers who have old account books containing records of sales of stock or grain, or of buying groceries, clothing and machinery, to send us the prices they paid and received during the years gone by. We venture the assertion that supplies cost more and produce sold for less than the same articles are bought and sold for today, with, of course, a few exceptions.

In the earlier days, when cities were not so large, when fancy grocery stores were unknown, when farmers peddled fruits and vegetables along the streets, when there was little delivery service and the housewife went to market and carried her purchases home in a basket, they possibly bought eatables cheaper than they now have to pay when they place their order with a fancy grocery over a telephone that costs them \$2 a month and the purchase is delivered at the kitchen door. And the peddlers and market gardeners, quick to learn of the higher prices demanded by the fancy groceries, naturally take every possible advantage of the increased prices to raise their own prices accordingly. This applies only to the cities, where most of the noise is being made about the cost of living.

We believe it to be a fact that the same things bought even ten or twenty years ago would cost the average consumer as much as now; that staple groceries are no higher; that clothing is cheaper and there is no real reason for so much noise about the high cost of living. We should be glad to have our readers submit figures to either prove or disprove this view.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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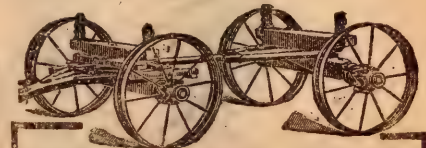
—by radical improvements that make its service as superior to that of the "common herd" engine as the Thoroughbred is superior to the Scrub, without increasing the cost to you.

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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Vol. 17 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MAY 15, 1914 No. 10

Balanced Rations

Don't let the good that is in you stay there.

It is all right to try out experiments on a small scale.

If you can't pronounce "Huerta" call him anything.

The best way to fight flies is to prevent there being any.

Half of making a good crop lies in the preparation of the soil.

De-tail the lambs if you want to retail them to best advantage.

The best education gives us the ability to do more and do it better.

Right farming always increases the fertility of the soil year after year.

Some farmers are evidently hostile to paint, judging from appearances.

The dog on the farm is all right, provided he is the all right kind of a dog.

Be always ready to lay aside something good for something better, but be sure about it.

The road to failure is a pretty smooth thoroughfare, worn smooth, no doubt, by heavy travel.

Now is the time to make a thorough study of the silo question. Build one this summer, if possible.

A business farmer needs more than the mere ability to keep a set of books and operate a typewriter.

Pigs like persimmons. There are plenty of opportunities for persimmon pig pastures in the south.

The man at the bottom of the ladder should remember that there's always opportunity to get higher up.

The big red apple needs something besides size and color to commend it. "Handsome is as handsome does."

To prosper a farmer must have a progressive mind, which means he must pry into new things, but with judgment.

The cowpea is the poor man's friend. Like a famous liniment, they're "good for man and beast," and they feed the soil as well.

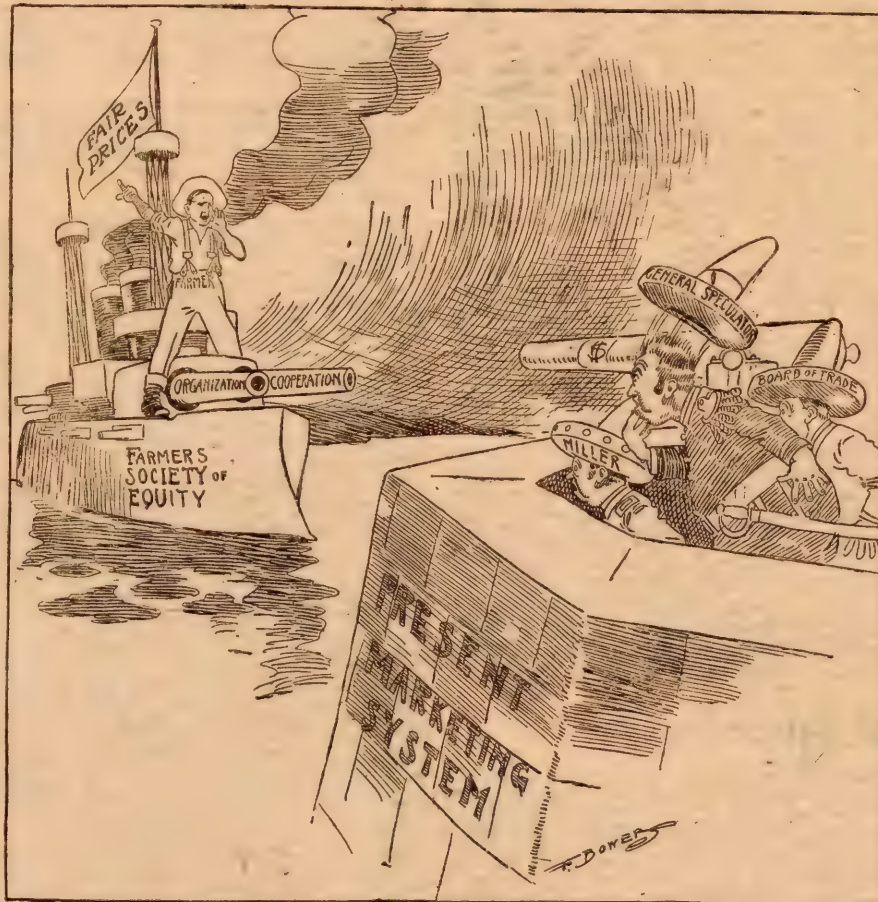
Colorado grass is now gaining favor throughout the southwest. It has something of the nature and disposition of crab grass.

Virginia has a college-bred Holstein cow by name of Buckeye, DeKol Pauline II, that produced 1,150 pounds of butter in one year.

Authorities, self-constituted, are still declaring there is "no such animal" as a dual-purpose cow, but the farmers of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois go right on raising them by the thousands.

J. Pierpont Morgan has been beyond the pale for sometime, yet the world wags on just the same. Think of this when you're inclined to think the world couldn't get along without you very well.

A Pennsylvania law requires every owner, operator or manager of a creamery, cheese factory or skimming station to thoroughly pasteurize all the skim milk to be used for feeding purposes before returning it, the idea being to prevent the spread of bovine tuberculosis.



Salute the Flag

Mexico, the United States and the World

A PAPER issued twice a month, and with so large a circulation that its columns must be closed some days in advance of the date of issue, must leave to the dailies the publication of the rapidly transpiring current news. This applies particularly to the situation in Mexico. All we can do is to deal with that question in a general way, but even in that way we may interest and benefit our readers, for we may give them information that will enable them to form opinions and come to conclusions that the daily press does not.

Conditions in Mexico are peculiar to that country. Among the natives little attention has been paid to schools and educational opportunities are few. Consequently there is very little education among the masses of the native Mexicans and none of that conscientious observance of law and patriotic devotion to government that is held so sacred in this country and that is characteristic of civilized nations everywhere.

But Mexico is a land of resources. It is rich in opportunities for acquiring wealth. Its tropical and semi-tropical agricultural opportunities, almost entirely undeveloped, are attractive, but its timber and mineral resources have attracted most outside attention. These have brought to it the wealth seekers of the world. Powerful companies from almost all the nations have established themselves in Mexico and have built up great enterprises. The spirit of wealth grabbing, so prevalent almost everywhere, is

dominant in these great foreign establishments in Mexico. They have not to any great extent identified themselves with the Mexican government. They prefer to maintain their allegiance to their home countries, so that, while seizing almost everything in sight, they can claim protection from their own nations.

The working of these great enterprises has naturally brought to Mexico many of the common people of the countries whose citizens own them. Thus it is that there are people in Mexico from all the great nations, and when trouble and turbulence arises these people naturally look to their own countries for protection and the great wealth-accumulating bodies, with their millions at stake, demand it. Our Monroe Doctrine, that no foreign nation must interfere with governments in America, places the United States in a peculiar position as to these conditions in Mexico. It being our doctrine that foreign countries must not interpose in Mexico, those countries look to us to protect their people. This responsibility, added to the responsibility of protecting our own people there, and the semi-obligation we have assumed of helping the minor American countries to have lawful governments, puts us in a place we have seldom been in before. About all we can do is to trust our rulers and hope for the best possible way out of the difficulty. At the time we write this article indications seem favorable to that result, but by the time this paper gets to our readers things may be altogether different.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"There's money in good roads."—The Banker-Farmer. There surely ought to be, for it takes it to build them.

"Farmers owe much to the progressive farm papers."—Agricultural Epitomist. Our subscribers keep paid up in advance.

"Keep the cholera serum out of politics."—Orange Judd Farmer. But we know of nothing that needs vaccination, purification and renovation more than politics.

"Small flour mills are able to hold their own with the big mills."—The Nebraska Farmer. Very true, but sometimes both of them hold more than their own.

"Dairying is rapidly becoming a science."—Twentieth Century Farmer. Dairying has always been a science, but dairymen are just now beginning to learn that fact.

"When books were rare it was safe to recommend almost any of them."—National Stockman and Farmer. But now there are books so absolutely raw that no one can recommend them.

"I believe that the country which God made is better than the city which man made."—County Boy's Creed. However, a lot of the country boys seem to like the handiwork of man the best, notwithstanding.

In Kentucky all labels on poison bottles must carry a prescription for the antidote, if there is one. Such a law should be adopted everywhere.—Farm and Fireside. Now we suppose all whisky bottles will carry a copy of a temperance pledge!

"It would seem that certain people outside the farm are more dissatisfied with the farmer than he is with himself."—Hoard's Dairymen. That's so, but they are no more dissatisfied with him than he is with them. And without doubt there is justice on both sides.

"Any farmer who raises but one-third of a bale of cotton per acre is selling his labor and that of his children for less than the daily wage of the most miserable factory employe in the cities."—The Progressive Farmer. And that is exactly why those children leave the farm for the city.

"We believe that wholesale shipments by co-operative groups of producers to co-operative groups of consumers offers a much better solution of the distribution of farm products than shipments in small quantities by parcel post. Nevertheless, we are glad the postoffice department is making an experiment. It will show just what may be expected of the plan.—Nebraska Farmer. Yes, and it will show those who may expect the plan to work wonders that it never can be a wonder-working plan. You are right in pinning your faith to co-operation.

EDITORIAL

Actual and Imaginary Competition

FARMERS have many things to contend against. The seasons are sometimes cruelly disappointing. Rains often interfere with the breaking and preparation of the land for the crops, and it may happen that, when all is ready for planting, rains come and cause delay—possibly compel much of the work to be done over again. Then in the growing season a lack of rain may defy the farmer's efforts and force a light crop. But these are the works of nature, and farmers have learned to be patient with them, and in various ways as nearly as possible counteract them.

But there are artificial interferences that are even more serious. American farmers have learned to expect and make due allowance for natural or home competition, but that from foreign countries and that which is purely imaginary—the creation of the American official mind—take them unawares and find them totally unprepared.

Take eggs, for instance. This is not regarded as a staple crop of the American farmer, but it is one of the main elements of the family support and a few cents on the price per dozen means a great deal. One of our local city papers recently expressed the idea that buyers for storage were fearful of making prices at which to buy eggs for storage, because they could not even conjecture what a slump there might be in future prices. It was said

that Russia, even then, was offering to engage eggs for October delivery at 15 cents a dozen laid down in New York, and that China was offering them at 14 cents a dozen for the same date of delivery in our Pacific coast cities. These prices, of course, would have to be met by the storage people, and they dared not buy American eggs except at prices that would meet these and provide for the cost of storage besides. It is easy to see what this means to the home egg producer. If the price of eggs offered the farmers remains at all reasonable, it is because the eggs just now go at once into the retail city trade and are consumed in advance of the imported article. This is a real competition, though it is artificial and is created by laws of the American Congress.

But farmers must contend with a competition that is purely imaginary. The press throughout the country is now ornamented with display headlines of Department of Agriculture predictions of bumper crops for next season. Nobody knows whether that will be so or not. The crops are not yet fully planted, and they must still meet all the exigencies of the season. Spring conditions may be favorable, and if so it should be pleasing to everybody and encouraging to the farmers, but this official heralding of bumper crops is actually injurious to them. These reports, though admittedly predictions, bring down prices and cost the farmers just that much on what they yet have to sell. And whom do they benefit?

Congress and Sincerity

THE MEMBERS of Congress, both of the Senate and the House, are understood to be representatives of the people, and as such their whole aim should be to honestly and sincerely guard the public welfare. The first thing to consider concerning every measure proposed should be: Is it needed? Will it benefit as nearly as possible the whole people? Will its final result be for the general good?

But unfortunately office seekers want jobs. Most political leaders are office seekers, and most congressmen are politicians. Hence their first consideration is: Will it win votes in my district or state? We have a personal letter from a prominent—we may say distinguished—member of the United States Senate. We would gladly mention his name, but, as we have said, the letter is a personal one, but none the less sincere and true. Referring to certain recent legislation in Congress, the Senator says:

The truth about it is that bills of this kind are passed to curry favor with the farmers and secure their votes. It is a species of bribery. I do not believe in that sort of thing and therefore opposed the bill on general principles. I should think it would be a humiliating thing to the farmers of this country, one of the most intelligent

and best-informed classes of men, that legislation of this kind should be passed for the reason that it may be helpful to some political party or some candidate for office. I do not understand why the farmers do not rise up against this sort of legislation, by which, in my judgment, they will be injured much more than they are benefited.

The expenses of the government are becoming enormous. The farmers will, directly or indirectly, pay a large part of the taxes that are necessary to meet these exorbitant expenses. I should think they would in self-respect let the country know they are not mendicants or beggars expecting to live off their government at the expense of the tax payers, and that they do not want this sort of legislation, but resist it.

We do not make the remarks we have made above, nor do we make the above quotation, to prejudice the people against Congress, nor do we expect it to affect the legislation referred to, but we wish the congressmen themselves to know that the people understand their motives and that at least one of their number sees these things as we do and is brave enough to make them known. We wish the farmers to know also that their power is understood in Congress and that they are responsible for how that power is exercised—that it is their duty to place themselves by organization in a position to make themselves heard not only in the channels of trade, but in all political parties.

Are Farmers Well Posted?

FARMERS, like other inhabitants, are citizens of the United States, and upon them, as well as on any other class, lies the duty of taking an active, intelligent part in the affairs of government, local, state and national. Like other classes, also, farmers know most about the work which engages them, and not working much at the government business they know little of what is going on in official circles.

There is such knowledge, however, that would greatly profit the farmers as a class, if they possessed it. Ignorance of many things has led to care-

lessness and neglect, and this has permitted a condition in government affairs that is not good for the people in general, and farmers in particular. We have mentioned some of them, editorially, in recent issues, and also in this one. Extravagance bears heavily upon the taxpayer, and lack of information permits this extravagance to rush headlong, unbridled and unchecked. Farmers should become posted on these things. They need to read more, and read thoughtfully.

As an example of what we mean by this, we relate an incident which happened in Congress recently. The House of Representatives had under

consideration the Agricultural Appropriation bill. The item of appropriating \$274,180 for the Bureau of Crop Estimates was under discussion. Congressman Baltz, of Illinois, an actual farmer, one of the few of them in Congress, asked the following question:

How does the Department of Agriculture get the estimates throughout the United States upon the crops of this country?

Wouldn't that astound you? A congressman who is a farmer, and ought to be well posted, yet was in ignorance of the operation of one of the most important (?) bureaus of the Department of Agriculture! Astounding, perhaps, but not at all uncommon. Very few people, congressmen, farmers, or what not, no matter how intelligent, know about these things, and there lies the trouble. They should know.

For the information of our readers we give the reply of Congressman Lever, chairman of the committee on Agriculture, and in charge of the bill, as follows:

The present method of reporting involves about five or six different sources of information, upon which the Department relies for its final judgment. As I recall it, they have township correspondents and county correspondents and state correspondents. Then they have correspondents such as, in the case of cotton, the cotton-compress men and the fertilizer men and such other men as are intimately acquainted with the cotton situation. Then each state has a state statistical agent, who has under him a number of people reporting to him directly from time to time, and he in turn makes his report to Washington.

Then, in addition to that, the Department has a number of special agents who travel over a given territory. Of course they are experts, well acquainted with the situation. They in turn report to the Department. Now, then, when all this information is gathered, and when the final estimate is to be made, some of these special agents are called here to Washington, and they constitute the crop-reporting board. This information that has been gathered is kept in the safe of the Secretary of Agriculture. It comes here in a specially prepared envelope. It is not touched by any one, not even the Secretary of Agriculture, until the day when the crop-reporting board looks over all the figures. Then the Secretary turns this testimony, as you might call it, or these facts, over to the crop-reporting board. The window blinds are drawn, the telephone is disconnected and the door is locked and then the estimate is made.

Now, then, it is the purpose of the Department of Agriculture to increase very greatly its state force. In other words, they want to build up a strong state system of reporting. In my state, I happen to know, they are paying a man \$300 or \$400 as a state agent. He is a railroad engineer and, of course, can give no special attention to his duties and must be dependent entirely upon a few of his friends scattered here and there about the country, who write to him and tell him the condition of the growing crop and what their judgment is as to the final results. Now, instead of having a system that is carried on in that way and depending almost entirely on a dozen or more Federal special agents, it is the plan of the Department by this increase and by this line of segregation to put into each state a good, strong, capable, live man, who will be in charge of the work and who will devote all of his time to it, and this increase will enable the Department to pay a salary that will provide such a man.

Farmers and the Freight Rate Question

NO FARMER will feel happy if freight rates are to be raised. It means that much less money for his crops that must reach the market by rail. Notwithstanding this, if it can be shown that not to raise the rates will so impair the transportation service that farmers can not get their crops to market in good condition, or in quick time, and delays and wastes cause greater losses than the increase in cost of transportation through the raise in rates, the farmer would choose the least of these two hardships and would prefer to pay a little more freight and secure satisfactory service. There can be no question about this. If it is necessary to raise the rate, or else the service will be crippled, farmers will not object to a raise in the rate. But farmers are objecting to a rate increase, because they do not believe it is necessary. They believe that without any increase the railroads can maintain and improve their service, and a higher rate only means a larger dividend

to stockholders, whose dividends are large enough. In this belief they have been upheld by the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission and other public officials who have investigated the matter. It is this belief that impels them to appeal to the Commerce Commission to refuse the request for higher rates. Moreover, they know they can ill afford to have any more taken off their own incomes.

If the railroads can make it clear that unless a raise in rates is granted they will be unable to run as many trains, or run them as rapidly or safely, or build new track and rolling stock, which would seriously cripple the shipping service, the farmers will accept the inevitable without protest. But the burden of proof is upon the railroad companies.

Lecture Course Keeps Young Folks on the Farms

BUENA VISTA, Wisconsin, has discovered a way to keep the boys and girls on the farm.

Buena Vista is a country community four and one-half miles from Arnott and, like most farming communities, its means of community entertainment are difficult to secure. But Buena Vista is composed of an energetic farming population. Recently the people got together and decided that they wanted a lecture course. They got in touch with the University of Wisconsin extension division and bought a five-number course at a cost of \$135.

In the middle of the season the treasurer's books showed that all expenses had been paid, with \$50 left over in the treasury. Buena Vista has decided to take on a course next year that will cost nearly \$200.

The lectures were given in a discarded church that had a seating capacity of 180. But the average size of the audience was 185. One hundred and seventy-one season tickets were sold in advance. And people drove six miles to attend the entertainments.

One of the members of the committee writes: "The courses are backed by reliable farmers who are interested in furnishing a class of good, clean and instructive entertainment for their boys and girls in order that they may make farm life more attractive. These farmers are willing to open their homes for the entertainment of lecture course people."

Smile Awhile

Different Driving

"Papa, I was a success in the ball game today. I could drive the ball beyond the reach of everybody."

"But you would have been a greater success if you had helped me drive the pigs to the pasture."

How to Succeed

Lecturer—The two keys to success are luck and pluck.

Hearer—Do you mean luck in finding somebody to pluck?

The One That Lies

Home Hunter—How does the land lie out here?

Native—It's not the land that lies, stranger, it is the land agents.

Worked Like a Charm

"To make us both better, Jim and I agreed to tell each other our faults."

"How did it work?"

"All right, I reckon. We have not spoken to each other for ten years."

His Kind of Thinking

Pearl—Jim told me last night he couldn't talk much because he had a train of thought.

Alf—It must have been made up of flat cars or sleepers.

Knew Better Now

Mrs. Dingit—I remember how we used to talk when we were courting, especially when you proposed and I said "Yes."

Mr. Dingit—So do I. We often said things it would have been better if we had never said.

Power Economy on the Farm



Fig. 1—The Motor Truck Is Useful Where Hauling Is of Importance

EACH new step in the development of farming makes a new alliance between the producers in industry and the producers in agriculture.

Improved methods of farming demand improved implements, which in their turn call for new factories, more skilled labor and a greater use of the products of mines and timber lands.

Easily the most striking advance along these lines is the rapid development of mechanical power on the farm and on the road. "Power farming," as it is called, is growing with a rapidity that taxes the ability of the commercial world to supply it with the tools it demands. A few years ago none but the largest farmers thought of using mechanical power to pull their plows, drills, cultivators and harvesters or loaded wagons freighted with farm produce on the highway to market. The needs and requirements of the average farmer, however, has led inventive minds and far-sighted capital to take up the problem of supplying economical power to the small farmer.

A few years ago a young man who lived in a small city in the interior of Virginia, with only inventive genius, ambition and vision, began experimenting with a small powered gas engine for the one-man farm, or the "one-horse" farmer, as they often term the owner of a farm of small acreage. The writer of this article was living in that town at the time and became a most interested observer of the experiments. A plow was built of assorted pieces taken from other machinery and a small but powerful marine gas engine yoked up. The plow was made to work. A still smaller tool, a hand plow, was also constructed and a motorcycle engine attached. It also worked. Both were, of course, clumsy and ill proportioned, yet were marvels of mechanical skill when the source of supplies for construction were considered.

This young man was not the only one engaged in this work. All over the country are minds of mechanical bent turned toward this problem of economical mechanical power for the small farmer, and the results are highly satisfactory, both for what has been accomplished and what the present accomplishments promise for the future. Already tractors and other power

plants have been made that are quite satisfactory, and adapted to general use. But what is more to be considered is the fact that these first efforts are but first steps, and with the benefit of experience power farming will soon become a stupendous proposition.

Today there are small outfits of different makes which cost not more than the price of six or eight good horses, yet which will easily do the work of



Fig. 2—The Automobile Is Earning a Valued Position on the Average Farm

twelve to sixteen and do it at less expense to the farm, whether the work consists of plowing, drilling, harvesting, hauling, logging, making roads or baling hay. They can turn over an acre six to seven inches deep for from 40 cents to 50 cents and they can drill it for even less. They can haul the harvest in from the wheat field or the corn field with a speed which is rapidly solving the harvest hand problem. They can handle the disks and drills in such a way as to turn out a seed bed that even the intensive European farmers would envy. They can, as a well-known agricultural college professor said, "perform every operation in wheat growing, from plowing and threshing to conveying it to the market, and every operation in corn growing but cultivating."

The difference between motor power and horse power is that when a tractor quits work its expense ends and when a horse quits work its expense begins. A hay famine has no terrors for the power farmer.

There is, of course, nothing to indicate that horses are a back number or that they could be eliminated en-

tirely from the farm. That fate has overtaken them quickly enough in the cities. It is certain, however, that in all the branches of farm work where power and speed are essential, if we are to get our crops with less work and less time, there is a marked saving in using engines. This is seen not only in labor and time, but in the saving of expense for fuel. In other words, if the time and labor-saving elements are not considered at all it takes a greater cash value of oats to get a definite amount of work out of horse flesh than it does to get a similar amount of work out of an engine burning kerosene.

The greatest degree of efficiency in farming depends to a very large extent on the mechanical condition of the soil. To obtain and maintain the right condition it is necessary to plow and cultivate at a time when the soil is in a certain condition, neither too wet nor too dry. It often, if not usually, happens that the ground is in this peculiar condition during only a short period of time after rains, but on account of the slow method of plowing the farmer must begin plowing before the ground is really dry enough

pense than other means, appeals at once to the intelligent, progressive farmer who sees the greater opportunities for profit in the scientific handling of his soil.

The oil engine works in any kind of weather and will work twenty-four hours a day if desired, with just as great speed and strength at the end as at the beginning. It can be housed cheaper than horses to do the same amount of work. It can be maintained much cheaper and it does the work at less cost. The farmer who has ambitions for the future must give heed in his plans to the utilization of mechanical power or soon his horse power must compete with the more progressive farmer's engine power and it can not do so successfully.

As a time saver the motorcycle is great. It has been used quite extensively also as a small power engine. It is a pleasure vehicle of no mean importance. And paradoxical though it may seem, one way to keep the young man on the farm is to give him this means to get away from it whenever he wants to.

The power tractor shown in Figure 3 is of a type that is adapted to the farm of moderate size. Low, compact and powerful, it can be used under a wide range of activities. It can be used for stationary purposes, as it has a drive shaft with a belt pulley. The broad wheels distribute its weight so that it does not pack the soil unduly. The pressure per square inch of ground surface of an engine of this type is greatly less than the pressure of a horse's hoof per square inch. Such a tractor will pull a gang of four plows and a harrow, and plow and harrow from ten to fourteen acres a day. It will also run a small grain separator, a corn sheller, shredder, ensilage cutter, saw mill, etc. And it will pull a heavy King road drag and put earth roads in excellent condition when the ground is too wet for plowing. Besides, the farm tractor can be hitched to an ordinary heavy wagon and will haul a load as large as the capacity of the wagon will permit at a fair rate of speed.

The motor truck is most useful and profitable on farms where hauling is an item of considerable importance. The average farm of ordinary size, however, would not be likely to make profitable use of this vehicle.

Power farming not only effects a striking economy, but it increases the efficiency of every implement used on a farm. It will partly solve the scarcity of labor problem and it changes the vocation of farming from humdrum drudgery to an absorbingly interesting, up-to-date business.

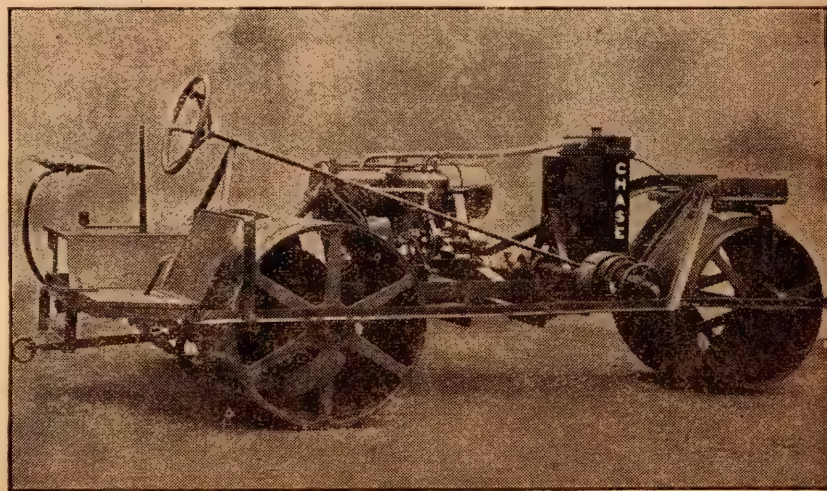


Fig. 3—A Power Tractor With Many Excellent Qualities

Was It Advertised in Up-to-Date Farming

If you see anything advertised in another paper that is not in UP-TO-DATE, will you write the advertiser and ask him to use your paper? In that way a lot of advertisers will come to know the value of this paper. And increased advertising will benefit you by allowing the paper to be larger and better.

Also, buy from those who advertise in UP-TO-DATE. They are guaranteed.

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.



Farmers are Shrewd Buyers

and excellent judges of tobacco quality—being naturally expert at valuing any product of the soil. They are big users of PIPER Heidsieck because they appreciate the high quality of the leaf and the wholesome satisfaction in this rich, pleasant, tasty tobacco.

PIPER Heidsieck

CHEWING TOBACCO (CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR)

"PIPER" is the highest type of chewing tobacco in the world—made from ripe, mellow, choice leaves of Kentucky White Burley. "PIPER" is distinguished from all other chewing tobaccos by its famous "Champagne Flavor"—a luscious, winey tang that gives an added delight to this splendid tobacco. Get the healthful "PIPER" habit today, and you'll discover supreme tobacco enjoyment.

Buy "PIPER" by the Box and you'll always have a supply handy. For your convenience we pack "PIPER" in 2-lb. boxes of 36 separate foil-wrapped 5c Pocket Plugs; also in 2-lb. boxes of 18 ten-cent cuts.

FREE Send 10c and your tobacco dealer's name, and we'll mail you prepaid, anywhere in U. S., a full-size 10c cut of "PIPER" in a handsome leather pouch FREE. The tobacco, pouch and mailing expenses cost us 20c, and we gladly spend the money to get you to try "PIPER."

Sold by dealers everywhere, in all size cuts from 5c up.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City, Room 1137

Acetylene as a Home Light



CONFESS I am an enthusiast over acetylene gas as a home light. But why shouldn't I be? I have a plant installed in my home and would not have it taken out at any price. The mystery is to me why I have got along with the old-fashioned kerosene lights, with their smoky chimneys and poor lights, when acetylene, with its cleanliness and brilliancy, could be gotten at such a reasonable figure. Reading under the old lights was uncomfortable and certainly bad for the eyes; they were dirty and made a lot of work for the women folks. But how different now with acetylene. Its cheapness, its cleanliness, its safeness and its adaptability for use on the farm all unite in giving it first place as a most desirable farm convenience.

Modern acetylene, generated in high-grade apparatus, affords many advantages over other illuminants and lighting systems. It is much safer than city gas. The gas is nonpoisonous, an item of considerable importance. It produces a beautiful, clean, soft, incandescence at the jet, and gives a

time. The carbide used in the machine costs \$3 per one hundred pounds by the ton and six hundred pounds will last us a year, and we use the lights much more than the average farmer.

Acetylene is certainly a great convenience and I am more than pleased with the investment, and can heartily recommend it to every farmer, or anyone using the old-fashioned kerosene lights, as an up-to-date, cheap and satisfactory light.—Archie E. Vanderbilt, Sidney Centre, N. Y.

AN EXCELLENT RUNNING WATER SYSTEM



A cheap and permanent outfit for supplying running water to over 100 head of cattle, ten horses and a number of hogs is described below by W. A. Dickinson, superintendent of the Meadowlands farm, Minnesota. The concrete shelter over the three hydraulic rams, which supply the power for this simple and economical system, was pictured in a former issue and is reproduced here.

"The building is 6 feet square on the inside. The walls are about 9 inches thick, plastered with cement on both sides, and set about 6 feet high above ground on a foundation 2 1/2 feet deep. It contains about six yards of concrete altogether. The roof is framed, shingled, four-sided and comes to a peak at the center.

"This building houses three rams, two of which have 1 1/4-inch feed pipes and the other a 1 1/2-inch feed pipe. The latter has about the capacity of the other two together. They each have a drain plug for draining the air chambers. The 1 1/4-inch delivery pipe into which they each discharge the water is fitted with a cut-off valve which, when turned, prevents the water from flowing back when the rams are drained.

"These rams get their supply from a spring-fed reservoir about fifty feet away from them, and in which the water level is 6 1/2 feet above the bottom of the rams. With this full of water these rams pump the water to a reservoir located underground above the basement of the barn, about 35 rods distant and 30 feet higher than the rams themselves. At this point they deliver (all working together) about a half-inch stream. This continuous flow of water is sufficient to supply over 100 head of cattle, besides ten horses and a few hogs.

"The only attention these rams require is the draining of the air chambers once a week, which requires about twenty minutes of one man's time from the time he leaves the barn. They give no bother if they are drained regularly. These particular rams have been doing service on this one farm for over fifty years and are still in good condition. With the exception of a new brass plunger valve about once in five years, these rams require no other repairs."

He Won Something

"Did you get a premium in the spelling contest, Billy?"
"No, I didn't get no premium, but I got horrible mention."



light of natural quality—almost daylight. At the same time it is odorless, cool, comfortable and safe. Acetylene costs less than kerosene and by it absolutely reliable service is obtained. All these advantages make it particularly available for use on the farm.

Its cost is not so heavy as some would be made to believe. The entire cost of my plant, including the generator, pipe and fixtures, chandeliers, including every detail of the plant and equipment for twenty-five lights, was about \$200. We have a hot plate, so that in hot weather the women can use it for cooking purposes, which is so much quicker and cleaner than starting up the range. This is one of the great features. The burners in the barns are protected with a covered globe, and are lighted with an electric battery and spark coil by just pulling a small chain, so that there are no matches and danger of fire around the barns.

It takes about fifteen minutes, usually, to charge the plant, and this only has to be done every three or four weeks. The actual filling does not take two minutes, but the filling it with water after emptying takes some



Factory Price

Saves You \$25

Every style of vehicle and harness for every purpose of pleasure and business. Many new styles and big improvements in 1914 line. 40 years of success selling direct proves quality and big savings.

Large New Book—FREE

Handsomely illustrated. Let us send you a copy and quote prices that will surprise and please.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Indiana



OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE IN 1913

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

Farming in this section was much work and little profit last year on account of the severe drought which visited this vicinity, yet the year could not be counted a failure, for much valuable experience was gained and preparation made to provide for such emergencies in the future. Field crops, fruits and vegetables failed from heat and dry weather. The wheat harvest came earlier than usual. We had 70 acres of fine-looking wheat, from which a fairly good yield was expected. Special pains had been taken to prepare the ground, select and sow wheat and fertilizer, but the entire crop only averaged seven bushels of wheat per acre. Over twenty-three acres of corn yielded in the neighborhood of fifteen bushels to the acre. Different varieties of corn and methods of cultivation were tried. Several acres where rye had been turned under and others where stable refuse was scattered with a spreader, an increased yield and better grade of corn resulted, but nothing like an average yield. Hay also was a short crop on uplands, but a fairly good crop on bottom land. Fruit was almost an entire failure. Pear trees, usually well loaded, were without a pear. Repeated plantings of vegetables dried and scorched without yielding enough to supply the home table. Finally, realizing there was nothing to be gained by wasting time and seed, we turned our attention to fencing and other improvements. Wells, cisterns and ponds were cleaned out and new ones finished. As the weather was so favorable, concrete work followed—walks, steps and gate posts and fence posts set in concrete.

Some time was devoted to road building and the good roads problem is presented in the March 1 issue expresses my views with reference to concrete as the ideal material for road building.

One of the by-products of the farm that should be called the stand-by product is that derived from the industrious biddy. When food was scarce she sang and scratched, devoured insect pests and weed seed and heaped her cash products with unabated zeal. The income increased in value and numbers to offset the other decrease.

One beneficial element of farm life is that we do not feel the losses unless they are serious ones. There are so many different sources of income the loss or decrease in value of one or more is usually balanced by the increase of others. With the cash value maintained through the ill-fated year by improvements and biddy settling for the groceries, I am thankful to call it even and prepare for the coming crop knowing success will exceed failure with as little effort on the farm as elsewhere.—L. A. Barnes, Mt. Washington, Ky.

DIYERSIFIED FARMING

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

Below is my statement of my farming operations for 1913, with receipts and expenditures. I am using the Melrose system of farm bookkeeping, find it very convenient and would not farm without it. I am unable to give comparisons with the year 1912, as I began keeping books only last year.

Receipts

Oats, 2 acres, 75 bushels...	\$ 20.25
Hay, 7 1/2 acres, 12 1/2 tons...	62.50
Radishes, 4 acres, 199 1/2 doz. bunches	27.62

1,017 pounds seed.....	101.70
Peas, 8 1/2 acres, 5,922 pounds seed	148.05
Potatoes, 6 1/2 acres—	
170 sacks (70c per cwt.)	148.49
13 sacks (70c per cwt.)	10.25
415 sacks (70c per cwt.)	511.90
Apples, 1 acre, young orchard, first season, 23 bu.	23.00
Butter	20.00
1 veal calf.....	6.00
Eggs and chickens, sold.....	126.09
Eggs and chickens, used.....	9.19
Hogs, 19 head.....	263.15
Hogs, home use.....	37.75
Total receipts.....	\$1,545.20
Expenses	
Family food and clothing..	\$ 247.26
Miscellaneous, including machinery, repairs, taxes, interest, etc.....	491.93
Feed for horses.....	22.61
Expense for hog supplies...	134.40
Expense for poultry supplies	145.27
Expense for oat crop, seed twine and labor.....	9.18
Expense hay crop, labor...	9.05
Expense radish crop, labor and seed.....	27.85
Expense pea crop, labor and seed	67.05
Expense potato crop, labor, seed, sacks, etc.....	126.50
Expense dairy, for hay, separator and miscellaneous items	41.35
Total expenses.....	\$1,324.45
Surplus	\$ 220.75
Value of stock and equipment	\$3,359.75

—John Doe, Idaho.

OUR RECORD FOR 1913

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

I am herewith sending you a complete statement of last year's operations upon our farm. Here we raise corn, tobacco, wheat, hay and garden vegetables for home use.

Last year we made: Wheat, 200 bushels; tobacco, 9,000 pounds; hay, 6 tons; corn, 250 bushels. Sold—Cattle, 4 head; butter, 30 pounds; chickens, \$12 worth. Meat raised, 800 pounds.

Cost of producing wheat—seeding, fertilizer, harvesting, threshing, etc.—\$60. Cost of tobacco—plant bed, burning, sowing, canvas, planting, cultivating and marketing—\$200. Cost of hay—seed, mowing and stacking—\$15. Cost of corn—seed, planting, cultivating and housing—\$20. Cost to feed teams for all this, \$250. Cost

International Harvester Binders, Mowers and Twine



The IHC Line

GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES
Binders, Reapers
Headers, Mowers
Rakes, Stackers
Hay Loaders
Hay Presses
CORN MACHINES
Planters, Pickers
Binders, Cultivators
Encilage Cutters
Shellers, Shredders
TILLAGE
Peg, Spring-Tooth, and Disk Harrows
Cultivators
GENERAL LINE
Oil and Gas Engines
Oil Tractors
Manure Spreaders
Cream Separators
Farm Wagons
Motor Trucks
Thrashers
Grain Drills
Feed Grinders
Knife Grinders
Binder Twines

LONG before harvest is the time to look over your haying and harvesting machines. Among yours something will need attention. You may need a new binder or mower to get the most from your fields. Place your orders for new machines with the dealer, and get what repairs you may need now, in ample time. When you need a new harvesting or haying machine, buy from a reliable line that has stood the test of many years' service. Let your choice be a machine bearing one of the following names:

Champion Deering McCormick
Milwaukee Osborne Plano

You will find one of these same names, or the name "International," on the best, smoothest, most uniform twine made. Each of these seven brands is made in five grades, sisal, standard, extra manila, manila, or pure manila.

Ask the local dealer for catalogues on any International Harvester binder or mower, or write to the

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

CHICAGO

USA

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

of cattle, butter and chickens comparatively nothing.

Besides this we put on the railroad 1,000 crossties, which cost us (we put them there with our teams) \$120.

Value of wheat, \$200; value of tobacco, \$720; value of hay, \$120; value of corn, \$220; value of cattle sold, \$118; value of butter sold, \$25; value of chickens and eggs sold, \$14; value of meat, \$100; value of ties, \$850.

So, by figuring closely, we have as a balance to our credit \$1,822.

I agree with you that the farms are advancing on a better business basis.—W. W. Rowles, Spring Mills, Va.

BROWN FENCE
13 Cents Per Rod Up
Strongest, heaviest wire, Double galvanized. Outlasts others nearly 2 to 1. Low prices direct from factory. Over 150 styles for every purpose—hog, sheep, poultry, rabbit, horse, cattle. Also lawn fence and gates of all styles. Mail postal for catalog and sample to test and compare with others. Address THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Department 70, Cleveland, Ohio.

ORNAMENTAL FENCE
40 designs—all steel. Handsome, costs less than wood, more durable. We can save you money. Write for free catalog and special prices. KOKOMO FENCE MACH. CO., 440 North Street, Kokomo, Ind.

BINDER TWINE

If you and your neighbors have not bought your binder twine you can hear of something to your advantage by writing The Equity System Indianapolis, Ind.

1914 Pratt Cars

Sixth Year

Backed By
Forty-One
Years' Manufacturing
Experience!

Get Catalog

showing photographic views and giving you the standards by which to value any car. We have a proposition for you if we have no agent in your locality. If interested in a Pratt-Fifty at introductory price, it will be to your material advantage to write or wire at once.

Pratt-Fifty has 122 in. wheel base; transmission, Brown-Lipe 50 h. p.; clutch, Multiple disc type; Ignition, Bosch



Dual system; electric starter, lighting and horn. Everything as fine as used on cars listed higher than our price. Our list price \$1995.00.

We have a number of used cars of our own make that have been thoroughly overhauled and refinished. All fully guaranteed for one year. Net prices—\$500.00 to \$1200.00. Write for list.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, Indiana

Full Equipment:
Gray & Davis Electric
Starting and
Electric Lighting
Bosch Magneto
12-inch Upholstery

Write for Discount Proposition

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Duroc Jersey Sow Looked Like Picture of Skinny Hog In Ad— She Is Now In Good Condition

"I want you to know what MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE did for a valuable red Duroc Jersey sow of mine. . . . when our sow took sick we did not know what was the matter with her—she looked just like the picture of your skinny hog in your ad, so we used a can of MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE and she was able to stand up in three days. When we began using MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE we expected to find her dead at any moment. She is now in good condition and I expect her to farrow me at least ten pigs first of August. . . ."

(Original letter on file in our office. Name and address will be furnished upon application to us, E. Myers Lye Co.)

Merry War POWDERED Lye

Costs Only 5c per Hog, per Month,
To Feed Regularly, Twice Each Day
A 10c Can of Merry War POWDERED Lye
Contains 120 Feeds—

enough to keep a hog well conditioned for 2 months. For sale at most druggists, grocers and feed dealers. It is convenient to buy in case lots, 4 dozen cans, \$4.80, at which price we will ship it to you direct, prepaid, if your dealers won't supply you. When ordering send us your dealers' names.

Don't Take Chances Putting Anything Claimed To Be "Just As Good" In Your Hogs' Stomachs

Don't make doubtful and perhaps dangerous experiments with "any old lye". Merry War POWDERED Lye has been proven—its use is not an experiment—it is safe to use according to simple directions. Let us send you free our valuable booklet "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising".

E. MYERS LYE CO., St. Louis, Mo. Dept. 220

"There Are No Substitutes"



"Licks the Bucket Clean" Blatchford's Calf Meal

As good as New Milk at half the Cost.



100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

At your Dealers or

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL FACTORY
WAUKEGAN ILLINOIS

Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 6 1/2-horsepower.

30 Days' Free Trial! Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer, buy from the manufacturer and save half.

ALBAU, H-DOVER CO. (112) No. 54
2168 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

Kalamazoo CENTER SHEAR CUTTERS

Make best Ensilage at least cost. Patented Center Shear feature effects a positive shear-cut entire width of bundle, from sides to center of throat. Less friction, greater cutting capacity, decreased expense for power. Malleable iron (unbreakable) knife wheel. Catalog explains fully. FREE—send for it.

KALAMAZOO TANK & SLO CO.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Kansas City, Missouri
No. Fort Worth, Texas



Guaranteed
WRITE TODAY

Terre Haute VETERINARY COLLEGE

U.S. VET. SCHOOL EST. 1892 ILLUSTRATED CATALOG: TERRE HAUTE, IND.

REARING THE YOUNG CALF

A better grade of cows will result when more attention is given to the rearing of calves. When a calf is born the mother should be in the best physical condition possible. Characteristics of parents are transmitted to their offspring. An undersized cow that gives a small quantity of milk and of low quality is quite likely to transmit these qualities to her offspring. Every heifer calf born of a high-grade mother has the possibility of becoming a better grade cow than the mother. On the other hand, scrubs will produce scrubs.

A calf should be weaned from the mother within three days after birth. If permitted to remain longer, it is difficult to teach the calf to drink from a bucket and the excitement caused the mother lessens the flow of milk. If the udder is caked the calf should remain with the mother a longer time. After the calf is taken away from the cow it should be taught at once to drink from a bucket. For the first three weeks the calf should be fed three times a day. The milk should be as nearly as possible at body temperature. The amount should be increased from five or six quarts a day the first week to eight or nine quarts later. At the end of the second week whole milk may be diluted with a small amount of skim milk. The amount of skim milk may be gradually increased during the third week until it furnishes the entire milk ration. At this time the calf should be taught to eat grain. At first it should consist of a handful of ground oats, corn meal or linseed meal. When the calf is six weeks old it should have about one-half pound of grain a day. This should be increased gradually until at the end of the third month two pounds may be given daily. Cleanliness is as essential to calf raising as it is to the production of milk. Growth during the first few months should be rapid. A clean, well-lighted and ventilated stable with plenty of fresh water and sweet milk are essential to rapid development. The feed for the first winter should consist of a large amount of rough food and a small amount of grain. In feeding for veal production the calf should be taken from the mother and given the same care mentioned above, except that whole milk should be fed and the quantity increased to five or six quarts twice a day.

There are several distinct advantages in rearing calves during the winter months. The summer months are busy ones and the farmer can not give sufficient attention to the growing calf. If given proper care during the late fall and winter the calf will mature quickly and suffer no serious drawback when turned out to pasture in the spring. A fall calf is ready to become a producer when milk and butter are the most valuable.

NATION-WIDE ATTEMPT TO CONTROL HOG CHOLERA

A nation-wide campaign to control hog cholera is to be made in the very near future, if the plans are carried out which were suggested at a recent meeting of the Federal and state officials who have the work in charge.

Every year one hog out of every ten in this country succumbs to this disease. Only by the full and hearty co-operation of stockmen and farmers in carrying on a definite campaign of control can outbreaks of this disease be prevented, says Dr. F. B. Hadley of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

While properly prepared serum is the only agent known which can be used to combat the disease, certain simple measures for preventing it from infecting healthy herds can be successfully adopted.

Keeping the pens, yards and animals clean and free from all chances of infection is the first step toward preventing an outbreak. Very often the disease is carried from one farm to another on the farmer's boots, or by ani-

mals and machinery that pick up bits of soil or dirt near the infected quarters.

All hogs coming into the herd should be quarantined for a period of three weeks before being allowed to mingle with the rest of the herd, and all stock cars used for breeding hogs should be thoroughly disinfected before using in order to keep the infection from spreading to disease-free farms. In order to avoid severe losses, herds that are threatened with cholera should be promptly treated with the serum.

To further assist this work Congress recently appropriated \$500,000, which will be used for field demonstrations and to place federal inspectors in those serum manufacturing plants doing an interstate business.

KEEP THE MILK PURE

Minute organisms called bacteria make the changes in milk that either spoil it for use or make it fit for use in other forms. Bacteria is what sours milk, making clabber, or cottage cheese or other cheese, and the various drinks of fermented milk, such as kumiss, lacto and other forms. These bacteria, taken into the human system, are not at all harmful, but actually beneficial. On the other hand, harmful bacteria which cause disease when taken into the body also get into milk and multiply rapidly, making its use dangerous



DE LAVAL

as superior to other
separators as other
separators are to
gravity creaming

WHY STOP HALF WAY IN BUYING A CREAM SEPARATOR?

THE ABOVE HEADING SUMS UP the cream separator case, as it concerns every prospective buyer of a separator and every user of an inferior separator, in a few words as it could well be put.

OTHER SEPARATORS SKIM cleaner than is possible on the average with gravity creaming, and De Laval Cream Separators skim as much closer still than other separators, particularly under the harder conditions of cool milk, running heavy cream or separating the milk of stripper cows.

OTHER SEPARATORS PRODUCE a cream superior to gravity creaming, and De Laval cream is smoother, less frothy and so much better than the cream of other separators that De Laval made butter always scores highest in every important contest.

OTHER SEPARATORS SAVE TIME and labor over gravity setting or creaming of milk, and De Laval Separators, by reason of their easier turning, greater capacity, easier cleaning and easier handling, save a great deal of time and labor over other separators.

OTHER SEPARATORS SAVE their cost every year, as a rule, over gravity creaming, and De Laval Separators save their cost every year over other separators and last from ten to twenty years,

or on an average of five times as long as other separators.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS COST A little more than other separators, but very little, and they soon save that small difference and go on saving it every few months, as other separators would go on wasting it, for all the years they last.

WHY THEN BUT HALF SOLVE the problem of best results and greatest economy in dairying by the purchase of an inferior separator or go on dairying with this important problem but half solved if you are already using an inferior separator that you might so easily replace with a De Laval?

THE SEASON OF GREATEST PRODUCTION is now at hand when all these differences count for most with every user who should have a separator and is trying to get along without one. No other dairy question is of anywhere near as great dollars-and-cents importance.

WHY NOT SOLVE IT NOW IN the only sure and safe way possible? If you haven't a separator, buy a De Laval. If you have a poor separator, replace it with a De Laval. If it is not convenient to pay cash you may buy a De Laval on such liberal terms that it will actually save and pay for itself.

Every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove every claim here made. It will cost you nothing and may save you much to give him the opportunity. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent simply address the nearest main office, as below.

The De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York
29 E. Madison St., Chicago
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

15⁹⁵ AND UPWARD ON TRIAL. AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

Absolutely on Approval. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

OUR "SHEPHERD'S FRIEND AND GUIDE" SENT FREE!

Gives Modern Methods of Handling Sheep, how to Select, Breed, Feed and Market them. Money wouldn't buy this Book, if you could not get another. Sent Absolutely Free. Write for our Wool price list, shows how to cut out the middleman and get 2c to 3c a lb. more for your Wool. Well Bros. & Co. Box 894 Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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by mail in eight weeks and our Free Employment Bureau will assist you to secure a position where you will have an opportunity to earn big pay while you are learning. No former experience required. Salesmen earn \$1000 to \$5000 a year and expenses. Write today for large list of good openings and testimonials from hundreds of our students who are now earning \$100 to \$500 a month. Address nearest office. Dept. A59 NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION Chicago New York Kansas City San Francisco

\$250 Will pay reliable woman \$250 for distributing 2,000 FREE packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. H. WARD & CO., 222 Institute Place, CHICAGO

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You have wished for a paper that is printed in type that you can read without straining your eyes; a paper that gives all the news of the world, and that tells the truth and only the truth. The Pathfinder is just the paper you have been longing for, and the little matter of 15c in stamps will bring it to you every Saturday for 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its 21st year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but \$4 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address: THE PATHFINDER, Box 7 WASHINGTON, D. C.

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HOME-MADE CHEESE

By A. C. McPherson

Farmers' wives are often deterred from cheese making simply because they imagine it a task or suppose a considerable outlay for utensils necessary. For home use, to provide one's self with a few cheeses now and then, the simplest implements can be used, such as are to be found in every home. A large tin wash boiler, which should be new or bright as possible; a basket, one or two squares of cheese cloth, and a hoop, which can be fashioned from a discarded measure or can be made of tin. The press can also be improvised.

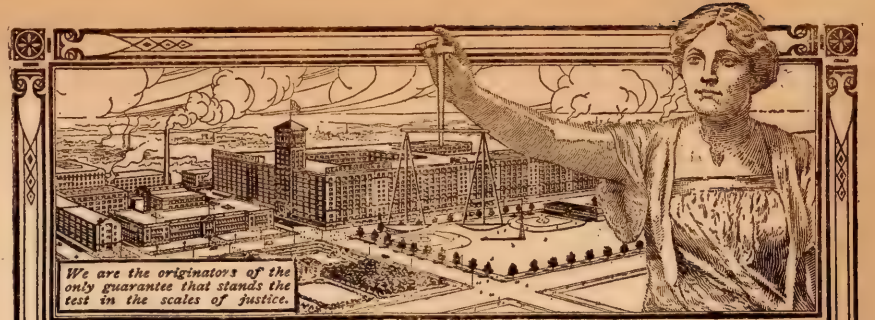
It is best to begin with only small cheese at first. Strain the night's milk, if enough milk can not be obtained at one milking, into the boiler, stir well and leave uncovered until cool. Next morning add the morning's milk to that already in the boiler, stir well so as to incorporate all cream that formed on the night's milk. A piece of rennet half as large as the hand should have been put to soak the night before in a pint of warm water. (Rennet tablets have almost entirely superceded the rennet itself.) Add the rennet whey to the milk soon after it is placed on the stove and stir well. Heat the milk gradually up to about 90 degrees, then remove from the fire and let stand half an hour, or until coagulation takes place, after which cut into squares with a large knife so as to allow the whey to escape. Whey should be almost transparent when the curd has "set." Should the whey be of a milky color it denotes that either the milk was not sufficiently heated or else a deficiency of rennet. After the curd has set, dip off all whey possible before removing the curd. Have ready a square of cheese cloth, which should be spread over a clean basket and the basket placed over a tub. Dip the curd from the boiler, place in the cheese cloth and let it drain awhile, then with the hand break the curd up fine and salt to taste, using fine dairy salt. Afterward gather the cloth by the corners, shake well until firmly settled in the center of the cloth, then lift and place in the cheese hoop, where it is intended to remain upon the press. A clean board is to be placed under the hoop, which is bottomless. Fold the cheese cloth evenly over the curd so as to not wrinkle and place the cover or "follower" over it. Place a light weight at first on the cheese, changing to a heavy one afterward. Let the cheese remain in press about thirty-six hours, turning once in that time. After taking from the press set away to dry, then rub with melted butter. Turn once a day and rub with butter for a week. Afterward place a bandage of thin muslin around the side and place in a dry, cool room, secure from flies. In five weeks the cheese should be ripened for use, if small. If the farm possesses but three cows the farmer's wife ought to be able to furnish her table with cheese of her own making, supposing all three cows to be in full flow of milk.

Twenty pounds of milk are required to make one pound of butter, while but ten are required for a pound of cheese.

Rennet tablets can be had at drug stores or of dairy supply houses. Rennets can be procured of butchers also. Rennet is to be preferred if it can be obtained.

PURE-BRED VS. SCRUB COWS

A pure-bred dairy cow is one that has been bred for generations for the particular purpose of giving milk. A pure-bred beef cow is one that has been bred in the same way except that beef qualities rather than milk qualities were sought. A scrub or unimproved animal is one whose breeding is mixed with few pure-bred ancestors. Neither milking nor beef qualities have been considered. The advantages of the pure-bred animal are: (1) Pure-



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Our sanitary loose disc bowl has no slots, crooked tubes or inaccessible corners. The supply tanks are seamless and of our improved no-splash pattern. Every part of the bowl and supply tank and the covers coming into contact with milk are highly polished and tinned and retinned with the best pure block tin.

An ingeniously designed dirt collecting chamber in the bowl cleans and purifies the milk.

These and many other advantages of Economy Cream Separators are fully explained on pages 1225 to 1237 of our new big General Catalog. If you would like additional facts, we have—

THE new Economy King Cream Separator is its own best salesman. Let us send you one on ten weeks' trial. Test it with old milk, cold milk and milk from stripper cows as well as on fresh warm milk. Try the Economy King alongside of any other separator, regardless of name, make or price—compare them for closeness of skimming, ease of running, quick and thorough cleaning and in other essential requirements.

If the Economy King isn't superior to others—if a ten weeks' test don't prove it to be satisfactory in every way, send it back; we will return your money, together with transportation charges you paid.

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If you would like to have this Separator Catalog, which also combines all these other lines, just write "Send me your Cream Separator Book 65U72" and address

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago

bred animals have been bred for particular purposes for 400 to 2,000 years and will no doubt conform to desired characteristics more nearly than the scrub; (2) the offspring of a pure-bred animal will be more valuable than the scrubs (inherited characteristics, such as health, vigor and beauty, are quite likely to be transmitted; (3) the cost of keeping the two animals is the same; (4) a herd of pure-bred animals is uniform, more attractive and brings more on the market; (5) even a good milker or beef animal, if not pure-bred, can not be depended upon to reproduce these qualities in the offspring.

CARE OF BROOD SOWS

This season of the year is chosen by many farmers as the most desirable to have their sows farrow, in order that the pigs may have a good start before the weather becomes very hot and in order that they may be weaned in time to have the sows bred to farrow in the fall of the year. During pregnancy, and for some time after farrowing, a sow should receive most careful attention. Not only for the benefit of farmers whose sows are

farrowing now, but for the future benefit of those whose sows have already farrowed for the spring, Prof. R. L. Shields, head of the animal husbandry division of Clemson College, advises certain precautions with brood sows.

The first day after farrowing the sow should be given nothing but water and her feed should be light for a few days, until she recovers her normal condition. When she has done so, however, she will require large quantities of nutritious food to stimulate a large flow of milk. It is advisable to give her at this time just as much food as she will "clean up." At birth pigs weigh from two to two and a half pounds and for a month depend for nourishment solely upon their mother. As the only way of feeding pigs during the first month of their existence is through the sow, it pays to feed the sow liberally. A large litter with a poorly fed sow is likely to become stunted and the pigs will be unprofitable to raise.

As soon as the pigs are three weeks old the sow should be once more turned upon good pasture and fed grain or slops in addition. At the end of two months the pigs should be weaned. A few days after weaning the sow is ready to be bred again.

Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, \$2.50; Dues, \$1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

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State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

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A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity

The greatest thing for farmers is right prices.

The greatest problem for every farmers' organization is to make it profitable to the members.

No farmers' organization has ever disbanded that was profitable to the members. Therefore the supreme effort of every officer of a farmers' organization should be directed to making it the most profitable to the members.

Agriculture too often suffers from paralysis of the price. The census report shows that that vast multitude of farmers who are the average, and all below them, have suffered from paralysis of the price their products sold for.

Numerous sections of the country that were once noted for producing certain crops of fine quality and in great abundance do not produce them now, because paralysis of price killed the industry.

In the eastern states there are thousands of farms that have been abandoned and left to grow up in brush and weeds because of the great American farm curse—paralysis of price.

In some of our far western states, that are very remote from the great consuming centers, some organizers of the Farmers Society of Equity report that the chief difficulty they encounter is the lack of money for the farmer to pay the initiation fee. Another effect of the disease—paralysis of price.

And while this condition has been in the country for years—that is, the average farmer has been underremunerated, it was not because of lack of price his product finally brought, because on the other side we find the complaint of extreme stimulus of price that has curtailed the demand.

Thus the business of producing has suffered from paralysis of price and the side of consuming has suffered from extreme stimulus of price. And the troubles are not growing less, but worse. And it will continue to get worse until the two classes of people learn how to protect themselves.

We need hardly say that paralysis of price on one side and extreme stimulus on the other side arises from the fact that the distributing (marketing) system for farm products has become too intricate and too costly. There are far too many people employed in the marketing section and the number is increasing amazingly every year.

Is it any wonder that both the producers of farm products and the consumers of them feel that something is wrong when another set of people get between them and charge 55 cents for handling 45 cents worth of the commodities? This is the reason for the paralysis of price that has killed production of certain crops in thousands of communities and is responsible for practically every abandoned farm. It is also responsible for the high cost of living, with consequent labor and business troubles, demands for higher wages, strikes, industrial wars and the long train of evils that follows.

And as the multitude of people who handle the stuff increases, and the business is more divided and subdivided, with more people to support and pay profits to, the producers must take less and the consumers must pay more. This calls for harder work and more intelligent work and better machines on the part of the producers and more demands for increased wages, more strikes and a continuation of the industrial war between employers and employees.

The number of men, firms and corporations in business on March 1, 1914, by Bradstreet's directory, was 1,887,705. The number a year before was 1,848,756. The increase in the year was 38,949. These figures cover only those people in business on their own account and with their own money. It does not include railroads, traction lines, brokers, agents, etc.

The per cent of increase of people in business, from 1900 to 1910, was 32 per cent, while the per cent of increase in population of the country for the same ten years was only 20 per cent. This bears out our claim that the trouble is chiefly in the over-expansion of the middle system. It is growing in a ratio of more than one and one-half to one compared to increase in population. This can not

continue always. Society and business can endure a number of parasites and not suffer because of them, in fact, a reasonable number, we believe, are necessary for the health of the body, but too many of them, sucking the life blood, means eventual ruin.

So the question arises, how can we get rid of the superfluous parasites?

The people may permit the present condition to continue and to get worse until the middle system will work its own undoing—until the two great classes, on either side, can not longer support the middle class, when all will fall together. When this occurs business concerns topple and fall, farm land values and farm product values go down to panic prices. Then the cost of living will be low enough, but it will still be the same great problem, because, while everything will be very cheap, the would-be consumer will oftentimes not have the little price to pay.

And if a readjustment comes in this way, as it has sometimes in the past come in this way, after rock bottom has been reached, a rebuilding will come about along old lines and the same troubles we have had in the past will be repeated with ultimately the same kind of a collapse, only to begin over again.

But will the people be wiser this time? Will exploitation be pushed to such a conclusion?

Bankers and merchants and manufacturers and others have their organizations in the interest of their respective businesses. Do they realize what must happen if they continue multiplying middlemen in a ratio one

and a half times as fast as population increases? Can not they see the handwriting on the wall that if exploitation is pushed to a limit that the two great common classes of our people can not stand it, that all must fall together?

People buy only as they have money to buy with. The only way a producer of crops can get money is through the sale of those crops. When his crops do not sell at profitable prices he has no money to spend for necessities or luxuries unless he breaks in on his capital. If he has a little profit he can be a meager buyer, but if he has good profits he can be a good buyer. The laboring man can only get money from the sale of his services, so if his wages are small he is a small purchaser. As they increase he can purchase more, except as he finds the prices of the commodities he needs have advanced in price in an equal or greater ratio. And it is a fact that the necessities of life and taxes have increased in a greater ratio than wages and the prices of farm products have increased. And all the tendency of the times is in this direction.

While there are nearly 40,000 more business houses of record this year than a year before and a vast number more not of record, and all of these are employed, and their wages and profits are paid by the producers and consumers; and salaries to public officers and taxes have been boosted generously and in some cases enormously yet the earning powers of the farmers and laborers are hardly any greater.

Now we claim that the associations of merchants, and others that make up the middle class, could remedy this thing if they would. If they would



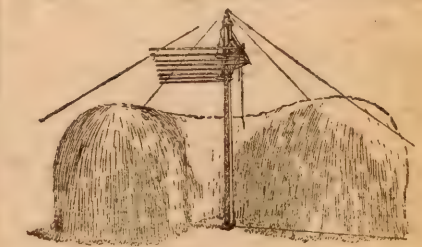
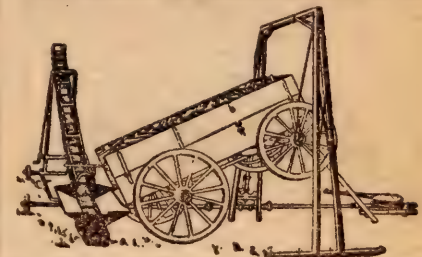
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O. I. C. Lines are as Good as
Every Claim Made for Them



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On account of our economical method of shipping goods direct, to fill the actual orders of purchasers we have a proposition extraordinary to offer to a good reputable man in each vicinity to act as our agent, to take orders for car loads of buggies, wagons, implements, binder twine, etc., from their customers and co-operative purchasing societies.

The quality of our goods and our low price is such that you will have no trouble in securing the business. Write today and get our proposition extraordinary, for enough people should read this ad to order at least \$200,000 worth of goods within the next thirty days.

O'Neil Implement Co.

Marseilles, Illinois

take it up in their meetings and through education and moral suasion and practical equity in business see that no more handlers of produce were established, no more expensive offices were created and no excessive profits were demanded, they could at once give better and cheaper service to producers and consumers and in a short time the great questions of a certain and adequate reward to the farmers and an abundance of supply at reasonable prices to the consumers would be answered to the benefit of all

But they won't do it. So the alternative is for the farmers to complete their organization and do it quickly, before the break that we referred to comes. We appeal to farmers to complete their marketing system for their own good and also for the welfare of the consumers of their products and the necessary handlers of them.

That disease, the paralysis of the price, must be cured. This means that farmers must get together and discuss these things. Then, when they are together, they must make their organization and meetings profitable. And this takes us back to our text—"The greatest thing for farmers is right prices."

We mean the right price when selling and we mean the right price when buying. We have aimed to show

that the prices were cut down on the things that the farmers sell because there are too many toll gates along the way to market. And the price is piled up on the things they buy because there are too many self-appointed people to handle them. In many places there are from three to ten people doing the business of receiving the farmers' produce and selling them their supplies, with all their separate expenses, that one person with one operating expense could do.

These middlemen could combine the separate efforts, if they would, for the good of all. But they won't do it. On the contrary they are permitting the number to increase and multiply enormously. Forty thousand more middle institutions a year will be 400,000 more in ten years. And all were not counted.

Where there is a local or county clearing house of the Farmers Society of Equity, or a federated association, this problem can easily be solved. It has been solved in many places already. Others are now urged to send to this headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., for the latest instructions.

And any community that is not yet organized or federated is equally urged to send for full particulars for organizing or federating and how to substitute one seller and buyer for many, and one selling and buying expense for the many.

We will say that an average agricultural community does a business of \$1,000,000 a year in selling and buying. Now tell us, is there any good reason why they should not do this business through first hands and systematically, if they can? The agricultural community that produces half a million dollars worth of products a year by hard, intelligent work surely should have a business system, owned and operated by the farmers themselves, or in which the farmers have a say, to put them on the market after all the hard work is done.

Don't you say so? Is there a farmer, who produces crops to sell, in all this broad land who will dispute this?

The unanimous answer must be "Yes, if we have a practical plan, a successful system."

That is precisely what the F. S. E. offers. Its plans have been improved right down to date and they now cover every essential feature—organization, incorporation, an easy way to raise the necessary money to establish credit, to pay cash for supplies and to build or buy the necessary warehouses, elevators, packing houses, etc., and to market the crops to the final demand.

Send the blank.
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GENTLEMEN: Please send full instructions for organizing my community, incorporating, raising necessary capital to do business with and to acquire the necessary warehouses, etc., for business.

My name is.....
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If this is from an organization, write its name below:
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Of which organization I am President, Secretary, a Member (cancel the words that do not apply).

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Dusts two rows of potatoes, tomatoes or tobacco as fast as you walk.

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POULTRY CURE down a chick's throat cures croup. A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents diarrhoea, cholera and other chick diseases. One 50c bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. At all druggists. Valuable poultry book free. BOURBON REMEDY CO., 292 East Main Street Lexington, Kentucky.

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It pays to keep bees right and raise your own honey. Send today for free catalogue of BEE SUPPLIES and sample copy of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, oldest bee paper in America, and indispensable to the bee keeper.

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Ladies' and gent's size, hunting and other styles. Free to anyone selling our jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 jewelry articles now. When sold send \$2.00 & we'll send you a stem-wind, simulated gold finish, richly engraved, new thin model, guaranteed watch. Most designs, fancy bracelet, choice size. Other styles described with goods. Also 8-stone ring and chain. (Ladies' or gent's style).

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Orders for 500 pounds or more, 3 per cent off; or good note due Sept. 1, 1914, without interest. Car lot prices on application. Prices f. o. b. factory. Remit by any form of exchange. Order by letter or send for blanks. Careful attention to club orders.

Hoosier Twine Mills
E. J. FOGARTY, Superintendent MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

DO YOU WANT HIM?

"Hustler" and Two of His Friends

Buggy and Harness, Saddle and Bridle Too



YOU or some other boy or girl will own Hustler and his buggy and outfit. The Farm and Fireside Pony Club is now open to all boys and girls. "Hustler," the beautiful Shetland Pony shown in the above picture, will soon be sent to some member of the Pony Club. You have just as good a chance to win "Hustler" and his saddle and bridle, nickel-plated harness and handsome pony buggy as any child in America. The Pony Man of Farm and Fireside has no favorites. "Hustler" is a beautiful Shetland, with fluffy mane and tail, just as full of fun as a pony can be. "Hustler" is about forty inches high and weighs almost 350 pounds. He is the best playmate imaginable.

JOIN THE PONY CLUB TODAY

You should join the Farm and Fireside Pony Club right away while the membership is still open. Every single member is guaranteed a fine prize. So you simply can't lose once you join the club. Besides "Hustler," "Ginger" and "Little Joe," two other fine ponies, will be given away—also hundreds of valuable prizes and thousands of dollars in cash. Now is the time to join the club.

A FEW OF OUR MANY PONY WINNERS

Here are the names and addresses of only a few of the many boys and girls who have won ponies from Farm and Fireside. If you would like to know how easy it is to win a pony, just write to any one of these children. Farm and Fireside has been the National Farm Paper for thirty-five years and has given away just dozens of Shetlands to boys and girls

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| Colonel—Won by John Coffer Jr., Sharpsville, Pa. | Pete—Won by Lena Purchell, Halcottsville, N. Y. |
| Duke—Won by Lurline Smith, Santa Rita, N. M. | Captain—Won by Howard G. Larklaw, Walton, N. Y. |
| Comrade—Won by Hugh Metzger, New Philadelphia, O. | Jerry—Won by Alf Erickson, Stanhope, Ia. |
| Daisy—Won by John Kileen, R. 4, Madison, Minn. | Spot—Won by Tam Clarke, Pennington, London, Ky. |
| Beauty—Won by Wilbur Gores, R. 9, Auburn, N. Y. | Ginger—Won by Robert Harrington, Amherst, Mass. |
| Bick—Won by Daryl Porterfield, Embleton, Pa. | Billy—Won by Herman Morton, Kerneraville, N. C. |
| Jack—Won by Virginia Jamison, John, Kas. | Gipsy—Won by Leona Collins, 4023 Lloyd Avenue, Norwood, O. |
| Fuzzy—Won by Allen Webber, New Carlisle, O. | Trickie—Won by Igma Musante, New London, Conn. |
| Yuzzy—Won by Marguerite Lawson, Hopkinsville, Ky. | |
| Teddy—Won by Biva McNutt, Vandegrift, Pa. | |



"HUSTLER" WITH HIS BUGGY AND HARNESS

SEND THE PONY MAN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
Just send your name and address to the Pony Man today. He will send you at once a complete description of "Hustler" and other ponies and a lot of other valuable information. He will tell you the easiest and best way to win. Be sure to write today. Fill out the below coupon with your name and address and send it to the Pony Man.

PONY MAN, FARM AND FIRESIDE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Cut along this line

NAME	MR. PONY MAN—
STREET OR R. F. D.	THIS IS MY NAME
CITY AND STATE	AND ADDRESS.
	PLEASE TELL ME
	HOW I CAN WIN
	HUSTLER AND JOIN
	THE PONY CLUB.
	PLEASE SAVE ME A
	PLACE. UDE

Cut along this line

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice

B RADSTREET'S summary of the business conditions of the country follows:

Quiet. Weather irregular. Retail trade affected by rain and cold weather. Jobbing and wholesale moderate. Higher prices for woolen goods. Lumber, iron, coal and steel dull. Brilliant early crops promise. A phenomenal wheat yield possible. Clearings large. Stock market rallies on peace talk. Commodities easier.

In striking contrast are the excellent crop prospects with the irregularity and more or less depression in trade and industry. While the weather has generally been of the kind that favored the crops, barring some delays, not very serious, in planting, it has been too cold or too wet for season retail trade. Farmers are reported as buying sparingly. This is partly because they are busy and the uncertainty of the prices for the next crops, notwithstanding the quantity may be satisfactory, may have its effect. The careful farmer does not buy on promises of big yields, as he knows he can only pay in proportion to the price he receives.

Winter wheat prospects still continue the best ever. The Department of Agriculture report as of May 1, issued on May 7, indicates the greatest crop of winter wheat ever grown, one-fifth again as large as the record crop last year and more than half again as large as that harvested in 1912. If the promise of May 1 is fulfilled at harvest time the yield of winter wheat will be 630,000,000 bushels. Some former yields of winter wheat are as follows: 1913, 523,000,000; 1912, 399,000,000; 1911, 430,000,000; 1910, 434,000,000; 1909, 417,000,000; 1908, 437,000,000; 1907, 409,000,000; 1906, 492,000,000; 1905, 428,000,000; 1904, 332,000,000; 1903, 399,000,000; 1902, 411,000,000; 1901, 458,000,000; 1900, 350,000,000 bushels.

The weather since May 1 has been favorable for wheat, therefore the May 1 condition has been fully maintained, if not advanced. Spring wheat seeding is well advanced, but at this writing is delayed by wet and cold weather.

All grains show a liberal decrease in visible supply. Wheat and oats prices remain about the same as two weeks before, while corn is ruling a little higher. Potatoes are rounding out the season nicely with well maintained and a little better prices as the season advances. Rarely has there been a year of such regular prices. While they did not go as high as the size of the crop seemed to suggest, every bushel that was marketed intelligently brought a profit to the grower. Beans have made the best advance in the two weeks period. Southern vegetables and fruit are netting profitable prices to the growers when wisely marketed.

Advice

WHEAT—Market the old crop. **CORN**—Market gradually. **OATS**—The acreage sown is a little short of normal. We believe nothing will be lost by holding awhile. **POTATOES**—Market what you have left gradually. The season has retarded the growth of southern early potatoes and prices will probably remain good. We do not advise holding any large amount for the very last of the season.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on April 25, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	April 25, 1914	Change from two weeks before
WHEAT	50,092,000	-5,325,000
CORN	15,104,000	-5,447,000
OATS	17,276,000	-4,870,000
BARLEY	3,612,000	-2,075,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 31,215,000 bushels. This is 6,485,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 2,104,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 12,408,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,502,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 2,382,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on April 22, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	May 6, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chicago	95 1/4 @ 96	95 @ 96	1.02 @ 1.04 1/2
St. Louis	94 @ 96 1/4	93 1/2 @ 95	1.07 @ 1.10 1/2
Kansas City	87 1/2 @ 88 1/2	88 1/2 @ 89 1/2	87 @ 89 1/2
Cincinnati	99 @ 99 1/2	96 @ 97	1.09 @ 1.12
New York	1.04	1.05	
Minneapolis—Spring wheat: No. 1 hard	94 1/4 @ 95		No. 1 northern, 91 1/4 @ 93 1/4
Chicago	67 1/2 @ 68	65 1/2 @ 71	63 @ 58 1/2
St. Louis	72 1/2 @ 73	69 @ 70	60 @ 60 1/2
Kansas City	73	74 @ 74 1/2	57 1/2 @ 57 1/2
Cincinnati	74 @ 74 1/2	74	69
New York	70 1/2	69 1/2	
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	33 1/2 @ 39	39	36
St. Louis	40 1/2	40 1/2	35
Kansas City	40 @ 40 1/2	38 1/2 @ 39	35 @ 36
Cincinnati	41 1/2 @ 42	42 1/2 @ 43	35 @ 35 1/2
New York	44	44 @ 44 1/2	

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on May 6, 1914, and 20 weeks before as follows:

Wheat—May, 93 1/2c; July, 85 1/2c. Two weeks before, 93 1/2c and 88c respectively.
Corn—May, 66 1/2c; July, 66 1/2c. Two weeks before, 67 1/2c and 64 1/2c respectively.
Oats—July, 37 1/2c; September, 35 1/2c. Two weeks before, 37 1/2c and 37 1/2c respectively.
Winnipeg, Canada, May 6.—Wheat—May, 92c. Two weeks before, 90 1/2c.

Cotton

New York, May 6, 1914.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 13.00c; middling gulf, 13.25c. Two weeks before, 13.15c and 13.40c respectively. A year before the price was 11.85c and 12.10c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison. Issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations and advice about shipping to other markets address Marketing Department, Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	20	72	98
Tuesday	62	20	53
Wednesday	40	40	37

Total, 3 days... 122 132 188
Trade was quiet and market easy, although prices did not show much change. Very fancy Dusty Rurals sold at 73c, but few buyers were willing to bid higher than 70c for the best offered. Receipts were ample, 40 cars. Dealers reported a very quiet outside demand and there was not much doing on local account.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin bulk, round white—1 car at 62c. 1 car mixed Burbanks and Kings at 65c. 3 cars at 68c. 2 cars Rurals at 70c. 1 car fancy Dusty Rurals at 73c. Sacked—2 cars at 68c. Per bushel, bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Triumphs, Burbanks and Kings, poor to good, 65@68c. Round white 68@70c. Dusty Rurals 70@73c. Michigan, round white, 65@70c.

NEW POTATOES—Feeling easy. Trade seems to be well supplied. Demand is tame. Common, small stock is hard to sell. There is some variation in prices quoted by different dealers even on same classification of goods.
Barrels, white, Florida, No. 1, \$5.00@5.50.
Culls 4.25.
Red, No. 1, 2.00.
No. 2, 1.50.
Hampers, Florida, white, No. 1, 1.25@1.50.
No. 2, .75@1.00.
Red, No. 1, 1.25@1.50.
No. 2, .75@1.00.
The price for old potatoes is unchanged to 3c a bushel higher than two weeks before. The price of new potatoes is from \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel lower than two weeks before. Hampers are proportionately lower.

SWEET POTATOES—None to speak of are offered. There may be a few Illinois to come. Demand very light, still a few are salable if nice goods. Common hard to sell.

Hampers, Illinois, good, .75@85c.
Culls, or showing rot, down to .25@50c.

BEANS—The market is firm. Pea Beans quoted a trifle better. Best Red Kidney also slightly improved. Advices from shipping points are stronger.
Pea Beans, hand-picked, choice, \$2.25@2.30.
Common 2.00@2.15.
Red Kidneys, common to fair, 2.25@2.35.
Fancy 2.25@2.35.
Brown Swedish, long, 2.00@2.20.
Round 2.25@2.40.
The price of Pea Beans is 25c to 30c a bushel higher than two weeks before. Other varieties are correspondingly higher. A year ago hand-picked choice Pea Beans were quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25 a bushel.

HAY—Receipts, 1,834 tons. Offerings small and demand good. Prices firm.
Choice Timothy Hay, \$18.50@19.00.
No. 1 Timothy Hay, 16.50@17.50.
No. 2 Timothy Hay, 14.50@15.50.
Iowa and Nebraska Prairie, 13.00@16.00.
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie, 8.00@9.00.
Timothy Hay is unchanged to 50c a ton higher than two weeks before. Iowa and Nebraska Prairie are from 50c to \$3 a ton higher than two weeks before. Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie Hay is \$2 a ton higher than two weeks before.

STRAW—Rye Straw quotable at \$8@8.50. Oat Straw at \$6.50@7.50. Wheat Straw, \$6.50@7.
Rye Straw is 50c a ton higher than two weeks before. Other kinds unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Moderate sale for good quality. Common grade remains slow.

	Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
Bushels			
...	-4,149,000	X 3,239,000	X 4,881,000
...	X 3,484,000	X 4,881,000	X 3,745,000
...	X 5,001,000	X 3,745,000	X 1,945,000
...	-1,111,000	X 1,945,000	

Per ton, Illinois corn, \$120@160.
Oklahoma, 100@150.
Damp and damaged less.

There is still no change in the price of broom corn.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

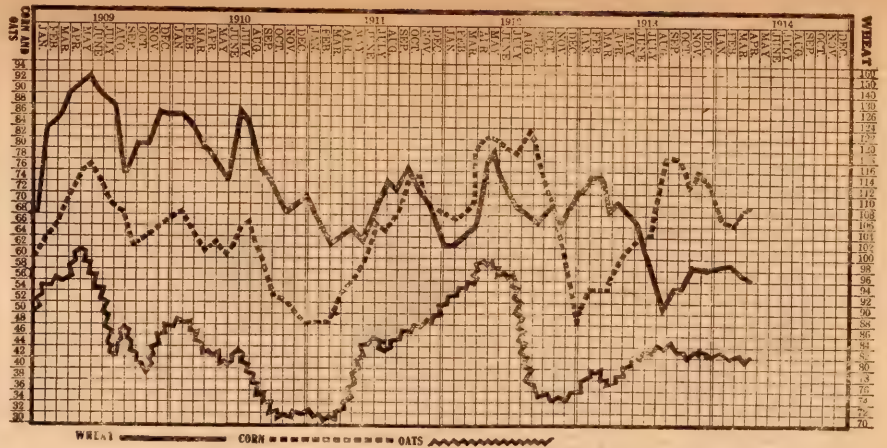
	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	25,379	32,901	30,539
Tuesday	29,832	33,149	44,777
Wednesday	33,747	26,660	26,801

Totals 89,009 92,710 102,117
The feeling is rather easy and prices show further declines of 1/2c.

A fair demand existed. Buyers were not so eager to purchase as a few days ago, and were inclined today to watch developments. The receipts are showing increase and the warehouses' report of the stock in storage was rather a surprise to most dealers, who had calculated on a material shortage as compared with last year instead of an increase. Liberal quantities are going into immediate use, both on local and on outside account, but the speculative demand seems to have halted for the present.

Fresh, Firsts 18 1/2 @ 18 3/4.
Ordinary, Firsts 17 1/2 @ 18c.
Checks 16 1/2 @ 17c.
Dirties 17 @ 17 1/2c.
Miscellaneous, cases included, 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2c.
Cases returned, 17 @ 18 1/2c.
Storage-packed Firsts in fair demand. Firsts are quotable at 18 1/2 @ 19c and Extras at 19 1/2 @ 19 3/4c. Feeling weaker and prices shade lower.

The price of eggs is 1/2c a dozen higher than quoted two weeks before. The price is 2c to 2 1/2c a dozen higher than a year before.



Read Wheat Prices at Right, Corn and Oats at Left
This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago, for the period, 1909 to April, 1914, inclusive. The lowest figures in April, 1914, were: Wheat, 92 1/2c, on April 8; Corn, 65c, on April 21, and Oats, 38 1/2c, on April 21.

Fruit

APPLES—A weak feeling prevails. Holders ask former prices. To lower them would not help much, as demand is very small. Very fair stocks remain and a more rapid decrease would be very satisfactory to holders.

Vegetables

ASPARAGUS—Three and a half cars reported in. Besides this a good deal of home-grown and from nearby sections comes in. A good deal had to be carried over from yesterday. Supply was excessive, much larger than the demand. Market weak and prices lower and there is no certainty what it will clean up at.

BEETS—Salable and steady when fine, clean and well packed. Poor, uneven or wilted tops dull.

CAULIFLOWER—California quiet and easy. Some St. Louis expected was not in until late.

CUCUMBERS—Supply is larger and market easier. Demand is tame. The hampers from Louisiana and Florida contain mostly common, uneven, small cucumbers that are not good color.

CELERY—Very little doing. Old stock is not cleaning up and market is weak.

CABBAGE—There was a better feeling in the market. Receipts smaller, reported at 2 cars. The improvement in the market is for nice, solid, green stock. Some comes poor, yellow or uneven in size. This does not show any improvement.

CARROTS—Good, clean, uniform size carrots, with nice green short tops, good sale and firm. Some have poor tops and others are coarse, with tops too long. These are slack packed and have to be discounted.

EGG PLANT—Moderate sale. There is a good supply and demand is limited.

GREEN ONIONS—Slow sale, especially when coarse and yellow. Supply is moderate, but only nice, straight, green stock can be used.

GREEN PEAS—California drums of Telephones were reported as not wanted. Some are being put in hampers. Southern peas were in smaller supply. The choice were fair sale and steady. Some June came in bad order and had to be sold low.

LETTUCE—Slow sale and easy, except for a little that is good.

ONIONS—New have a quiet trade. Supply is not large, but it is ample. Imported are quiet. Not many remain.

RADISHES—Sell only in a small way. Buyers are not taking barrels any more. Poor, yellow, wilted stock has no regular value. They will buy a few hampers if they find nice fresh stock, tips or long.

SPINACH—There was none offered early. Some was reported, but it had not been sighted at noon. There was a fair demand, buyers being around looking for a little stock.

SWEET CORN—A little received from Florida in hampers. Small sales made at \$2.00 a hamper. The corn is not nice, shows worms and not attractive enough to sell well.

STRING BEANS—Floridas were weaker. They were plentiful. Some very poor. None are now really fine. Some are good but too coarse. Not many Louisianas on sale. They bring a premium. Total receipts today, 3 1/2 cars.

TOMATOES—Receipts were larger, said to have been 13 cars in. This gives the market a larger supply. An easy market quoted, but no material change in prices noted.

Millions of Hogs

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The loss to American farmers annually runs into incalculable millions of dollars. Added to those that die, are the millions of "no account" animals—runty, unthrifty, unprofitable boarders. These cause even greater loss, and nine out of ten are worm loaded.

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CATHERINE WEIS, North Adams, Mass., wrote a Cadet letter sometime ago and, like hundreds of others, was disappointed that her letter did not appear in the paper. We regret our inability to print all the letters as much as do the writers, but a paper with the popularity UP-TO-DATE FARMING has, and that is so eagerly read all over this country and also in many other countries, can not possibly make room for all the letters received. But our young friends are benefited even by the writing, for each letter is a step upward and our great aim is the progress and advancement of the young people.

This Texas boy takes a very sensible view of farming and manifests characteristics southern hospitality:

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's boy and I enjoy farming very much. Of course farming is no lazy man's job. It takes hard manual labor to grow a crop, and sometimes, after we have worked hard all the year, our crops are cut short by a drought. There are drawbacks in farming and if you want to know what the leading disadvantages are and how to overcome them read UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It tells in every issue how we may make farming

more profitable. I don't think farming the easiest, but I believe it the happiest life a person can live. You Cadets that like town and city life better than country life pay me a visit this summer and I'll show you what pleasure really is. Instead of running uptown to buy watermelons we go to the patch and get all we want. After we have had all the melons we can eat we will start for the creek. The peach orchard is directly on our way to the creek, and as we go we'll get a supply of nice Elbertas. Having a good time fishing, and after catching a nice string of perch, we'll go home and have the fish for supper. In the morning for breakfast we'll have fried chicken, ham and eggs—and the chicken came from the yard that morning, the ham from the smokehouse and the eggs fresh from the nest. You see, we raise all these things—hogs, cows, chickens, etc. We can grow any kind of vegetables, corn and cotton being our chief crops. We grow some ribbon cane. How many can tell without looking at a map what part of Texas I live in?—Dewitt Ham, Lindale, Tex.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and enjoy it very much. I live in the small village of Genoa, in the state of New York. I am 13 years old and go to Genoa high school. My father recently purchased a small farm of 35 acres and I like it very much, for I never lived on a farm before. I would like to correspond with the Cadet boys and girls, because I want to be a Cadet myself. I will gladly answer all cards and letters.—Bernice M. Mulvaney, Genoa, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy who wishes to become a member of the

Cadet family. I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and also other farm papers, but I like none so well as I do UP-TO-DATE. I am always ready to read it when it comes to our home. I also enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I live half a mile from the little mining town of Sketon, W. Va. I am 21 years old and live on a farm of 152 acres. I would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets and will answer all I receive.—Robert W. Tench, Sketon, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Florida boy and I would like to join the Cadets. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE and like it very much. I am 20 years of age and have lived on a farm all my life. I stay at home with my father and mother. We live on a 160-acre farm, on a rural route, ten miles from Hawthorne, which is our nearest point. I think UP-TO-DATE is the finest farm paper a farmer could read. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls. I promise to answer all.—D. M. Johnson, Hawthorne, Florida.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Iowa girl and would like to join the Cadets. I am 16 years old and I live in the country, on a farm of 340 acres, about six miles from the nearest city. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and I enjoy the Cadet page most. Will be pleased to receive cards and letters from the Cadet boys and girls and will try to answer all I receive.—Lydia R. Ter-Louw, Pella, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 14 years and I live on a farm of 315 acres in the Sunflower state. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for four or five years and I like the Cadet page just fine. My two brothers and I went nearly three miles to school. There were twenty-one attending the school. We have four horses, seven cattle, two hogs and 100 chickens, with eighty little chicks. I have a pair of bantams with seven little ones. I expect to raise a vegetable and flower garden this year. There are quite a number of white and blue daisies around here now (April 5). We live seven miles from the nearest town, which is Garfield. I would be glad to exchange letters or cards with the Cadet boys and girls.—Lilla V. Mills, Garfield, Kas.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and enjoy it very much. I have been taking it about two years. I am a farmer boy of Illinois and am 21 years old. I am a fair foot racer and can play the organ some. Our chief crops in this vicinity are corn, oats, rye and hay. Some wheat is grown, but not much. Land ranges from \$100 to \$225 per acre and that makes it too high to buy here I think. My folks own a small farm of 75 acres. We are eight miles from the water power dam across the Mississippi river, between Keokuk, Ia., and Hamilton, Ill. It is something like a mile long and is a gigantic structure. While it isn't to be compared to the Panama canal as an engineering feat, it nevertheless required men with brains to build it. I would like to exchange letters with the Cadets, especially from those who live in a new country where land is cheap and can tell me of the opportunities that are there.—Albert Markillie, Warsaw, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—Will you allow an eastern Pennsylvania farmer in your ring? I am 18 and I like farming better than any other occupation. I now live on a farm of 200 acres. We keep about thirty cows and six horses and some hogs. You may say what you please about papers, but good old UP-TO-DATE is the kind for me. I would be delighted to hear from some of the Cadet girls and boys. I am pretty busy, but I can find time to answer all that write to me.—Edgar D. Ruoss, Elverson, Pennsylvania.

DEAR CADETS—I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time and find it very interesting. I live on a farm of 170 acres and I would like to become a Cadet of Equity. I am at school today. I think school is a great place to go. All of you Cadets please write to me. I will try to answer all I receive.—Alma Brown, Voss, Tex.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Michigan boy, 19 years old, and would like to join the Cadets. I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and enjoy reading the letters. I have always lived on a farm and own several head of stock of my own. I would like to exchange post cards and letters with all the Cadet boys and girl and will answer all I receive. Will exchange photos, too, if you like.—Perry O. Bates, Paw Paw, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—My father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two years and the letters are very interesting. I have lived the past four years on a 320-acre homestead with my parents and two brothers and two sisters. Recently we moved to town, where my sister and I are attending high school. I will be glad to receive cards or letters from my Cadet friends. Will answer them all. Here is wishing good luck and prosperity to good old UP-TO-DATE.—Leta Wells, Blackfoot, Idaho.

I thought we would have to close the letters here, but we must make room for these Oregon rhymes, mustn't we?

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE and will join the Cadets before too late. I am a boy of fifteen years. And almost through with shedding tears. I live out here in the golden west. Where crops and climate are the best. Now, all the Cadets who will write I will try to answer and to delight. With country and with city views, Which sure will drive away the blues; And if you want to know the rest, Just pack your grip and come out west. —Herman Zahler, Hillsboro, Ore.

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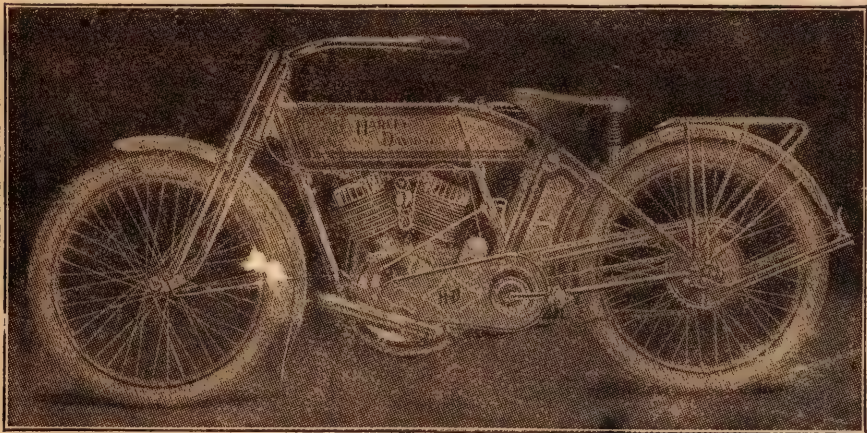
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Dept. U. D.,
Spencer, Ind.

2,000-POINT COUPON

My solution of the ten-letter puzzle is.....

Please credit me with 2,000 points in Farm Life's Motorcycle Contest.

Name

Town

State..... R. F. D.....

Your Banker and Postmaster Know Farm Life

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Katalog will be ready
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Jan. 10th.



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to
order
from
Kresge's
New
Parcel
Post 5
and 10¢
Store.

Kresge's
Katalog re-
duces the
high cost
of living
for you.
Actually
doubles the
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your nick-
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lars go
farther.

best 5 & 10 cent bargains from it by mail. It
is a modern 5 & 10 cent store in your home.

**Kresge's Free Katalog Is
Full of Bargains Like This:**



**10¢ SPLENDID
QUALITY
PERCALE
APRON**

No. AX80. This serviceable apron
is well made of splendid quality
percale in bib style, neatly bound
all around with white tape. Comes
in choice patterns, popular checks,
neat figures or stripes in the most
durable colors. It is indeed a re-
markable value in a lady's apron
for 10 cents and really shows you
what good merchandise you can get
for a small amount of money from
Kresge's New Parcel Post 5 and 10
cent Store.

Send 8c in stamps for postage, 13c in
all. Postage for 6 only 10c. We guaran-
tee to please you or return your money.

Kresge's Free Katalog

contains thousands of 5 and 10 cent
bargains—over a dozen styles in
women's aprons at 10 cents each;
extra special bargains in damask
linens, beautiful embroidery, de-
pendable dry goods, stylish millinery
goods, ribbons, jewelry, notions,
pictures and frames, table cutlery,
kitchen utensils, tinware, enamel-
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and dependable articles for men,
women and children.

We ship all orders promptly.

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S. S. KRESGE CO., Detroit, Mich.

The Original Parcel Post 5 and 10 Cent Store
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CAN YOUR FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MEATS.
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ROYAL CANNERS HAVE MADE HIGHEST RECORDS
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No preservatives used. Use tin
cans or glass. Easy to operate.
We teach you how. Headquarters
for Cans and Labels. Write
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ROYAL HOME CANNER CO.
DEPT 145, Albion, Ill.

Reduce Cost of Living 1-3

How? By buying your foods and toilet supplies direct
from the manufacturers, the Regents Mercantile Cor-
poration. Avoid brokers, middlemen and retailers. Dis-
counts, 25 to 33 1-3 per cent on all goods. Many fine
premiums. For particulars write for free sample copy.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL WEEKLY

Box K. G., UNIVERSITY CITY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

STEM WIND AND SET



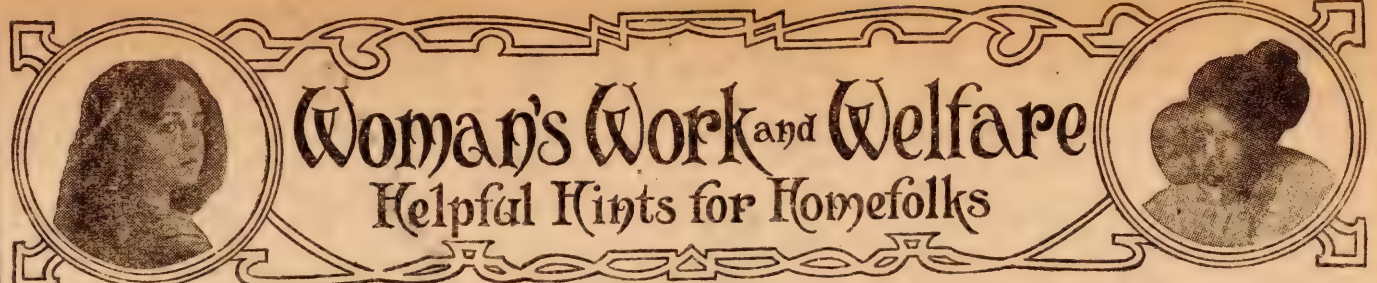
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Dept 246 Elmira, N. Y.

Ten Books for 10c 1—Big Joke Book. 2—
Book on Magic. 3—Book
on Toy Making. 4—Book on Courtship. 5—Base Ball
Book. 6—Dream Book and Fortune Teller. 7—Book
Letter Writer. 8—Cook Book. 9—Home Entertainer.
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10c. Address W. Cecil Concern, Box 348, Springfield, O.

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Send to-day for a free sample copy
of THE BOYS' MAGAZINE, the
finest boys' publication in the world.

The Scott F. Redfield Co., 571 Main St. Smithport, Pa.



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

Fireside Social Chats

By Aunt Sophia and Others

CIRCUS DAY

WILL we go to the circus? Most assuredly. Why should we, and how can we, deny the boys and girls this treat? Every farmer and his wife should bundle the kiddies in the wagon, or the carriage, or the automobile, and make circus day a holiday. What is the need to fill the warm, hopeful little hearts with aching disappointment? Why, a year in glory is nothing to them as compared to a day at the circus. And we enjoy it ourselves, your Uncle John and I, just about as much as when we were children. It does us all a world of good to break away from the duties of the farm and have a playday of such an unusual and interesting character. Yes, and your children will respect you more and love you better if you show your love for them in this way as well as in other ways. Not only that, but if you want to really understand and appreciate your children, watch them learn more about animals and people in one day at a good show than in a whole year at school. Children need just such opportunities. And do not force them to be content with viewing the street parade. That only whets their eager appetites. Take them into the side show and the "big tent."

—And, by the way, offer the hired man the driving horse and single buggy and tell him to go take his sweetheart. If there is any better time to show how human we are than the day the circus comes we never found it.

AUNT SOPHIA.

VEGETABLE RECIPES

Cream of Celery Soup—Cover with cold water three cups of celery leaves with outside stalks; add one-half onion; cook one-half hour, or till tender, then press through a sieve. There should be one pint. Melt two table-
spoons of butter, add four tablespoons of flour and gradually one pint of milk. Then add celery stalk and stir until thickened. Season with salt and pep-
per.

String Bean Salad—Boil string beans whole till tender, turn off the water and rinse with cold water and let drain. Keep in ice chest till ready to serve. Then cut beans in small pieces and mix with salad dressing. Garnish with sliced beet or parsley. Very nice.

Escalloped Cauliflower—Take com-
mon heads of cauliflower, boil till tender, drain well, cut in pieces, put in layer with fine-chopped egg and this dressing: Half a pint of milk thick-
ened over boiling water with two table-
spoons of flour, seasoned with two
tablespoons of salt, one of white pep-
per and two ounces of butter. Put
grated bread over the top, dot with
small pieces of butter and place it in
the oven to heat and brown. Serve
in same dish it was baked in.

Stuffed Tomatoes—Remove the cen-
ters of six prime tomatoes, fix with
bread crumbs, butter, pepper, salt and
grated cheese. Place in a buttered tin
and bake twenty minutes.

Cabbage and Beet Salad—Chop fine
six boiled beets and add to it one pint
of chopped cabbage. Mix well and
stir into a pint or more of boiled salad
dressing. Put in dish and cover with
hard-boiled eggs.

Cucumbers Stewed With Onions—
Take three fresh cucumbers, peel them
and cut into small pieces. Fry them
with an equal number of slices of
onion in butter. Stew these in the
gravy with the cucumbers. If the
sauce would be preferred a little richer
the yolks of two eggs might be added
to it, but must not be allowed to boil
after adding eggs. Serve in about
thirty minutes.

Creamed Peas—Cover one quart of
cooked peas with a little more water
and let simmer. Pour off the water,
add two-thirds cup of milk, one table-
spoon of butter, one tablespoon of
flour, a little salt and pepper. Let
come to a boil and serve hot.

Fried Beets—Cook medium-sized
beets till tender, plunge into cold
water and remove the skins. Cut into
thick slices, dredge in cracker dust
and fry in pork fat.

PASTE FOR PAPERING TIME

Take a sifter of flour, pour in cold
water and work smooth as for starch,
then pour in boiling water, stirring

all the time, until it is thick. Add a
little cayenne pepper to keep the mice
from bothering the paper. Take a
hair brush to put the paste on with
and a clothes brush to smooth the
paper. It will not hurt them at all,
since they can be washed. You can
paper a room quickly this way with-
out having to put your hands in the
paste.

STEAMED SPONGE PUDDING

One cup of bread sponge, spoonful
of butter. Mix thoroughly and set to
rise in a warm place. When very light
roll thin and spread with any fresh
or dried fruit, or raisins. Roll into
a little loaf, put on a buttered tin and
set to rise in a warm place. When
light steam one and a quarter hours.
Keep covered closely. Serve with
cream and sugar or any good sauce.

KITCHEN WISDOM

The kitchen should be the lightest
room in the house. Unless the cup-
boards are carefully watched, also the
refrigerator, mold will quickly form
on the food. There is nothing that
cleans the sink better than soda and
water, and it is also needed about the
refrigerator. Butter will keep sweet
longer if placed in stone jars.

A Boon to the Farm Housewife

The kitchen loses its terrors with the
NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame
cook stove. Does exactly the work of
the coal range without the terrible ex-
hausting heat and the dirt and trouble.
Burns clean, convenient, economical
oil; almost saves its cost during the
season.

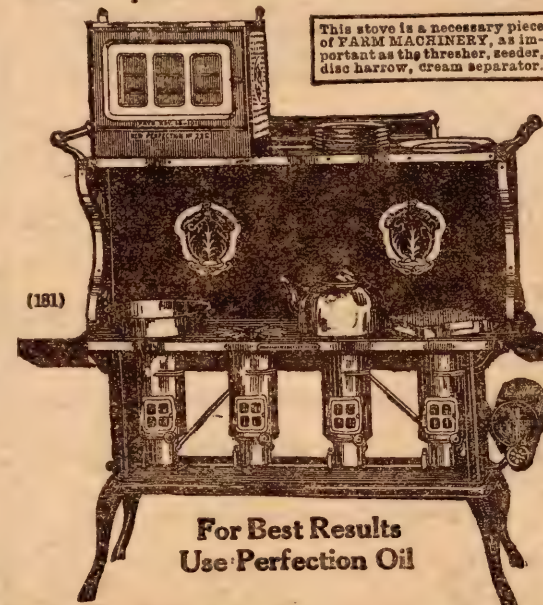
Makes the heavy
summer cooking
easy, the kitchen
pleasant. None of
the dangers of gaso-
line; no smoke, no odor.

Note, in the picture, the cabinet top,
the fine, big oven, the shelves and the
towel racks. Roasts, bakes, toasts and
brolls to "perfection."

New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME Oil Cook-stove

NEW PERFECTIONS come in 2, 3,
and 4 burner sizes, which your dealer
can show you. Ask him to explain the
special burner construction, how the
broiler broils on both sides at once,
and about the patented fuel reservoir,
refilled without turning off your fire.

Be sure and see the
latest model with the
new THERMOS
oven, an invention
that gives you a range
and fireless cooker
combined. Don't forget that fuel sav-
ing soon makes up the price of the
stove. That a cool kitchen makes
cooking easy, especially when striking
a match gives you your fire.



This stove is a necessary piece
of FARM MACHINERY, as im-
portant as the thrasher, seeder,
disc harrow, cream separator.

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**Burns Clean, Safe,
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Use Perfection Oil**

CANNING OUTFITS

Can Your Own VEGETABLES and FRUITS
STAHL Canning outfits costs little, very easily oper-
ated. Over 100,000 in actual use. Can in
either glass or tin, my formulas tell you how and contain no acids.
My big 1914 catalog is FREE and contains actual reproduced photo-
graphs of users of my Canners. Write for a copy today, it is free.
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Be Independent! Have a business of your own. Earn good money and dandy premiums. Drop us a line and we will send you copies and full instructions.

Boy Dept.
Sales Division SATURDAY GLOBE. UTICA N.Y.

The Equity System Does Pay

The farmer who wants the most money for his crops may wonder whether it will pay him to join the F. S. E. and sell his stuff through the Equity System. Let him listen to a brother farmer who has tried it:

"I have been a member of the F. S. E. one year, and by way of expressing my appreciation for the benefit of other farmers, I will mention a few of the extra profits I have obtained. I bought some steers at a public sale a few months ago and our cattle dealers told me I could not possibly get my money out of them. I sold them through the Equity System and made a profit of \$10.50 a head. I shipped veal and received \$4 more than I was offered at home. I realized 4 cents per pound on poultry above local market prices. My

neighbor sold clover seed through the Equity System for an advance of 63 cents per hundred over the home market.—Adolph Glasier, Minnesota.

A Representative's View of the Equity System

We certainly feel that your organization is doing a great deal of good to the individual members, by controlling shipments and locating the most profitable markets. This organization can and has done a great deal toward preventing overstocked markets by concentrating on one representative in each market, thus moderating the keen selling competition. The benefit is undoubtedly felt wherever there is an Equity clearing house organized at a local loading or shipping station.

It is an absolute fact that at towns having no organization, other things being equal, the prices paid for farm produce are considerably lower than in towns where the Equity is represented. Many farmers organize a local institution, build warehouses and then contract with some local operator who furnishes the money. An organization operating in this manner can be of little benefit, as the operator controls the price. Such a local organization can do little more than clear the manager's salary out of the deal.

During the past four or five years we have handled approximately 1,600 cars of potatoes for farmers' organizations and we can frankly state we prefer to handle shipments through a central organization. With our offices at Kansas City and at Chicago, and connections on other large markets, we

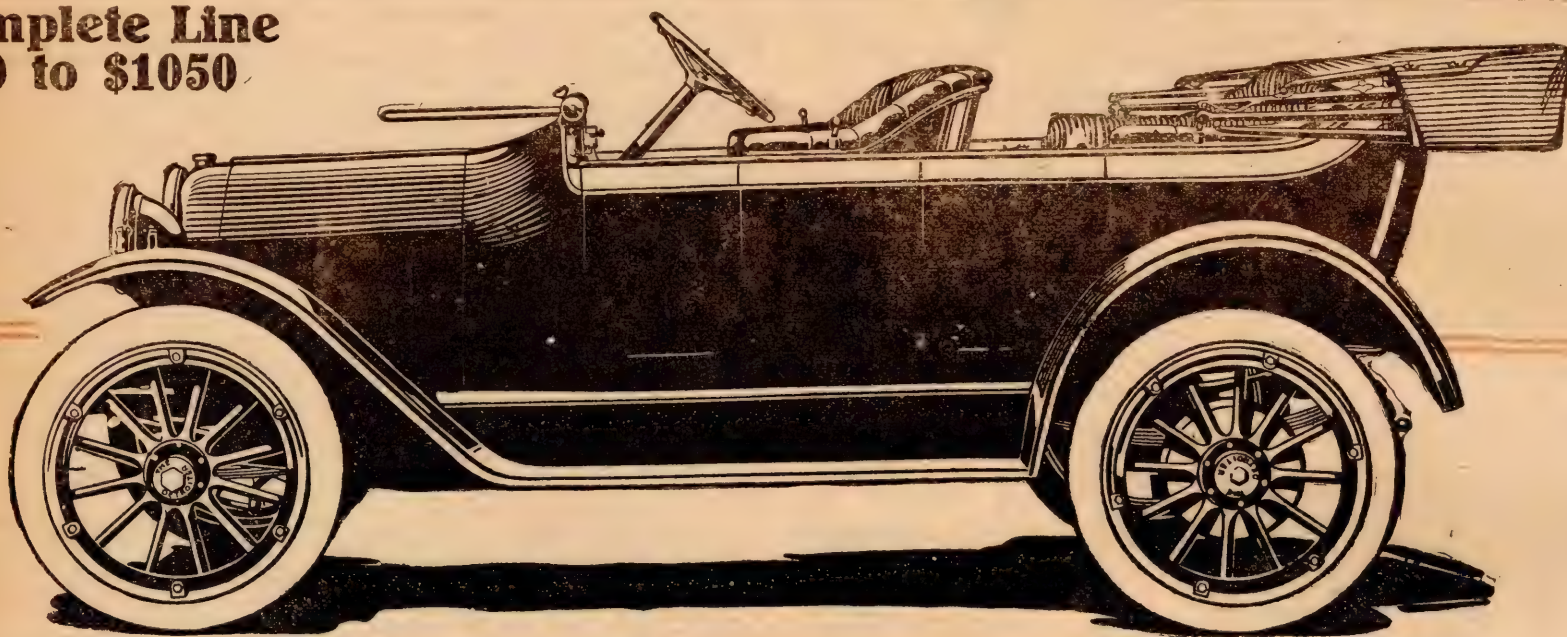
have always been able to divert cars to the best markets.

The present methods of the Farmers Society of Equity could undoubtedly work wonderful results with federation and close co-operation of the many local independent associations now organized, and thereby develop a marketing system superior to anything now in existence.—Wilber & Innes, Kansas City and Chicago.

Had Done Worse Things

"If you are not more respectful in your language I will commit you," said the judge to the witness.

"I will not be surprised," replied the witness, "for you have committed worse things even than that."

**A Complete Line
\$850 to \$1050****---"Makes Life Worth Living"**

A wonderful record which backs up every Detroit and guarantees a record-breaking season is a tabulation that covers the twelve months from January, 1913, to January, 1914, and embraces every Detroit car in operation (not a picked few). It shows that the **THOUSANDS OF DETROITERS NOW IN USE AVERAGE ONLY \$3.81 PER YEAR APIECE FOR REPAIR PARTS. THIS STAUNCH FOUR-CYLINDER CAR IS CERTAINLY THE GREATEST CAR EVER PRODUCED FOR COUNTRY USE.**

The above is a record made possible only by a method of building which is better and a design which has no equal among cars of this class.

People have come to realize only too well the common weakness of the popular priced cars. Those sagging axles, those stripped pinions, those vibration-racked motors, those frames and transmissions bumped half out of commission by poor spring suspension.

The Detroit full-floating axle is designed to withstand 2,000 pounds of overload. The platform rear spring needs no shock absorbers. The 32 horsepower, long stroke motor, in comparison to the light weight of the car, is more powerful than even the big 60's with their massive loads to carry.

Beauty—Note the exquisite proportions of the new 1914 touring car, or the snappy, jaunty lines of the new roadster.

Power—A new and bigger motor (3½x5) carries this lightweight vehicle without exertion anywhere its wheels can find traction. We do not believe there is an automobile made, four or six, big or little, \$1,000 or \$5,000, that can outpull it.

Convenience—The new Detroit-Remy electric starting and lighting system is the cleanest installation ever devised, and it adds less than 40 pounds to weight of car.

Simplicity—All controls at your fingers' ends, on the dash.

Every sterling feature that made the Detroit great is retained—platform springs, full floating rear axle, ball bearings throughout—such features as only the costliest cars have ever before specified.

The greatest models of their class yet produced are these new Detroiters.

Free handsomely illustrated catalog on request.

BRIGGS-DETROITER COMPANY

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Detroit, Mich.

E. M. Holmes, Distributor
419 North Capitol Ave., Indianapolis

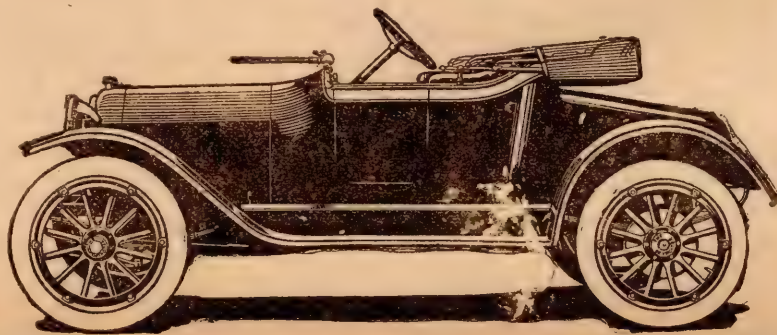
\$ 9 2 5

Completely Equipped

Streamline—Bullnose—32 horsepower—the 1914 Detroit challenges comparison in appearance and quality with even the most expensive makes of Fours. There is not an ungainly angle in it; graceful as a bird's wing, the crowned fenders melt away the angularity of guards. With the added horsepower of its expensive ball bearings, the motor is indomitable. For five hundred dollars more one buys not a whit better construction—more honest material, more sterling workmanship.

\$ 1 0 5 0

With Detroit-Remy Starting and
Lighting System



UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

June First, 1914

Number 11



Does This Remind You---?

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMINGWHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Special Columbia Dance Outfit

THIS outfit is offered to meet the demands for the modern dance music. People who dance to the music of Columbia Double-Disc Records have the satisfaction of knowing that each record is right in tempo and right in spirit. That is because they are made under the personal supervision of G. Heppburn Wilson, M. B., master of the modern dance.

\$50

on easy terms
and on FREE trial

Here is the detailed description:—

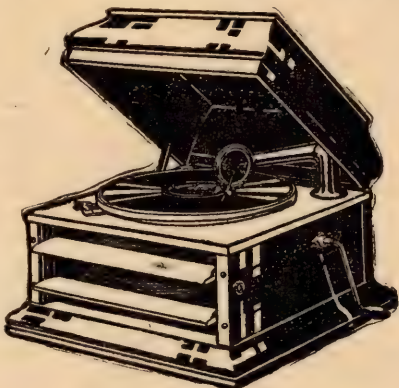
- 1 Columbia "Jewel" Grafonola;
- 11 Hesitation Waltzes; 9 Tangos;
- 11 One-steps; 3 Maxixes

Also a supply of needles

VERNON CASTLE,

Greatest modern dancer in the world, says of Columbia Dance Records: "They are the best I have heard."

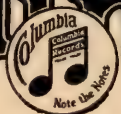
Any one of 8500 Columbia dealers will sell you this outfit on easy terms, or send it (delivered subject to trial) to your own home, where nothing at all but the musical capacity of the instrument can influence you to purchase. If you do not easily locate a Columbia dealer, write us and we will put you in touch with one.



Columbia

Graphophone Company

Woolworth Building, New York
Toronto: 365-367 Borauren Avenue
Dealers wanted where we are not actively represented. Write for particulars.



Send us 25 cents in coin or stamps and we will send you our special sample Columbia Record, which will play on your disc machine, no matter what make it is.

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

Some Facts About Flies

The ordinary house fly begins laying eggs when eight days old, and lays 100 or more at a time. Eight hours after being laid, these eggs hatch out maggots, which in twelve days more evolve into an adult fly. Thus in twenty-eight days after a fly egg has been deposited it has hatched, developed into an adult fly, which has laid 100 or more eggs, which in twelve days more become 100 flies. If the offspring of one female should increase without any check from April to September we should have as a season's output 214,577,844,320,000,000,000,000 flies hatched. Moral: Keep houses, yards and barns scrupulously clean in the spring months and begin early with the swatter, the fly trap, poison and tanglefoot. When we rid the earth of its flies and mosquitos we will reduce the human death rate to a remarkable degree. The day is coming when flies about the home will be as disgraceful as mud on the kitchen floor.

Cows and Co-operation in Canada

The average dairy cow in Canada produces, according to statistics, some 3,000 pounds of milk per year. The dairy herd at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College Farm, consisting of pure-bred Ayrshires, Jerseys and Holsteins, averaged nearly 10,000 pounds of milk per cow during 1913. The cost of feeding was approximately \$60 for each cow, leaving a profit of from \$60 to \$100 per head, according to the manner of marketing. Special attention has been given during the past year to co-operative dairying. The Scotsburg creamery (co-operative) had the largest dairy production of any in the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing 228,750 pounds of butter, which sold for \$61,900. This creamery was established some twelve years ago by the Dominion government, the farmers erecting the buildings and the government installing the machinery and managing the creamery for seven years. The farmers then, having become sufficiently educated in dairying, took over the business, which has been maintained on a co-operative basis, some 400 farmers being interested in the institution.

Getting the Right Viewpoint

There is nothing which will bring about a reform where reform is needed so quickly as a common understanding amongst people as to the causes of the conditions that need reforming. Consequently we believe we can do the farmers the most good by giving them the facts which govern the conditions confronting them. In our study of these problems of importance we want accurate, first-hand information from the producer and consumers themselves, not the mere views of some politician or theorist. Let those of our readers who have recently bought a new mower, or binder, wagon or grain drill go back to the day when they bought their old ones, and compare prices. Then let them also compare prices they were paid for products they sold to purchase the machinery with the prices paid them now for similar products. How many hundred-weight of hogs, pounds of butter, bushels of corn and tons of hay did it require to buy those things ten or twelve or more years ago? Then compare with the number is requires to buy them now. How much did the production of those crops cost then as compared to now? We want a large number of our readers to get out their old account books, compare them with their present accounts and send us the figures. We can use them to the benefit of agriculture. For further information turn to the editorial on page 4, entitled "The Right Road to Success."

Efficiency Farming in the Corn Belt

The United States Office of Farm Management is indefatigable in its investigating propensities. If there is a farmer who is doing the same old work in a brand new way to his greater profit he may rest assured that sooner or later one of Uncle Sam's investigators will be camping on his trail, eager to reduce his system of management to a bulletin for the benefit of the "average farmer."

According to some of the investigators, real efficiency farming in the corn belt calls for a plan whereby hogs will harvest much of their own feed, without waste. Efficiency farming, you understand, is that kind of farming where the minimum of effort produces the maximum returns, and as it is possible for a good farmer to raise a larger acreage of grain per man during the growing season than the same number of men can properly take care of during the harvesting period, real efficiency demands that he obtain cheap help in harvesting. The hog has been discovered to be able to supply that cheap labor.

The system is very simple indeed. Three different crops are grown in a four-year rotation. Corn, rye and a mixture of timothy and clover comprise the crops, rotated and harvested as follows: First year, corn (hogged down); second year, corn (crop cut and rye sown); third year, rye (pastured and hogged off); fourth year, clover and timothy (pastured and cut for hay). The hogs graze the rye from early spring to May 10, when they are turned in the clover until July 15, before which time the rye will have matured, and back they go to the rye field and clean up the rye and graze the young clover in it. Six 100-pound hogs to the acre will clean up the rye by September 1, and then as soon as they are brought up to a full feed on corn they are turned into the first-year corn field to "hog it down," when they are ready for market after having harvested three crops. The farmer harvests two and sows the rye. Good management should make a success of this plan, on the one-man farm especially.

BOHON "BLUE GRASS" BUGGIES

ARE SOLD ON
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
UNDER AN
UNLIMITED GUARANTEE
BACKED BY A \$30,000 BOND

THAT heading outlines in a few words the most liberal selling policy ever adopted by any buggy manufacturer. It means that if there is any risk in dealing with me, I am the one who takes it.

First of all, there is my 30-day trial offer. When I ship you a BOHON "BLUE GRASS" BUGGY I want you to really try it—on your own roads—no matter how rough they are—and if it doesn't stand up satisfactorily—the buggy is mine and the money yours. Ship it back, and I will refund your money and pay the freight both ways besides.

Then there is my unlimited guarantee. If you keep the buggy after the 30 days' trial I will guarantee that it will not break down or give out from any defect of material or workmanship—not for a year, or two or three years—but forever.

Further, I have deposited in the Mercantile National Bank of this city a legally binding guarantee bond for \$30,000. It means that I could not afford—even if I wanted to—to go back on any statement, claim or promise I make in my dealings with you.

Now, honestly, have you ever heard of any fairer, squarer way of doing business? No, and you never will. But there's more to be said, and I want to say it to you by sending you my big

BOOK OF BUGGY BARGAINS FREE

It tells how and why—by selling direct from my factory—cutting out all middlemen's profits and expenses—I save you \$25 to \$50—shows more buggies and harness, carts, surreys, runabouts, etc., than you can find in 20 dealers' stores. Tells how to get your own choice of style, color, upholstery, etc. Let me send it to you—I'll be glad to pay the postage. Just drop me a postal NOW.

D. T. BOHON
1413 Main St.
Harrodsburg, Ky.



UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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J.A. Everitt
Editor
Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month by The Equity Pub. Co. Inc.
John P. Stelle
Associate Editors
C. Hayes Taylor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

June 14 If this date, or an older one, is on your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.
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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JUNE 1, 1914

No. 11

Balanced Rations

The farmers' co-operative elevator movement keeps going up.

Many a man who really loves his wife forgets to keep her informed of it.

It takes as much brain work to do successful farming as any other business.

Some fish subsist on others. For instance, the land shark lives on suckers.

The man who really and truly knows a thing to be so is always able and willing to prove it.

The open mind is the open door to better things. Be not only willing, but anxious to learn.

Where it can be grown successfully, vetch makes one of the best cover crops for the orchard.

There is no doubt about it, but the best people on earth are the home folks and the country is full of them.

If there is any country community which needs good roads more than any other it is a dairying community.

The farmer who can supply his soil with barnyard manure in liberal quantities has the soil fertility problem solved.

Before the grass becomes short in the pastures see that the pasture fences are all intact. A few staples may save a cow.

Any one always takes the most interest in what is his own. Make your boy a partner in the crops he helps you grow.

The high cost of living will eventually come around to the high cost of government. Why should not the tax rate be lowered?

The campaign against hog cholera grows apace. In this, as in most all other things, the ounce of prevention outweighs the pound of cure.

Farmers who can co-operate and make a success of the banking business might profit by studying how to co-operate for success in the farming business.

The farmer who learns exactly what each bushel of grain or ton of hay costs him to produce is on his way to learn other things of much profit to him.

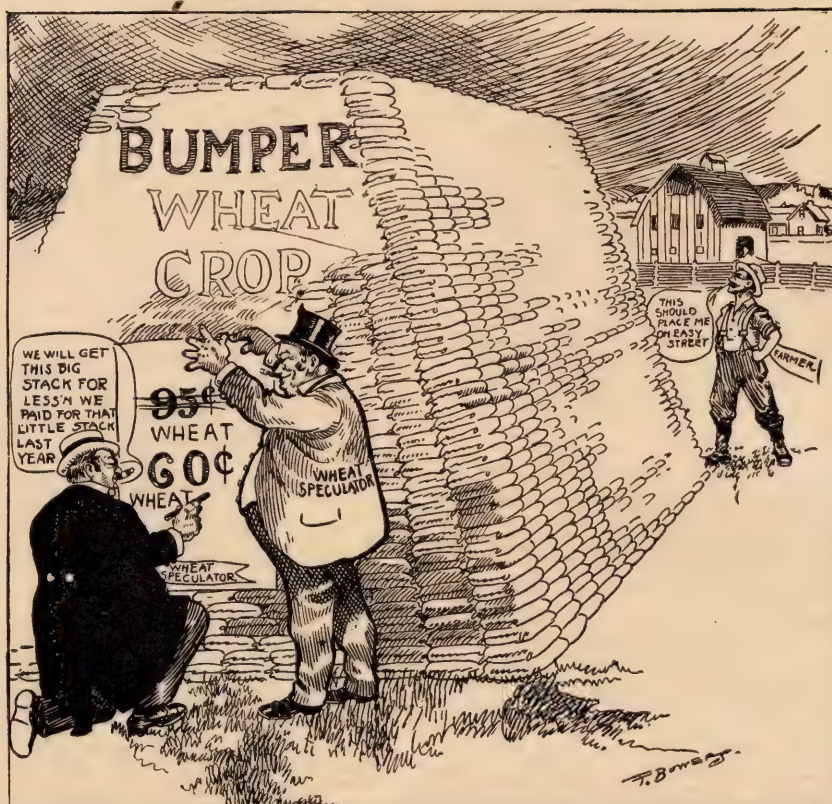
In the advertising columns of a farm paper is to be found the latest news of improved farming methods. The progressive farmer studies the advertisements.

Another problem coming to pester us is that of hog cholera serum manufacture—whether or not it should be made by the state or by properly licensed private plants.

No other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture.—Abraham Lincoln, in 1859.

Clifford A. Thorne of the Iowa state board of railroad commissioners is fighting vigorously against a raise in freight rates. He is truly "a thorn in the flesh" to the railroad companies.

"What's Behind the Bigger Production Movement"



Possibilities of the Wheat Crop

GOVERNMENT statistics report conditions are most favorable for the biggest crop of winter wheat ever produced in the United States. The acreage is said to be 3,000,000 acres greater than the former largest acreage, which occurred in 1903. The condition at the time the reports were made was the most promising ever known. Consequently, if some disaster does not happen along, we are told to expect a harvest of over 600,000,000 bushels of winter wheat alone, with a possibility of 650,000,000 bushels.

These forecasts are probably as accurate as it is possible to secure under the present system of crop reporting, which we described in detail in our last issue, and without doubt the buyers of wheat, from the local man at the elevator on down (or up) to the flour mills, are going to put the price on the toboggan if possible and give it a push. Whether or not the price toboggan will start on the downward slope and hurtle toward a low level will depend wholly upon the farmers who now own the wheat fields.

There can be no question but that the consuming world can use every bushel of this crop and will use it just as surely if compelled to pay \$1 per bushel, basis Chicago, as if it sells at

60 cents per bushel. Moreover, foreign wheat is not overabundant, crops in Argentina and prospects in Russia being short, and as the Canadian acreage is reported to be reduced, as is also the spring wheat acreage in the United States, there will be a demand for all the wheat grown in the United States this year, a demand that will justify a reasonable profit to the wheat growers.

We will deeply regret seeing the wheat growers lose millions of dollars in profits which they deserve, should have and would receive if they were properly organized. It is to save just such losses that we have so urgently implored our readers to organize. Even with the extent of organization which now exists, we believe wheat could be held to the dollar mark if the various associations would federate and put forth united effort. And while we have no desire to scold (even though scolding seems justifiable) the agricultural press, we believe their duty to their readers should impel them to make an effort in behalf of dollar wheat, because, if the price remains below a dollar, the farmer will suffer an unjustifiable loss.

When will our contemporaries wake up to the fact that price is as important as production? It begins to look as though they never will. Yet UP-TO-DATE FARMING considers it just as much a duty to help the farmers get what should be theirs in price and profit as it is to help them get larger yields.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"Shearing time is a great day on the farm."—Breeder's Gazette. Nevertheless, we are always mighty glad when night comes.

"Does any one know any good reason why each state should not publish its own text-books?"—Farm, Stock and Home. Yes. Politics.

"There is too much 'hit-and-miss' farming done on American farms."—Farm Progress. Such farming never makes a hit—misses it every time.

"Strawberry shortcake is no good after it becomes shelfworn."—Toledo Blade. We never knew a strawberry shortcake that was any good to become shelfworn.

"The earth road should have at least six hours of sunshine each day."—Bulletin, United States Department of Agriculture. Well, turn the matter over to the weather man. He is in your department anyhow.

"An association has been formed to make foolishness unfashionable."—Missouri Valley Farmer. What most of the husbands and fathers would prefer to see would be an association to make fashions unfoolishable.

"Do you know that there are mines in New Jersey where sharks' teeth and bones are found?"—Twentieth Century Farmer. Well, we are not surprised to hear it, for New Jersey has long been a great field for the incorporation of sharks—land sharks, money sharks, oil sharks and the like.

"The farmer makes a big mistake by attempting to 'save money' by buying cheap seed and needs to be educated to spend more rather than less money for his seed."—Forest Crissey. This is true so long as he gets real value for his extra expenditure. Poor seed is highly expensive at any price.

"A slight advance (in price) per bushel, dozen, hundredweight or stint will be a proper and wonderful incentive to the farmer to increase quality and production."—The Banker-Farmer. Which is the cream of the milk in the cocoanut. Those who are anxious to increase production can easily demonstrate the soundness of this doctrine by helping to insure that advance in price.

"Hired men are hard to get, hard to keep and expensive. A one-eighth horsepower motor, equivalent to one-man power, costs about \$10, with an operating expense of less than 1 cent an hour. Instead of hired men, why not have a motor to relieve you of some of your chores?"—Twentieth Century Farmer. Because the motor will not curvy the team, slop the hogs, go after the cows or gather the eggs. But the motor is all to the good for what it can be used for.

EDITORIAL

The Right Road to Success

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that farming is generally more profitable, and farmers as a rule are more prosperous than at any other time in history, there are unmistakable signs of great unrest in the world of agriculture. This unrest has three principal causes. One is the low prices at which abundant crops usually sell. The second is the knowledge that those same crops are sold to the ultimate consumer for practically the same price per unit as the smaller crops. The third is the agitation kept up to induce the farmers to increase the production under conditions which may compel them to sell that increased production at the low price levels.

Contributing causes are found in the agitation for increased production, the high cost of the present standard of living, the fact that production is not keeping pace with the increase of population and the desire of the Department of Agriculture, agricultural colleges and experiment stations to show greater returns from the effort they put forth.

This unrest is not confined to the unsuccessful, indifferent or unfortunate farmer. It is not the product of calamity howlers, though they are making capital of it. Neither is it merely an after thought of drought and crop failure, though they serve to intensify it, but it reaches and concerns the most progressive, prosperous farmers and receives grave consideration at the hands of conservative agricultural publications.

The progressive element among the farmers are learning the necessity of better business methods and it is a fundamental principle of good business to know in detail all the facts which pertain to and govern one's business. This has led farmers to look into matters more closely and they know what is wrong with agriculture. They know that while a lack of knowledge of the principles of greater production retards progress, the one all-important obstacle is the uncertainty of price. They know, also, that consumers are paying prices which should allow the farmers more money than they now receive. They know they dare not take undue risks in increasing production by methods which must cost them money, when there is so much evidence that the increase in production by such methods may sell for so little that they will not have their investments returned. It will cost money to increase production by the adoption of the better farming methods advocated by the authorities on the subject, but only the most daring, the most successful and the financially well-to-do farmers feel

disposed to take the risks, on account of the uncertainty of price.

The average farmer feels that he should have more money for his bumper crops. He knows that the world can use all he and his fellow farmers produce, or will be able to produce under a proper system of farming, which means properly balanced production, diversity of crops, etc. He knows he must have more money in the future than he did receive in the past if he is to follow the teachings of those who are promoting the better farming cause, and he has little assurance that he will obtain it.

Thus the farmers know that something is needed which is now lacking before they will be able to solve the problems the future puts up to them. They know very well, also, what that something is. But they seem at loss to find the way to supply it. They are willing to take the farm demonstration, county agent and rural credit movements for what they are worth. But there is a limit to their effective powers and they can not reach or remove the big obstacle in the way, nor bring about the reform that is needed most. In fact, these new movements are themselves restricted in their usefulness by the big obstacle and will never be able to give full measure of the good they might do if the obstacle was removed. That obstacle, of course, is the condition now existing which leaves the farmers at the mercy of the manipulators of price—in short, the uncertainty of price.

By way of illustration, let us consider a man ill from lack of sufficient food. Fresh air is a good thing and he should have it. Pure water is a necessary thing and he should have it. But neither of these can make a strong, healthy man of him nor do him much good until he is given plenty of good food. Then he can utilize the fresh air and the pure water to advantage.

So it is with agriculture. Greater knowledge, improved methods and better credit are all good for it, but not until there is more certainty of profitable prices can it make the gains a healthful condition demands.

With these things clearly in mind, farmers should have no difficulty in turning to the right road to reform. It is the way of organization and co-operation. Thousands are turning to this way, but other thousands are hesitating. This is no time for hesitation. Right now, TODAY, is the time for progressive farmers to determine to have a local organization to take up this problem, in co-operation with other local organizations.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING would be glad to hear from every person reading this who feels a real interest in this, the greatest of all economic reforms.

How Congressmen Work

THERE are few more important assemblages of people in all the world than the Congress of the United States. It is composed of distinguished and supposedly honorable men, chosen by the free and, at least legally, independent votes of the American people, to represent them in government and to enact necessary laws or laws that will make the government better and result in the general good. The people like to believe in the honesty, faithfulness and wisdom of these men, and foreign countries regard them and their method of doing business as satisfactory to and representative of the people that sent them there. They judge the American people largely by the work of the American Congress. If these congress-

men truly represent the people it is well and good. If not, the people ought to know it.

The editor of the People's Popular Monthly was in Washington not long ago, and while there he visited both Houses of Congress and in an editorial tells what he saw. He first visited the Senate and felt disappointed because he wished to see that distinguished body in session, but as the seats were almost entirely vacant he concluded that the Senate was having a recess. Soon he noticed, however, that some one was making a speech, and on inquiry learned that Senator McCumber of North Dakota was delivering "to the Senate" a lengthy address on the Panama Canal tolls repeal bill. "Just seven of the senators were present!" The remainder he supposed were in

their offices, or out playing golf, or some other way entertaining themselves elsewhere.

Concluding that if the senators were no more interested than their absence indicated, it was not worth while for an ordinary voter to be interested, he passed from the Senate Chamber to the House of Representatives. There he found a group of forty or fifty members engaged in a furious debate. A speaker was gesticulating wildly and addressing the nearly empty house in an excited manner. He was being continually interrupted by the few that were there, and the visiting editor thought some matter of great moment must be under consideration. He soon discovered, however, that the matter under discussion was the addition of \$11,000 to the appropriation for erecting a postoffice building at Mandan, North Dakota, and less than one in ten of the members were present! The House, or rather the fraction of it that was there, was acting upon the public buildings bill, which the editor of the Monthly calls the "pork barrel" measure "through which congressmen strengthen themselves in their districts." Champ Clark, the speaker, was absent and Leader Underwood was at home in his campaign for the senatorship. There was nothing like a quorum present, but the measure was adopted by a viva voce vote, which was in no sense legal, but no one asked for a quorum!

Our own experience in Washington justifies us in saying these sessions witnessed by the editor of the Popular Monthly are typical of the way business is done in Congress. It is inexcusable. No other class of employees would be tolerated that did their work in that way. We say these things not through any disrespect for Congress, but because we realize that these great men have drifted into habits of heedlessness, if nothing worse, and do not attend to business as they are supposed to do and do not guard the public interests with a vigilance that the people have a right to expect them to do. The only way to improve this situation is to give the people the facts and make it a public issue. The party press dare not do it.

A Weight of Responsibility

SCARCELY an event of state or national importance transpires which does not prove that a great responsibility rests upon the farmers of this country. They constitute the greatest class of our citizens and, not only that, their homes are found in all portions of it. They are not restricted to any locality, nor to any crop or crops. They are everywhere, in all climes and conditions, and may produce any crop that grows in our nation-wide soil or climate. Their interests, therefore, can not be measured by any special rules, and being thus located everywhere they ought to be familiar with every national interest and condition as well as with the prevalent methods of doing things.

And their calling is such that they have no special "axes to grind." They can not be consolidated or centered upon any certain scheme or selfish action. A policy that is good for them must necessarily be good for the whole country, for they occupy and represent the whole country and no other calling could exist without them.

This measures their great responsibility. In this period of strangely increasing selfish legislation and special laws are the farmers properly awake to what is being done and to our present remarkable methods of government? Extravagance sits in high places and not only characterizes, but controls public expenditures. Selfish interests concentrate their powers and secure almost any public favors they ask, often to the material injury of the masses of the people.

Of course, all the people could unite and overrule these evils, but there is

one single class that could do it alone and that is the farming class. Unfortunately this class has not yet learned to exercise a combined power. As they have labored in their fields they have indulged in their individual thoughts and taken individual action. This has been taken advantage of by other classes even to the absorption of the profits that came from the soil and to the winning of special laws for special benefits. This is why we have so long engaged in this great work of education. We have had in view no special interests. Our thoughts and our hopes have been for the whole country and we still appeal to the farmers to realize what they themselves mean to the country and prepare themselves to do what they alone can do—not only to secure justice to themselves and their business in better marketing, but to exercise a salutary power in rebuking evil in high places and in making ours in truth a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Use of Chemicals in Canning

THE TIME for canning and preserving fruits is rapidly approaching and, in fact, is already here in some places. All know it is a common practice to use more or less salicylic acid and so-called canning powders as a means of more certainly preserving the fruits or canned vegetables. The Department of Agriculture issues a warning against the use of these chemicals. Salicylic acid is a well-known and useful medicine when used as such, but it is also a poison and its effects are bad if improperly used. It is especially harmful to digestion and the wrong use of it is certain to have bad effects. There is no system in its use in canned fruits or vegetables and persons eating fruits and vegetables so treated are very liable to be injured. The Department says most of the canning powders on the market are practically salicylic acid put up in different form and sold at a higher price and greater profit.

The Department of Agriculture recommends that these be not used at all, and says it is entirely practicable to put up both fruits and vegetables in such a manner that they will keep indefinitely by the usual process of sterilizing the products by means of heat, being careful that the cans are so filled as to exclude all air and seal airtight while yet hot.

Smile Awhile

She Was Exact

Judge—What is your age, madam?
Witness—Twenty-seven years and some months.
Judge—But I must have your exact age.
How many months?
Witness—Three hundred and twenty-nine.

Tit for Tat

"I'm afraid I shall not get along well with the folks over the way."
"What's the trouble?"
"My lawn mower screams and they sent me some axle grease and said for me to put it on the lawn mower."
"Didn't you do it?"
"No, I sent it back and told them to put it on their piano and their daughter's throat."

Signs of Grief

"Was there any evidence of mourning when Sue married Jack?"
"Yes, all the belles were told."

He'd Been Fishing

"Did the fish bite much today?"
"No, but the skeeters did."

About the Same as Liberty

"That seems to be an excellent umbrella. What does it cost to have an umbrella like that?"
"It costs eternal vigilance."

He Wasn't There

Teacher—Tell the class what you know about the Mongolian race.
Pupil—I didn't go to the race last Saturday. I went to the ball game.

Hog Cholera—Its Cause and Treatment

By C. Hayes Taylor

EVERY FARMER who has hogs on his farm should know as much as he can learn about hog cholera. Not many do. The facts given in this article (and to be concluded in the next issue of this paper) have been compiled with the utmost care and are not theories, but truths which have been demonstrated until there can be no question as to their correctness. And if I may presume to trespass upon the time and good nature of the reader, I would urge him to read these statements until he has them clearly defined and firmly fixed in his mind.

Hog cholera is caused by an invisible something, believed to be a germ or bacteria, so small that not even the most powerful microscope can find it in the blood or tissues of a hog infected with the disease. Its work can be seen very clearly, however, and its effects are known to every one.

When one hog suffering from cholera is placed in a herd of healthy hogs they all, with seldom a single exception, contract the disease and most of them, if not all, die. Blood obtained from a hog having the cholera can be taken to a distant farm, injected in the veins of a healthy hog, where no cholera is or has been, and the disease is given to the healthy hog. Therefore, notwithstanding the fact that a cholera germ never has been seen, we know there are such things and that they exist in the blood and flesh of hogs, are cast off with excretions and can be carried from place to place, get into the systems of other hogs and cause great destruction. No chemist, scientist or medical man has ever been able to find a chemical which will destroy the cholera germ without at the same time destroying the tissues of the flesh or blood in which the germ exists. The only way to combat hog cholera is to combat the germ in some manner which will keep the hogs vigorous and healthy so nature may fight the disease. Nature alone may be able to do something in cases where the disease is not severe, which would likely mean that the germs are not abundant or virile, but in its malignant form cholera overcomes nature, and no matter how healthy the hog, or how well cared for, if cholera in its worst form is introduced by any means it wipes out the herd. Birds, dogs, men and other animals may carry the disease from one farm or community or county to another. A stream of water may carry it. Any moving thing may serve as a carrier.

Hog cholera exists in two forms, the acute and the chronic. The acute form is malignant and takes the suffering animal away in short order. The early symptoms are tremors (trembling), fever, weakness, staggering gait, either constipation or diarrhea, labored breathing and convulsions. In the chronic form young hogs become stunted and emaciated. Sores form in various places on the body. Fever runs up to 105 or 108 degrees. The hog is usually found off by itself. It walks weakly, drags its hind feet, arches its back and often falls to the ground. The first symptom, however, is loss of appetite.

Inwardly may be found signs which are unmistakable. Every farmer who has the opportunity should carefully examine the stomach, lungs, liver, kidneys and intestines of a cholera hog and become familiar with their appearance. The lungs will show small red spots, as a rule, or large areas of inflammation. The liver may be enlarged and of an unhealthy color. The kidneys are usually light colored with small red spots and the intestines usually show ulcers.

The problem confronting the farmer is this: Can cholera be either prevented or cured and, if so, how? We care little about the theories, except as they may help us to understand the facts, but what are the facts which have been determined



There Is Money in Swine if Cholera Doesn't Get Them Before the Butcher Does

to show what can actually be done to control this dread disease?

Many years ago some very careful scientists noticed that now and then a hog would be left from a herd killed by cholera, never showing any symptoms or signs of sickness. These scientists believed there must be something in the blood of such animals which prevented cholera from working, making them naturally immune. They took some of the blood from the veins of these immune hogs and injected it in the veins of a healthy hog, which was then exposed to the cholera, but the hog sickened and died. Next cholera blood was taken from a hog sick with cholera and injected

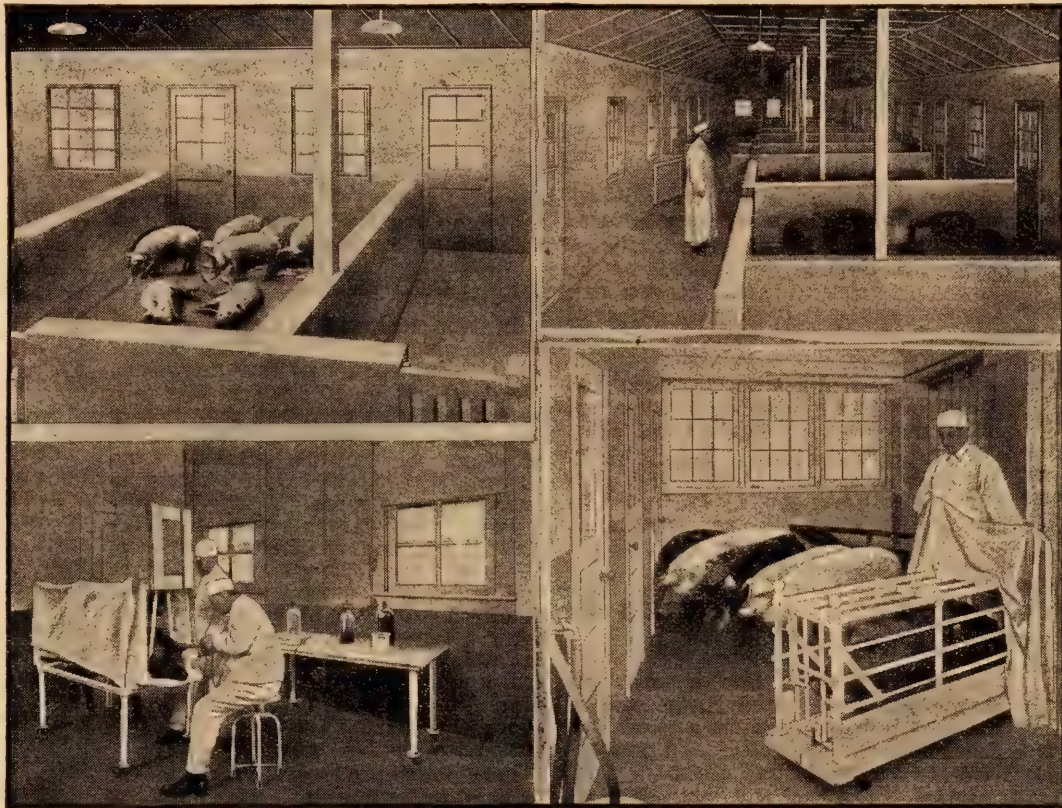
supplies extra bone material to heal a broken bone or exercise builds muscle. So they kept injecting more and more cholera blood into the immune hogs, believing that the hog's own blood would make more and more of the anti-bodies it contained to counteract the additional cholera germs. They found by experiment their theories were well founded. The hogs received large quantities of cholera blood, but did not contract cholera. Then they took the blood from the immune hogs, supposedly containing large quantities of anti-bodies, and injected it into healthy young pigs, placed these pigs with other healthy young pigs in a pen together and placed with them a pig suffering from a severe attack of cholera. The healthy pigs which were not treated with the "immunity blood" from the immune hogs sickened and died. Those that were treated, or vaccinated, remained well. Thus the scientists found that immune hogs could be made extra-immune by the injection of cholera blood and their blood would become so strongly antagonistic to cholera that when it was injected into other hogs they became immune also.

Thus we see that the real preventative is a discovery, a purely natural remedy, no one knows just what, but the fact remains that it exists. It is not a manufactured chemical, a patent medicine or nostrum, but is nature's own product. We do not manufacture corn from chemicals, but we produce corn by planting corn. And this great hog cholera remedy is not manufactured, but by planting the "seed" in suitable location (in a healthy hog) and then giving it proper cultivation (injecting cholera blood into its blood stream) it grows and multiplies. All the hog cholera serum that is genuine and potent was manufactured by nature itself in the blood of hogs from nature's own formula and put together in her own mysterious way.

Although it has been agitated widely for about only two or three years, the study and experimentation with the treatment of hog cholera has been conducted by the most competent veterinarians, scientists in animal husbandry and chemists for a much long period of years. It was in 1903 that Drs. Dorset and Niles of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., made the discoveries and began the experiments heretofore described which resulted in the discovery of the serum method of prevention. The Iowa Agricultural College took the lead in developing the use of the treatment and began the manufacture of serum and virus in the state college laboratory. Since then a number of states have provided plants for the manufacture of the remedy and also a number of private concerns took up the work. It is absolutely necessary that the serum produced be of an absolutely pure and potent quality. Impure, impotent or "fake" serums have been found on the market, and such serums are not only powerless to prevent loss, but often actually produce diseases which destroy the victimized swine. A large portion of the complaints made that the serum treatment is not succeeding has been traced to the poor quality of the serum used or a careless method of using it.

In our next issue we will go still further into this intensely interesting account of the war on cholera, taking up the serum (made from the blood of immune hogs containing large quantities of anti-bodies, the enemy of the cholera germ) and the virus (blood that is taken from hogs suffering from cholera, and containing cholera germs) and dealing plainly with their manufacture and use. The photos on this page are those of the largest serum and virus factory in the entire country, where perfectly pure and highly potent articles are produced. This plant has been visited and thoroughly inspected by the writer, with the sole intent of getting right at the facts and giving the readers just as we found them. The

(Continued on Page 10)



Top—Eight fifty-pound pigs, all inoculated with cholera virus. The six living have been vaccinated with serum.

Bottom—Injecting cholera virus into ear of immune hog, making it hyper-immune.

Top—A pen of hyper-immunes from whose blood serum is made.

Bottom—Putting a hyper-immune in a crate preparatory to drawing blood from the tail for manufacturing serum.

into the veins of several hogs, including those naturally immune. All but the immunes contracted the disease and died, but the immune hogs remained in a perfectly healthy condition. This seemed to prove beyond question that there was something, somewhere, in the naturally immune hog to prevent it from becoming affected by cholera germs.

The scientists then formed the theory that some property or minute organisms existed in the blood of the naturally immune hogs that either destroyed or rendered powerless the cholera germs. They called this property "anti-bodies." They theorized further and assumed that these anti-bodies might multiply and grow in strength if they had extra work to do or enemies to fight, just as nature

Build Your Silo Now



Two Valuable Articles in the Equipment of an Up-to-Date Farm

EVERY progressive farmer of the present day realizes the value of good silage. It is as easily digested as the same plant preserved dry, with the advantage over dry fodder of toning up the digestive system and keeping it in healthy activity. It furnishes a succulent food for cattle in the winter season.

It is the universal experience of farmers, as well as the testimony of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, that a given acreage will support a much larger number of cattle with the use of the silo than without it. This means more beef and more milk at a cheaper cost of production and a more rapid upbuilding of the fertility of the soil.

The silo preserves most or all of the feeding value of fodder which is lost by curing. It has been shown by the Colorado Experiment Station that the loss in feeding value of corn stover from the time it is cut until it is cured is as high as 55 per cent. The Wisconsin station shows that between the time of cutting and curing stover the loss in protein alone is 14 per cent. In case of early frost, hail or anything interfering with the maturity of the crop the silo protects the farmer from loss.

If you have not already begun, now is the time to start getting together the materials for your silo. For the results the silo should be completed one month before time of filling. Experiments have been carried out with dairy cattle produced one-third less cost when the hulls in the ration. This fact, can you afford to ignore a silo?

Excellent feed for both cattle. A corn crop

planted after oats have been cut will mature sufficiently to make good silage.

A silo is one of the first and very important steps in the solution of the feeding problem in any section and any one having as many as ten head of cattle can not afford to be without a silo.

Both stave and concrete silos have given excellent results in all states and either may be erected with farm labor.

Last year several men put off building their silos until such a late date that the corn was too dry for first-class silage before the silo was completed.

THE MAKING AND FEEDING OF SILAGE

Silage has come into general use throughout the United States and is universally recognized as a good and cheap feed for farm stock and particularly so for cattle and sheep.

Silage is the best and cheapest form in which a succulent feed can be pro-

vided for winter use. An acre of grain can be placed in the silo at a cost not exceeding that of shocking, husking, grinding and shredding.

A given amount of corn in the form of silage will produce more milk than the same amount when shocked and dried. There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder. Good silage properly fed is all consumed, and in addition very palatable. Like other succulent feeds, it has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs and more stock can be kept on a given area of land when it is the basis of the ration.

On account of the smaller cost for labor, silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically than can soiling crops, unless only a small amount of supplementary feed is required. Converting the corn crop into silage clears the land sooner than if the corn crop is shocked and husked, and because of these advantages silage, in the general opinion of dairy farmers, has increased milk production per cow and has increased the profits per acre.

Corn Silage

In all parts of the United States where the silo has come into general use the principal silage crop is corn. Ordinarily corn will produce more food material to the acre than any other crop which can be grown. It is more easily harvested and put into the silo than clover, cowpeas or alfalfa.

Furthermore, corn makes an excellent quality of silage. The legumes, such as clover and alfalfa, are liable to rot unless special care is taken to pack the silage thoroughly and force the air out. The only objection which has been raised concerning corn silage is the fact that it contains insufficient protein fully to meet the requirements of animals to which it may be fed. The best variety of corn to plant is that which will mature and yield the largest amount of grain to the acre, since the grain is the most valuable part of the corn plant. The variety commonly raised in any particular locality for grain will also be the most satisfactory to grow for silage.

Cultivation and Yield

In some sections it is a common practice to plant the corn a little thicker when raised for silage than for grain. Weeds should be kept out or they will be cut with the corn and may impair the quality of the silage. The amount of silage that can be obtained from an acre of corn will vary from four to twenty tons or more. A fifty-bushels-per-acre crop of corn will yield about eight to twelve tons of silage per acre, depending upon the amount of foliage and stalk that accompanies the ear. Southern varieties of corn as a rule carry a larger proportion of the plant in the form of stalk and leaves than do the northern-grown varieties. Corn should be harvested for the silo at about the same time that it is harvested for fodder.

Corn for the silo can be cut either by hand or by machine. Hand cutting is practiced on farms where the amount

of corn to be harvested is so small as to make the expense of purchasing a corn harvester too great to justify its use. Hand cutting is slow and laborious and there are probably few localities now where the purchase of a harvester would not be a profitable investment.

In case the corn has become too dry or ripe before it is put into the silo, water should be added to supply the deficiency of moisture necessary to make the silage pack properly. Unless it is well packed the silage will "fire-fang" or deteriorate through the growth of mold. Enough water should be added to restore the moisture content of the corn to what it would be if cut at the proper stage. The water may be added by running directly into the silo by means of a hose or by running through the blower. It is claimed that by running it into the blower the water is more thoroughly mixed with the cut corn.

Sorghum

Sorghums, both saccharine and non-saccharine, are readily made into silage. On account of their superiority to corn as drought-resisting crops they are more commonly grown in those regions of the west where the rainfall is too light or irregular for a good growth of corn. It is important that the sorghums be harvested at the proper stage of maturity if the best results are to be secured. A mixture of corn and sorghum has proved satisfactory in some localities where the rainfall was so variable as to make the corn crop uncertain.

Clover

Clover can be used successfully as a silage crop, yielding a palatable product high in protein, but it is preferable to make it into hay, for the silage made from clover, as from other legumes, has an objectionable odor, necessitating particular care in feeding to avoid tainting the milk. It does not pack so well as corn, so great care should be exercised in the tramping of the silage at the time of filling, and the depth of the silo should also receive particular attention. Clover should be chopped before siloing as a matter of convenience in feeding and also to secure more thorough packing. Clover for the silo should be harvested when in full bloom and some of the first heads are head.

Cowpeas, Alfalfa and Soy Beans

Cowpeas, alfalfa and soy beans can be successfully made into silage by exercising the same precautions as with clover. They should be cut at the same time as for haymaking. However, it is ordinarily preferable, as with clover, to make them into hay rather than silage. The fermentations which take place in silage made of legumes cause a greater loss of nutritive material than with corn silage. Corn husks and pea vines from canning factories, beet pulp and other by-products are also used in certain localities for filling the silo.

There are on the market several makes of silage cutters that will give satisfaction. The capacity of the machine to be purchased is an important consideration which should not be overlooked. Many persons make the mistake of getting a cutter which is too small, thus making the operation of filling the silo very slow and interfering with the continuous employment of the entire force of men. It is better to get a machine large enough so that every one will be able to keep busy all the time. The larger cutters are equipped with self-feeders, a labor-saving device which the smaller sizes lack.

The usual length of cutting varies from one-half to one inch. The latter is considered a little too long, since pieces of this length will neither pack so closely in the silo nor be so completely consumed when fed as will the shorter lengths. On the other hand, the longer the pieces the more rapidly can the corn be run through the cutter.

An Old, Old Story

We are both interested in UP-TO-DATE—you as reader and we as publishers. We want to give you that bigger, better, more valuable farm paper that you have always wanted. We will give it to you!

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My Experience With Alfalfa

By John Underwood



Alfalfa, the King of the Forage Field

MY EXPERIENCE in growing and feeding alfalfa dates back over a period of seven years. At that time I read a good deal on alfalfa culture. Previous to that time I had been almost always short of hay for the stock I kept. I decided to try six acres in alfalfa. I can assure readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING that I have had most gratifying returns. But I made some mistakes. When I seeded my first six acres I used only twelve pounds of seed per acre, which was recommended to me as being enough, but this was a mistake. The seed I secured on this occasion was two years old—another mistake. This seeding did very well, considering everything, but I would have obtained better results had I used fresher seed and about twice as many pounds per acre as I did use. For a long time it appeared as if I were going to get nothing but weeds instead of a patch of alfalfa, but after awhile the alfalfa started and, the land being in splendid condition, it did fairly well. About the last of August I clipped the field, which prevented weeds from going to seed. This clipping gave the alfalfa a fresh start, so that when winter came I had a good stand of alfalfa with a good top to protect it during the winter. The next year I expected great returns from my alfalfa. In one way I got them, in another way I did not. From that six acres, if I remember correctly, I cut between twenty-five and thirty tons in three cuttings, but being "green" at the job I again made some mistakes. The first cutting I did not cut soon enough and it got very coarse and woody. The second cutting I harvested at about the right time, but tried to save it without cocking, with the result that I lost a great portion of the leaves. And the third cutting I put in a little too green. It got very musty. In fact, some of it was white with mildew when I started to feed it in the winter. I next seeded ten acres more, which made sixteen acres in all, and in 1910 I secured in two cuttings sixty tons of as good hay as ever was fed to an animal. In 1911 I gave the same field a good coat of manure and prepared it for corn. The fall after keeping the corn field clean I did not plow the field at all, but the following spring worked it with the disk and harrow until there was an extra fine seed bed. I then seeded twenty-four pounds of alfalfa seed an acre. I find that I can not get alfalfa too thick. The thicker it is the finer it is and the finer it is the better I like it. When seeded so thick and on well prepared land one can feel reasonably sure of a good catch of alfalfa. The harvesting of alfalfa seems to be a difficult proposition, especially to those who do not grow it. As I have given my first year's experience it can readily

be seen that it was certainly a difficult proposition then for me. And it really does require a little experience before it can be done right. The last few years I have had splendid results and I will try to give my method as nearly as possible. Having sixteen acres to harvest, I like to start as soon as I can, so that if we get a bad spell of weather the last will not get too far advanced before it is cut. I do not wait for the field to get one-tenth in bloom before I start. I start as soon

as I can see a flower here and there. I always start on the highest part of the field first, as it always flowers first. If I wait till the lower portion of the field is about one-tenth in bloom the plants will be all in bloom and the hay will therefore be too woody when cut. I start to cut as soon as the dew is off in the morning, usually cutting about four acres at a time. As soon as the mower has had a good start I start the tedder going and keep it going almost until the hay is fit to cock. I ted four or five times. I would suggest here, judging from my experience, don't try making alfalfa hay without a tedder, for if it is at all heavy it can not be done. The leaves on the top will drop off before the hay underneath is fit to cock. If it has been a dry, hot day the alfalfa will be fit to cock the same evening as it was cut. If it is not well wilted I leave it until the next morning and ted it again. I believe it will pay any man to cock not only the first cutting, but every cutting. I do not allow my men to roll it in heaps and call that cocking. Each forkful should be picked up separately and put on top of another, making a small stack that will be practically waterproof. Then a few days rain will hardly hurt it at all, excepting the very outside of the cock. If I do happen to be hindered by a spell of rainy weather I consider it advisable to move the cocks on to fresh ground to prevent the smothering of the plants underneath. This can be quickly done if two men work together. First one forkful is taken off the top of the cock and then both men put their forks in the same side of the cock and slide or pull it on to a fresh spot and then replace the top

forkful as before. To tell just when alfalfa hay is fit to store away is a point that needs a little experience. After the cock has finished heating I take a handful out of the center and wring it with my hands. If some juice can be wrung out I do not consider it quite fit. If, however, I can not wring any juice out, it will be all right to haul in. When putting my alfalfa hay in the mow I do not put eight or ten loads in the center and leave it there. I spread it as it is put in and I can assure any one if this method is followed he will be well pleased in the winter when he is feeding it to his stock.—John Underwood, R. R. 2, Tunnel Hill, Ill.

NEEDLES IN NAIL KEGS

I stepped into a farmer's workshop the other day and found him busily engaged in sorting over the contents of an old nail keg.

Drawing closer, I took a squint at the contents of that keg and was surprised at the collection. Honestly, it contained everything from the safety pin off of Mother Hubbard's nightcap to the safety valve on Wright's aeroplane.

"Looking for a needle?" I queried.

"Might as well," growled the farmer. "I want a harness hook to put up in the stable and I know blame well I put one in this keg last week."

He spent over a half hour looking for the blamed thing, and I'll be blown if he found it then.

When he got through I offered him a fool's suggestion, or, in other words, I told him that an ordinary drygoods box six inches high and about two by three feet in size could be partitioned off into about twenty-four boxes or sections, each six inches square, in less than the half hour he wasted looking for the hook, and then he could put hooks in one section, burrs in another, screws in another, etc. Here's the idea:

Well, of course he failed to thank me for the suggestion. In fact, I believe he threatened to kick me out under his breath. But say, the next time I entered that shop the drygoods box was doing its work all right.

Have you such a thing as a variety show of that kind in one of your nail kegs? If so, what do you intend to do about it?—W. Clement Moore.

THE FORGOTTEN PAYMENT

"Here's that \$5 I've been intending to pay you for that last job you did for me, John," said Farmer Harris to the village blacksmith.

John Craft, the smith, took the money, wadded it up, thrust it in his pocket and said: "If you'll wait a minute, Tom, I'll give you a receipt."

"Never mind your receipt," I'm in a hurry," and the farmer good naturedly drove on his way.

He had scarcely turned the corner of the nearest street when an automobile stopped at the shop and the blacksmith became engaged in repairing some trifling breakage in the machine. The payment of Harris's \$5 slipped entirely from his memory—and the following week he was killed in an accident.

In settling the Craft account naturally a bill was handed for \$5, which he was f

The amount was a good rule to demand amounts over a

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OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

HOW ONE COMMUNITY CREATED ITS OWN BIG OPPORTUNITY

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

It is a fine thing to live in a community where the farmers are progressive enough to work together in looking for and utilizing opportunities for making progress and money at the same time.

I will give a brief account of the means whereby our farmers established a very profitable trucking business. During the winter of 1910 three farmers who happened to be together began to talk about the possibilities for profit in truck farming and to discuss the things needed to make such an enterprise as profitable as possible. They decided some sort of an association was very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, and after considerable study and discussion amongst themselves they decided to jointly go to work and see what could be done. Each took certain roads and visited every farmer in the community on that road and explained what the three men had been talking about and had decided to try to do. A large number of the farmers visited became interested, signed an agreement to plant a certain stipulated acreage of truck, such as tomatoes, beans, sweet potatoes, cantaloupes, melons and pumpkins. The association was formed, each member paying in \$1 as a temporary working fund.

The first and earliest crops were sent to market by the business manager of the association and sold at very satisfactory prices. Then a canning plant was put up and the later and cheaper crops were canned, care being taken to can only perfectly fresh and sound material. Some products, because of size, shape or season, which might not sell well in fresh condition, are just as good for canning as strictly fancy goods.

The association manager also shipped products for non-members on a percentage and the canning plant put up their products on shares.

Many farmers made as high as \$240 from a small area of truck, and every one had plenty of canned goods for home use, besides selling the surplus at a fair price. There was plenty of ready money in the community all through the summer, where usually there was little or none until cotton-picking time.

This shows what wide-awake farmers can do when only two or three get their heads together and work together for better things.—Lon Wilson, Oklahoma.

UTILIZING WASTE LAND

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

Everywhere I go I see land under fence that is yielding nothing to the owner and I often wonder why so much land should lie idle the year around. I owned a homestead in Arkansas. About 50 per cent of it was rough and stony, part of it so much so that it would be impossible to grow any kind of a cultivated crop. The sides were steep and exceedingly rocky. The land was rich in humus, however, and I often wondered if an orchard could be had from that piece of land. A happy thought struck me and I concluded to turn that waste land into money, and this is what I did. I went in there and cut brush and sprouts until the land was clear. The trees were left. (The rocks) were

all burned over. That patch of stony land was a sight to behold. I mixed red clover seed and orchard grass seed, equal measure, and sowed two gallons of the seed to the acre all over the rocks. I did not plow it; that was out of the question. This was done early in the spring and the spring rains carried the seed to the rich soil underneath and as soon as the weather warmed up my grass was also up, thick as need be. Every nook and gully and bank was literally covered with clover and orchard grass. Now I had a Duroc sow and eight pigs and no suitable place to keep them. Feed was scarce and high that year. So I fell on the plan to fence up my glade and put my hogs there. This was in June. The

hogs needed no further attention. There was running water in the lot. The hogs were soon in a thriving condition. The latter part of October I put the eight shoats in a close pen and fed corn about four weeks, when I butchered. My hogs netted about 200 pounds each, or 1,600 pounds in all, and I did not feed them much corn either. About 80 per cent of my profit on the eight hogs came from the pasture on the glade.—John B. Polk, Hood River, Ore.

CONVENIENCES OF THE FARM HOME

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

My husband received UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a Christmas present and I eagerly read "Our Country Contributors" first of all the helpful pages. I am going to tell a few of the conveniences that we enjoy which I believe could and should be in every farm home. The greatest attraction for the farmer's wife in the city is the system of running water, with hot and cold water for dishwashing and the preparing of vegetables, and a generous supply of hot water for the Monday washing of clothes. Then all would appreciate the pleasure of a good bath at the close of a hard day without the dreadful work of carrying in and heat-

ing the water. Now this convenience is within the reach at a most reasonable cost. The plan used in our home at "Sugarland" is this: A tank holding 315 gallons stands in our "up-ground" cellar, three feet from the back kitchen door (a saver of steps). The limestone water from a very deep well is pumped into this tank by a gasoline engine and carried from this tank through small galvanized pipe to the house, where it can be had by simply turning a faucet in the sink. To get hot water we have a thirty-gallon galvanized tank connected up with the range, so when we have a fire in the range every day we have thirty gallons of hot water at hand all the time heated by the same fire used in cooking. This water is piped to the kitchen sink, the wash tub and bathroom. A running water system is so valuable it should be in all up-to-date homes.

The kitchen is where the farm housewife spends a great part of her time and should be as cheerful and convenient as possible. My kitchen is small, with one large window and a door to the south, also a door to the west. The floor is covered with a tan and gray linoleum and the walls and ceiling are painted light gray. A large wooden cook table, painted light gray, with a zinc top; a "Hoosier" kitchen cabinet, range and sink are all I need and have room for. I am not crowded. Everything is handy and I appreciate this size. It is so much easier to keep clean. My cooking utensils are of aluminum.

Every up-to-date farmer's wife should save her energy like her up-to-date farmer husband does, by having all manner of labor-saving machines. There are two I want to mention. One is a bread mixer. As this task of kneading bread is long and tiresome, and baking comes two or three times a week, a bread mixer will do the work in three minutes and the bread will be finer.

The other is a vacuum cleaner. Then the dust problem is for sure settled. These cleaners are reasonable in price and easy to handle. A few moments to a room keeps everything clean.

More home conveniences will go a long way toward making country people better satisfied with farm life.—Mrs. James L. Clark, Indiana.

SOME FARM CONVENIENCES

A sewing awl is one of the greatest money savers for a thing of its size that can be found. They cost about 50 cents and there are innumerable things that can be stitched with one.

Another good thing to have is an extension bit. It takes the place of about ten or possibly more of the old style bits. You can bore any size hole with the one bit and save the trouble of having a dozen or so to search through to find the right one. They cost from 75 cents up.

Soldering outfits can now be had in small, compact form and any farmer can use them. One will save many trips to the hardware store, besides the expense, or worse still, the throwing away of a bucket, pan or milk can. Outfits can be had from \$1 up.

Many a farmer has had the experience of bending over an old-fashioned grindstone for hours at a time to sharpen an axe, scythe or other implement, to the great discomfort of his back. An emery wheel is a pleasure and luxury alongside of an old grindstone. It will do the work better and in one-fourth of the time. A good emery wheel can be had at reasonable cost.

A garden plow will do the work quicker, easier and better than it can be done with a hoe. They cost from \$3 to \$8.

Chickens must have clean, fresh water to drink. If it is placed in pans, old dishes, etc., it is sure to get dirty. If it is put in drinking fountains it will keep pure and clean. Good gal-

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The new *Detroit* motor, bigger and more powerful than ever, carries this lightweight vehicle up any hill where its wheels can find traction. Part of the daily performance of one of our test cars is to shoot up a long 50 per cent grade with a full load of passengers. It never fails to make the grade.

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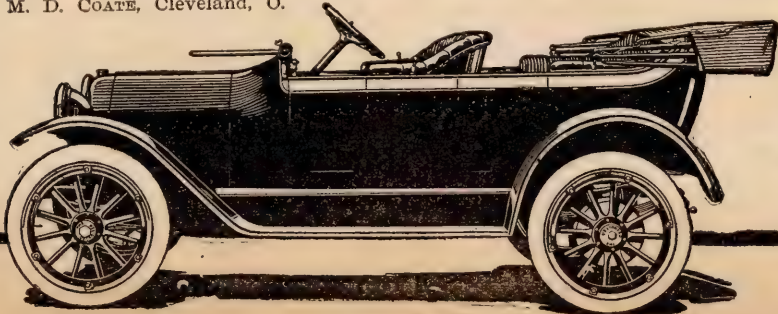
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vanized fountains can be had for 50 cents each.

The man who will let his wife bend over an old washboard and tub should be made to cultivate his corn with a hoe. A washing machine is not a luxury. It is a necessity.

To compare the old dash churn to the new improved churns is like comparing a wheelbarrow to an automobile. Butter making will become a pleasure when you own a good improved churn.

As a last word let me say this: There is a lot of talk nowadays about keeping the boys and girls on the farm. The best way to do this is to install the modern conveniences on the farm and in the home, which will make farming a pleasure.—Buckeye Farmer.

A SUCCESSFUL BOY FARMER

Merle Hyer of Lewiston, Utah, makes potato growing pay at the rate of \$400 per acre. He grew 382 bushels of marketable potatoes on the half acre of land. That would be at the rate of 764 bushels to the acre. On these he cleared \$200, a rate of \$400 to the acre. The potato grown was the Early Eureka. The crop was grown on sandy ground, all weeds were kept out and the land was cultivated enough to keep the soil loose. Just after the blossoming period the potatoes were irrigated by subirrigation.

At such a profit potatoes can surely be a profitable crop for the farmer. If it pays a boy to give a crop the best of care it will pay the farmer.

Merle Hyer's success was largely due to the fact that the boys here in Utah are organized into the Boys' Potato Club. The motto is "To Make the Best Better." The boys not only get the advantage of each other's experience, but they have an expert on potatoes to help them to learn how to grow potatoes. Merle Hyer was state and national champion of the Boys' Potato Club for 1913. The organization of these boys will help them to see the benefits of organization when they become men.—George Gardner, Logan, Utah.

PARCEL POST AND FARMING

I wish to commend the recent regulations of the parcel post. Perhaps some of us will get out of the old rut of dealing with a string of middlemen and in a small way start our dormant minds to thinking. Do not understand me to say not to support home industries, for that is our duty. But if you have something to sell that can not be consumed at home do not sell it at home. You are not under any obligation to do so. If there is some one near you who produces something you need help him if possible by buying from him. Otherwise if you can buy where you can keep the middleman's profit in your own pocket, do so.

We can now sell all our surplus vegetables, such as beans, potatoes, etc., to the nearby city consumers anywhere within a radius of 150 miles at a saving to the consumer and a profit to ourselves over what the overcrowded grocery store of the small town usually pays.

Of course it is better to organize to procure our customers, but if one has enough to justify him he can visit the places to which he thinks he can make profitable shipments, with samples of his produce, and secure his own customers. Always give them a square deal and they will remain your customers.—Mark Burns, Harrison, Ark.

"Since the hay commission men in Kansas City have increased their charges from 50 to 75 cents a ton for selling hay, farmers in the hay producing regions are proposing to organize an association to sell their own hay. Another good way is not to sell hay, but to feed it and market it on the hoof."—Missouri Valley Farmer. That last way would only transfer commissions from hay dealers to live stock dealers.

ONE TENANT WHO IS "MAKING GOOD"

A concrete example of the possibilities of tenant farming where there is proper co-operation between landlord and renter has been observed in Pickens County, South Carolina. W. H. Barton, assistant state agent of demonstration, says:

"S. H. Maddox of Norris, S. C., is a tenant on the farm of E. W. Tate. Mr. Maddox is known in his community as the 'best farmer in the county' (Pickens). He began on dead poor land four years ago, the land being full of gullies from knee to waist deep. With deep plowing, terracing and winter cover crops of rye he has in this short time brought the farm up to a point where, last year, he made an average of forty-five bushels of corn and 1,547 pounds of seed cotton per acre. He now has more than three-fourths of the farm sown to clover, vetch and rye to be turned under this spring.

"This is a concrete example of what a renter can do when the landlord co-operates properly. And this is the secret of the whole affair. The landlord, Mr. Tate, furnishes free of charge all cover crop seed and binds himself not to advance his charges for rent as long as Mr. Maddox remains on his farm. Mr. Maddox pays a certain percentage of all he makes and whatever

is to the interest of one is to the interest of the other. Mr. Tate is delighted with Mr. Maddox and Mr. Maddox is delighted with Mr. Tate. Such a harmonious co-operative arrangement is fine to behold. Why can not this method be extended?"

THE VALUE OF AN OLD HORSE

Sometimes there's a bargain in buying an old horse, providing it isn't too old, where children have to go a long way to school. Sometimes an old horse can take them back and forth just as well as a young one and much more safely.

And if the women folks wish to go to town and a horse can not be spared, the old one may be hitched up to the buggy and fills the place of the needed horse quite well.

I knew of a woman who had one good cow, several hens and a good garden, besides a small orchard. Her husband worked for wages. She had a little surplus of several things—eggs, butter and so on. She knew of an old horse she could buy for \$25. He was about twenty years old. She decided to go in debt for him. She bought an old, rickety buggy for \$5, which she repaired and painted with the help of her husband. She then began hauling all her surplus to market and she became acquainted with several ladies in town who wanted her to sew, and

two wanted her to wash. She sent home the clothes as white as snow and in a short time she had more calls for laundry work than she could accept. Her products also won a good reputation owing to the nice way in which she marketed them. She soon paid for the horse and started a bank account and finally helped to buy a farm of their own. She kept the old horse till he died.—A. C. H.

LOSING HIS "FIGGERS"

My friend Brown runs a small dairy farm, and, like many other small dairymen, his business and bookkeeping are not always the best in the world.

A short time ago a friend of his paid him a visit and, standing beside him while the milk was being measured and collected, he noticed Brown put the number of quarts on a slate—simply the quarts, no date or other record.

"When do you put your record on your books, Brown?" inquired his friend.

"Oh, whenever I get a chance," he answered.

"Don't they ever get rubbed off?"

"Yes, once in awhile, but then we depend on our memory. I suppose we lose a little of it too, occasionally."

"Well, listen," said his friend, "why don't you mark the number of quarts on that large calendar—the morning record at the top and the night record at the bottom of each date? There's plenty of room, as the figures and spaces are large. It wouldn't get rubbed off then and your book could be fixed up once a week."

On the wall hung a large insurance calendar and Brown soon took advantage of the suggestion.

It seems like a sensible plan for the small dairy farmer who takes a certain number of quarts of milk to a creamery every day. Large shippers, of course, should use a regular daily book account.

ALFALFA SAVES THE DAY

Last year we raised cantaloupes, but like so many others who flirt with these specializing products, we lost out severely. We only delivered fifty-two crates to the railroad and lost all of these but a few crates of standards, which returned us 25 cents per crate.

In addition to this misfortune we were compelled to pay a ball debt of \$215.

To counterbalance we raised corn sufficient to supply our needs and from twenty-three acres of alfalfa we sold 100 tons of fine hay, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$15 per ton, baled. The baling expense was \$2 per ton. But we made a net profit of \$764 from our alfalfa field and kept plenty for feeding.—Miss Ellen Tanner, Lake Arthur, N. M.

AMERICAN WOOL NEEDS BETTER HANDLING

From 10 to 20 per cent of the value of the wool crop is lost annually through the neglect of a few simple measures. Under existing conditions, when American and Australian wools lie side by side in the warehouse, the poor handling of American wools is noticeable. This handicap would be removed to a great extent if all growers would agree to do four things:

Put ewe, and buck fleeces in separate sacks.

Shear black sheep separately and keep the fleeces separate.

"Fixing up" the farm a man works well and when he feels well, a tractive farm with every shape makes a farmer and see.

Tire Prices Which No Man Should Pay

This year, 16 makes of tires are selling higher than Good-year prices. They run—most of them—\$5 to \$15 more.

Those extra prices, if you pay them, mean simply wasted dollars.

This Is Why

The test of time has given Goodyears the topmost place in Tiredom. They outsell any other after millions have been used.

No other tire can offer you the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut feature. No other tire gets our "On-Air" cure—the extra cure which saves the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

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tread, as smooth as a plain tread, but with deep, sharp, resistless anti-skid grips.

Those features save tire users millions of dollars. But not one of those extra-price tires contains one of them.

How We Save

Our mammoth output brought Goodyear prices down. Smaller makers cannot possibly compete. And our average profit last year was but 6½ per cent.

Others will say that higher prices buy you better tires. That isn't true. Better tires can't be built. Those higher prices mean smaller output or a larger profit.

There was never a time when it meant so much to get Goodyear tires as now. And your dealer, if you ask him, will supply them.



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If you own or intend to own a silo, write for this book. Gives hundreds of bona fide letters from users, telling their experience with the

Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

Get this Free

The book tells in the words of users, why the Blizzard is the fastest, strongest, most economical cutter and silo filler. It tells, for example, how high the Blizzard elevates—how much work it does—how big an engine is needed—how long it lasts, etc. Write for this free book today.
THE JOS. DICK MFG. CO.
Box 43, Canton, O.

THE CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices. Clipper Lawn Mower Co. Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

HAVANA STEEL WHEELS



FARM TRUCKS

with either steel or wood wheels. We have a free Catalog that tells you how to measure your skein or steel axle. Write for it at once. Havana Metal Wheel Co. Box 82, Havana, Ill.

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID \$8.75
With Rubber Tires, \$18.45. Your Wheels Re-rubbered... \$10.30. I make wheels 4 to 4 in. tread. Tops, \$6.50. Shafts, \$2.10; Repair Wheels, \$5.95; Axles \$2.25; Waggon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
SPRAY HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ARE CAPONS PROFITABLE?

By Archie E. Vandervort
Sidney Centre, N. Y.

I have been asked a great many times, "Are capons profitable?" In answer to this question I will say that it depends on when and how capons are to be marketed and to some extent upon the kind of stock. I saw the statement not long ago, from a man who ought to know better, that it paid to caponize cockerels to be marketed at five pounds weight—that the capons could make that weight quicker. This in my experience I find is a mistake, a relic of the days when caponizing was supposed to make for a quick and enormous growth. I find that the one great advantage of caponizing is that it keeps the stock caponized soft-meated much longer. That the capons, as a rule, ultimately attain a much greater size than the cocks is doubtful. Most of them are not allowed to live long enough to show what they might do that way. Winter chickens, grown for the summer trade in roasting chickens, are generally caponized because the tendency is for both males and females that are hatched long in advance of the natural season to mature sexually at that season, though perhaps not physically mature. We say they are precocious. By caponizing his cockerels the grower of soft roasting chickens stops or checks their sexual development. When either cockerels or pullets become sexually mature their meat begins to harden—the cockerels more rapidly and noticeably than the pullets. The sexual development of the cockerel is not always checked. Indeed, men of long experience in handling capons say that the tendency always is for nature to replace the organs removed, and it is to this and not to unsuccessful operation in caponizing that "slips," so called, are due.

When a cockerel begins to show signs of sexual development the meat begins to harden and the poultry raiser sells at once. The same way with the pullets. As they begin to lay they have to be disposed of, for if kept longer they will soon be marketed only as old fowls. So the soft roaster grower gets his greatest profit only on that proportion of his product which remains soft-meated until the period of high prices. He does not succeed in keeping all of it in that condition, but by caponizing he does keep a much greater part of his cockerels marketable for the purpose and for the season for which they are produced. But while we hear occasionally of very large capons, the average capons are not much larger than the cockerels of the same breed and age when they are marketed. The difference is not in size, but in quality. These are birds that dress seven to nine pounds on the average. At five pounds weight the cockerels generally in the larger breeds are still soft-meated, and in most instances would make the weight quicker than capons out of the same lot.

Caponizing of cockerels hatched in the spring and early summer is for holding them over until the bulk of the crop has been marketed. As grown on most farms, cockerels are not ready to market for roasters until fall and early winter. Then there is a glut of them and prices go down. If held over uncaponized they would be marketable only as cocks and there would be no gain, and might be a loss, in holding them over. In both circumstances mentioned the profit of caponizing and holding over the stock depends in part upon the fact that the practice is not general. There are some quite extensive districts now where caponizing is practiced, and the result is that where ten or twelve years ago capons were rare and brought high prices, the prices nowadays are not so much above the prices of other classes of poultry.

GETTING INTO POULTRY

Many would like to get into poultry if they only had the money to do it. The disposition to venture into this business is great. We often hear men say, "I wish I was able to go into the

poultry business. I know I could make some money in it." Often these men have no experience with poultry. To them it is a sealed book, but, as is often the case, men have the hardihood to go into places where angels tread very softly. For the benefit of any who may be standing on the borders of the poultry field, and to show them what may be done by determination and patience, I give the particulars of a case which has come under my own observation. A young man married and set out with very little of this world's goods. For some years he rented little places here and there and did some gardening. Then he ventured into poultry carefully. He could afford only fifty hens at first. It may have been well that he had no money to invest more heavily, for he had little experience to back up his ambition. But poultry keeping went well with gardening. When he delivered his vegetables he received many orders for eggs and he was usually able to sell these at about what the people would have to pay at the stores, with the assurance that they were always getting fresh eggs. This young man gradually increased his flock. Today he has the finest little farm I know of, all his own. He sells many day-old chicks, keeps something like 600 laying hens, the eggs from which are shipped to the city. Now this is the right way of getting into poultry.

With a man who has money to buy and equip a big poultry plant, when he has not the experience to care for or to market the products of the place, the chances for failures are promising.

Begin carefully and build it up, steadily, patiently, bravely, and do not be discouraged if everything does not come your way at first and all the time. There is only one road to successful business and I believe I have pointed that road out.—S. F. Green, Milton, Ky.

INDIAN RUNNERS FIND FAVOR

During the last few months we have had one of the most profitable birds in our poultry yard, the Indian Runner duck. They have been the most profitable bird for us. They began laying about the middle of December. It was pretty cold through January, February and the first part of March, but in March they laid 244 eggs. We only have thirteen ducks and two drakes. From those thirteen ducks we received more eggs than from all our chickens.

We feed them about three-fourths of a gallon of bran in the morning and in the evening some corn. Water is kept before them all the time. In the winter time we feed some cabbage or other green substance.—Harold J. Dehnhoff, Bloomdale, O.



Results Compared with Theories

Here we have:

Ten telephones for each hundred persons.

Nearly one rural telephone to every two farms.

Reasonable rates fitted to the various needs of the whole people.

Telephone exchanges open continuously day and night.

Policy—prompt service.

There they have:

One telephone for each hundred persons.

Practically no telephones on the farms.

Unreasonable rates arbitrarily made without regard to various needs of the whole people.

Telephone exchanges closed during lunch hour, nights and Sundays.

Policy—when your turn comes.

*America's Telephones Lead the World
with the Best Service at the Lowest Cost.*



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, \$2.50; Dues, \$1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

Members of the Board

J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., president.
W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas., vice-president.
C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary and treasurer.
A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling, Idaho, national organizer.
S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.
C. B. Lozier, Robertsdale, Ala.
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David Holmgren, Tremonton, Utah.
Wm. Grisenthwaite, Oregon City, Ore.
A. O. Weber, Geneva, Neb.
O. E. Scott, Pocatello, Idaho.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Box 589, Pocatello.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Pocatello.

Oklahoma

President, T. C. Monson, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, William Grisenthwaite, Oregon City.

Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

Gulf Coast District.

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—C. B. Lozier, district manager, 212-215 Masonic Temple, Mobile, Ala.

Nebraska

B. F. Walton, Geneva, to whom all prospective organizers should apply.

we want its columns to be open to the advertisements of the Society so those farmers can be reached who do not read this paper. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has never charged a cent against the Farmers Society of Equity for advertising or for publicity. But the society is willing to pay other papers their regular advertising rate. So our appeal is to our readers to use their influence to open the columns of all the farm papers to the announcement of the organization that is bringing farmers greater benefits than any other former organization ever did. This is the time for farmers to know their real friends and real helpers and be able to distinguish them from their pretended friends.

We have before us the May number of the "County Agent." This is the official paper of the county demonstration movement as being promoted by agricultural colleges and others in conjunction with the Council of American Grain Exchanges. In the number referred to much space is given to a campaign that is under way in Nebraska to put a county expert in each Nebraska county.

At a meeting held in Omaha recently a campaign committee was selected. There are about fifty names on the committee representing nearly all lines of business except agriculture. Quite strange, it seems to us, there is not one man whose vocation is given as a farmer. Any person who will analyze the farmers' present condition and understand their real needs, and then look over this list of committeemen, it will be easy to understand why the farmers are not represented on the committee. While the purpose of the movement is announced as in the interest of, and for the benefit of farmers, a little thought will lead to the conclusion that it absolutely selfish in securing all the benefits to the classes of people who are the promoters and who are selected to conduct the campaign. Probably a more deliberate holdup of the American farmers with a demand to deliver to others was never attempted. We have exposed the exclusively greater crop movement heretofore and intend to do it in the future, whether the application is to Nebraska or Indiana or any other state. In one-sidedness, selfishness and in-

sincerity of the promoters we believe there has never before been a parallel example in the country.

To explain: On the committee is the head of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce and several other men connected with the chamber. Now, one of the things that farmers need most is to end gambling in farm products and be in a position so that they can ask and get their prices on delivery at shipping point. Can they expect these Chamber of Commerce men on the committee to secure these things for them?

The Omaha Stock Yards is well represented on the committee. Farmers want steady prices on live stock and their own prices at loading stations. Will the representatives of the stock yards work for these things for the farmers?

The president of the Nebraska Millers' Association is a member of the committee. One of the things farmers want help to accomplish is to be organized so that they can get their own price for wheat and other grain on delivery to the buyer. Will the millers' representatives on the committee work for a condition that the farmer can ask his price and they will give it when he hauls the load of grain to the mill?

And so all through the list. There is probably not a single interest represented on the committee but what wants the old marketing system perpetuated. There is probably not an interest represented but which will be benefited by greater crops providing the marketing system is not disturbed.

So we have this demonstration movement for the increase of crops, and ostensible working for the betterment of agriculture, rigidly excluding all farmers from working with them, but selecting their campaign committees from amongst the classes of people whose profit, oftentimes whose very existence in business, depends upon perpetuating the present vicious marketing system, which is the great bane of American agriculture and the source of all farmers' ills.

We are not against the farm expert and his work, seeking for greater pro-

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity



Farmers' Society that has solved the marketing problem wants a representative at once in each community to put the new system in operation. Farmers, or their sons, or others, who can give part or all time. Useful and profitable work. THE EQUITY SYSTEM, Desk A 94, Indianapolis, Ind.

The advertisement as printed above, by the Farmers Society of Equity, is running in several farm papers and was offered to some others, but was refused.

When those publishers were pressed for a reason for refusing to run the advertisement one said: "We do not know enough about the Farmers Society of Equity." Another one said: "We will send our representative to see you regarding the advertisement." Another one reported: "We have encouraged the formation of farmers' clubs amongst our subscribers, and to carry this advertisement might be considered as a recommendation by the editor to abandon the clubs and organize into the Farmers Society of Equity." Some others gave no reason at all.

Perhaps the wording of the advertisement is stronger than it should be, in this: "Farmers' society that has solved the marketing problem." We will not contend that the Farmers Society of Equity has solved the marketing problem completely at this time. But it has solved it to a great extent in many places and is solving it wherever it is established and its system is employed. We will change that part to read: "Farmers society that is solving the marketing problem," and we will then send the advertisement to the papers again.

That the Farmers Society of Equity is solving the marketing problem any publisher or any other person can satisfy himself if he will take the trouble to make a little inquiry. For instance, the early truck crops of the extreme southern states have always been the difficult to market. No other section of the country has suffered as that one because of the lack of a systematized marketing. I quote from a letter written in 1914, by the business manager of the Farmers Society of Equity:

the Farmers Society
as director of mar-

keting for two years. The members of our society in my section have made many thousands of extra dollars because of our system of marketing. The problem of marketing our produce is not the serious one now it was before we had this system. But the demand on me has grown to such a point that I can not get enough produce from our members to supply it. Some days I have calls for a hundred car loads of stuff more than I can supply. I often have offers of fancy prices which must be turned down because of not having enough produce to fill them.—C. B. Lozier, Manager, Masonic Temple Building, Mobile, Ala.

We could publish equally conclusive evidence from many other districts if it would be necessary, but we invite all publishers of farm papers to seek full light on the system of marketing being established by the Farmers Society of Equity. We claim that this movement is not a movement for a part of the farmers, but for all of them.

It is not a movement for the readers of this paper, alone, but for the readers of every farm paper in the country. It should not be the exclusive duty of one farm paper to accomplish all of the stupendous work of educating the people and organizing them into a sound and enduring organization for marketing, but all farm papers that have the best interest of agriculture in view should help.

These are our declarations and we invite investigation. If what we are doing is not honest and legitimate and beneficial to the farmers, then it is the duty of the farm press to expose our work. Every one of them say that the farmers must organize. But how? If there is one way better than another way it is the duty of each farm paper to find the best way and help the farmers in that way.

So it appears to be proper for every reader of this paper, who is also a reader of any other farm paper, to write to that other paper and ask the publisher and editor to help as they can, at least to not refuse the advertisement of the Farmers Society of Equity should it be offered to them.

We claim that this movement to organize the farmers is good. We claim that the plan is the best one that was ever offered to the farmers. It is not only good for the farmers, but for all of the people. Speaking for the Farmers Society of Equity and the members of the same, we will say that we want the co-operation of the press; at least

Polarine

FRICION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

5,918,098
Gallons Polarine
Sold Last Year

1,536,232
Gallons More
Than in 1912

The constantly increasing use of POLARINE by thousands of motorists is indisputable evidence of its lubricating efficiency.

It affords perfect lubrication to all makes and types of motor cars, motor trucks, motorcycles and motor boats.

POLARINE maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature.

POLARINE remains liquid at zero. POLARINE differs from all other motor oils, in that it lubricates perfectly at extremes of temperature.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

Makers of Lubricating Oils for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World

duction. But our purpose in writing this way is to show farmers that they must not look to that movement for any relief in marketing. And it is successful marketing more than in greater success in producing that money is made on the farm. What we want to see is every effort for greater production coupled with well-directed effort in marketing the crops that are produced. But this latter the county demonstration agent will not do. The people who selected him will not let him do it. So, while we would not start any campaign against the county expert, we do urge the farmers in every county where there is a demonstration agent now, and in counties where there is no agent, to immediately take steps to organize to establish their own selling and buying system.

We call on farmers everywhere to think seriously about this matter.

Some of our old readers may recall what we have said in these columns before to the effect that as soon as a large number of producers in a section of the country are organized and federated in the Farmers Society of Equity, with its crop reporting and marketing plan, the buyers will no longer go out through the country communities, because there will be little produce for sale there. We said that they would prefer to place their orders at a central clearing house where the reports of produce are assembled. The report from the Gulf Coast Section, printed above, seems to confirm this idea. Quantity will always attract the big consumers and also it will always get the highest prices. It stands to reason that a buyer would rather fill all his requirements from one seller than from 100 sellers. The saving over the old way of soliciting produce, if only partially included in the price paid to the producer, is quite an item of extra profit. It at least partly accounts for the "fancy" prices offered.

Any farmers' organization in the five Gulf Coast states—Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—comprising this district, and which is not getting the satisfaction in marketing that it ought to have, should write at once to the manager of the district, as above, or to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., for federation terms. Also any community without a marketing association in the same section should send the blank following this article for instructions for organizing.

As more communities organize into the Gulf Coast Section, and as more of the present associations federate with it for centralizing and unifying their marketing operations at the section headquarters in Mobile, the num-

ber of buyers traveling through the country and soliciting produce will grow less. The marketing problem then, of those individuals and associations on the outside, will become even more grave. Eventually, as the revolution in marketing progresses, all of those who for awhile stood aloof will be forced by their own interests to connect with the Farmers Society of Equity, either by organizing or federating.

We claim that the Farmers Society of Equity supplies a system the cheapest to establish and the quickest in giving results that was ever offered to the American farmers. In fact, those who have investigated thoroughly claim that it is the only practical plan for local, county and national co-operation before the farmers today. Send the blank and give a lift for national organization and co-operation.

— THIS IS THE BLANK —
Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: Please send full instructions for organizing my community, incorporating, raising necessary capital to do business with and to acquire the necessary warehouses, etc., for business. I will try to get an organization.

My name is.....
Rural.....
Route.....P. O.....

Co..... State.....
If this is from an organization, write its name below:

Of which organization I am President, Secretary, a Member (cancel the words that do not apply).

* Send twelve to twenty-five names of farmers whom you want to join with you in an organization.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

BINDER TWINE LIMIT OF TIME TO SEPTEMBER FIRST

Local, county, district and section clearing houses and federated associations are hereby notified that the National Clearing House has arranged to clear orders for binder twine to cover oats and spring wheat harvests as well as the winter wheat harvest. Therefore the time when orders may be registered has been extended from June 1 until September 1. In event of damage to the crop, after an order has been placed, the order can be canceled or reduced any time prior to shipment. Approved, negotiable bank notes payable September 1 will be accepted by the manufacturer if credit is necessary. The National Clearing House does not sell twine. It acts only in clearing members' orders to the manufacturers who have quoted low prices in consideration of a national order.

Further particulars on request.

Equity Field Work

One Year's Business in a Minnesota Local

Report from Parkers Prairie Local No. 6975, by L. H. Brochman, Secretary and Manager

Our first cattle shipment was made on March 11, 1913. We have shipped sixty-four cars of stock from March 1, 1913, to March 1, 1914.

We have shipped seventy-seven cars of potatoes, some grain and all kinds of other commodities such as eggs, poultry, hides, beans, etc.

Our total amount of business for the past year from March 1, 1913, to March 1, 1914, was \$145,761.04.

Our business for the month of March was as follows:

Actual business transactions for the month of March.....\$9,989.05
Total running expenses for the month.....\$12.20
Average expenses per day.....12.00

We have shipped five cars of cattle during the month of March, 1914.

We have shipped fourteen cars of potatoes, 8,400 bushels.

During the month we have taken in 1,906 dozen of eggs and other commodities, such as hides, onions, rutabagas, seed corn, timothy, clover seed, etc.

We have had one car of seed wheat and a car of salt shipped in.

Our society saved the farmers from 25 cents to 63 cents per hundred for clover seed and made 2 cents per bushel on wheat shipped in January.

We made the farmers 10 cents per bushel on a car load of barley last May.

We made our members from 2 cents to 7 cents per pound on poultry.

We have been selling our eggs to retail stores and consumers and received 25 cents per case above market quotations.

We made our members from 1 cent to 5 cents per pound on hides.

We saved last spring on wool about 3 cents per pound.

We have shipped a lot of furs this season and the farmers have been more than pleased with the returns therefrom.

This society has been a blessing to this community, especially the farmers. It is an impossibility to find any one that has any grievance to report.

Massachusetts Sees the Light

The adoption of a better system of farm finance, co-operative buying and selling organizations, better selling agencies, for milk particularly, cheaper and more abundant electric power for use on farms, and the extension and development of trolley lines and better roads in rural districts are advocated in the sixty-first annual report of the secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture. "One of the most important points in co-operation among farmers is the establishing of a standard for their products. Each individual farmer can establish his own grade, but this means little when selling goods in a large way. The Danes could not sell the enormous quantity of butter exported each year were there not a standard established by the Co-operative Society, to the rules of which each member must conform; neither could they get the large uniform prices as individuals.

"We should have co-operative societies in our state to handle the principal crops. Butter, eggs, poultry, milk, fruit, etc., should be sold through state co-operative societies, each package or article bearing the stamp of the association and the grade of the products, thus guaranteeing to the consumer the quality of the goods sold.

Here's the Right Spirit

We wish to advise our fellow members and readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING that we are in Equity for business and to stay. We are incorporated as a part of our county clearing house, through which we are selling our crops and buying our supplies. Our local is now selling several cars of white wheat and will shortly buy a car of salt through the county clearing house. Our crops we sell through the society of wheat, barley, horses, poultry and eggs. We have opposition, of course, but it comes from those who would profit from us. Will send in our complete crop report soon.—R. A. Dowell, Utah.



GO TO

WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmers son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent,

G. W. Aird,
215 Traction Terminal Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

ROYAL HOME CANNER

CAN YOUR FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MEATS.

Start a Business of Your Own

ROYAL CANNERS HAVE MADE HIGHEST RECORDS


FAMILY SIZES TO FACTORY PLANTS



No preservatives used. Use tin cans or glass. Easy to operate. We teach you how. Headquarters for Cans and Labels. Write today for New Catalog.


ROYAL HOME CANNER CO.
DEPT 146, Albion, Ill.

Why Pay Two Prices For Fences?



Buy direct from our factory. Hundreds of exclusive styles. Wire and Ornamental Iron guaranteed Fences for every purpose. Gates, etc. Write for Free Catalog, First Order and Early Buyer's Offer! **Ward Fence Mfg. Co., 178 Penn St., Decatur, Ind.**

We Pay Highest Prices For WOOL and HIDES



Send us all your Wool, Hides, Pelts, Ginseng and Golden Seal. We pay highest cash prices, charge no commission and send your money immediately. Our facilities the best in America. Liberal grading and a fair deal guaranteed on every shipment. Write today for free price list and shipping tags.

National Fur & Wool Company
Dept. 383, St. Louis, Mo.

ORNAMENTAL FENCE

40 designs—all steel. Handsome, costs less than wood, more durable. We can save you money. Write for free catalog and all special prices.

KOKOMO FENCE MFG. CO.
440 North Street, Kokomo, Ind.

CALIFORNIA CITRUS, OLIVE, ALFALFA, LAND ALL IRRIGATED. \$25 to \$40 ACRE. TERMS: W. W. Williams, 519 California St., San Francisco

BINDER TWINE

If you and your neighbors have not bought your binder twine you can hear of something to your advantage by writing

The Equity System **Indianapolis, Ind.**

KILL THE BUGS AND SAVE THE PLANTS

FARMERS AND GARDENERS—It is easy to kill the bugs and worms that kill your plants. Ferto-Insecto is an inexpensive and easily applied powder that will do the work. It is harmless to man and beast.

FERTO-INSECTO POSITIVELY KILLS
Potato Bugs, Squash Bugs, Pumpkin Bugs, Melon Bugs, Currant Worms, Cabbage Worms, etc. Kills all creeping things that eat the leaves. It is a perfect insecticide. Ferto-Insecto is especially valuable in dry season, as it attracts moisture. Easily applied.

PRICE 10 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00; \$40.00 per ton; 500 lbs. at ton rate.

Made by **O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Indiana**

Ferto-Insecto is certainly great. It saved me a fine crop of cucumbers from the ravages of the insects, and cabbage from the green worms.

ISAAC A. MOORE,
Haddenville, Pa.

Seed Bulletin

O. K. Seeds make big yields of ensilage and forage crops. For dependable seeds our prices are low.

Early Amber Cane.....	Bu. \$2.00	Soy Beans.....	Bu. 3.00
Whippoorwill Cow-peas.....	3.25	German Millet.....	1.75
Kafir Corn.....	\$1.40	Dwarf Essex Rape, lb.....	2c

Bags extra at 20c each.

A small investment in any of the above will yield immense returns. Your order will have prompt and careful attention. Write us whenever you need seeds.

O.K. Seed Store, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.



RAT CORN

KILLS RATS AND MICE

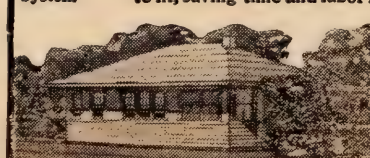
Rat Corn, the new and scientific discovery, is the greatest rat destroyer in the world. It mummifies rats and mice quickly and without bad, dangerous or disagreeable consequences. Accept no substitutes.

25c, 50c and \$1.00 Cans. All dealers, or sent by mail.

Botanical Mfg Co.,
315 Race St., Philadelphia

Government Farm House

ALADDIN \$589
Read-Cut Complete



All Material Furnished on the ALADDIN Read-Cut System

THE government model farm house, planned and designed by government architects, all material cut to fit, furnished complete for \$589. The design is practical, will promote farm efficiency—no waste space. **ALADDIN** Read-Cut Houses save you a third on the cost—you buy direct from the maker—no middlemen—all the material cut to fit, saving time and labor in erection. A complete 5-room winter home, all material cut to fit, \$298. Ask about our Dollar-a-Knot guarantee.

Price Includes All Material

All lumber cut to fit, shingles, windows, lat or plaster board, hardware, nails, paint, etc. Send today for information and model farm house and big Catalog.

North American Construction Co.
613 Aladdin Ave.

Clearing House Problems

From the day of its organization the local clearing house begins to be confronted with problems, and on the manner by which they are solved depends the success of the local. Upon its success depends its permanency. The success of the national organization depends upon the permanency of the local, and upon the success of the national organization depends the degree of success the local may be able to attain. A certain degree of success can be won by a local association without affiliation with others in a national organization. But such an association soon comes upon problems vital to its greatest success which can not be solved by itself alone. Witness the examples in Texas and in every state. Hence problems of importance to the local reach out to the district, the section and the nation, and the problems of the national body also become the problems of the local body. There are problems purely local, and these the local must solve for itself; and unless it solves them it can not be a success, regardless of what it may do in connection with the greater organization on problems of wider importance. Therefore this new department is created, and will be maintained to assist locals in the solution of all their problems, local and general. Secretaries, organizers and members are invited to participate in the discussion of their own and others' problems in this department. Bring your problems here for solution. Address all matter for this department to **PROBLEM DEPARTMENT, Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana.**

Problem No. 3 THE TENANT FARMER

Many organizers and farmer members declare that the renter constitutes a big problem in the organization and operation of the Farmers Society of Equity and its system of marketing. But nothing has ever been offered to the renters of this country that will be so beneficial to them as this society. When once thoroughly established, with a local clearing house at every shipping station, the renter can carry his membership with him from one community to another and wherever he may go have the same expert service in the marketing of his crops.

Any marketing scheme or system which fails to meet the requirements of the tenant class of farmers is foredoomed to failure. Tenancy of farms is on the increase in this country, and as land grows still higher in price this increase will continue. Therefore successful co-operation in a marketing system must be based upon a plan that will meet the requirements of the renters and work to their advantage. This is one of the pre-eminent features of the Farmers Society of Equity.

The membership fee is a most moderate one. This enables the poorest tenant farmer to become a member. The dues are so small that no one need stay out because of financial condition. The saving in costs of supplies purchased and the gain in profits by selling the crops through the society will return the small expense to the member many times over during the first year of his membership. If another year finds him removed to some locality where there may be no local clearing house, he has already profited much by having been a member but one year, and he can still maintain his membership in the society as a member at large and receive the co-operation and aid of the national headquarters in both buying and selling.

Naturally, a renter who expects to move to another locality in another year would hesitate to join a purely local organization, as he could get no benefits therefrom after he removes from the locality. But in the Farmers Society of Equity no such objection can be maintained.

(Members, officials and organizers are urged to submit problems to this department for discussion.—Editor.)

As One in the Cornfield Sees It

So far back as history extends it seems to have been the policy of governments to keep the tillers of the soil as near to serfdom as possible. The United States is the only nation that has opposed that condition of farmers and favored agricultural independence and prosperity. But there are those in America who would reduce our farmers to serfs and convert our agriculture into a system of tenantry and landlordism. Hence the pressure that was brought to bear in the House and Senate while the tariff bill was pending. So long as the tariff was working for the stock gambler it was all right, but so soon as any part of it was found to protect the farmers from foreign competition it must be removed. When the reciprocity bill was pending during the Taft administration this same gang was howling about the farmers getting too rich and riding through the cities in their automobiles. The tariff protection had made them rich. But that protection has been removed now, and the crowd that said farmers were too rich, a few months ago, have now learned that the farmers need money, and the currency bill helps the money lenders to get it to them at a percentage that soon draws it back again. But that is not enough. Some say there must be a law that will not only put the value of crops up against the world, but that there be an absorbent lien even upon the crops. Is it possible that the scheme was to raise the prices of farm products by the admission of foreign products so that the farmers to borrow money from the "gang" liens upon their lands and the continued low prices would be possible for them to pay? It looks to the man in the cornfield that we are to do about it? Are we to grow and whine, or are we to grow and fight?

the people and that we must and will be recognized? Let us show our good sense and organize for mutual protection. It is up to us. Let's get to business.—The Man in the Cornfield.

Note—The above was written by a Pennsylvania farmer.

Jefferson County, Idaho, F. S. E.

Following are extracts from resolutions passed by the county organization of the Farmers Society of Equity.

"The success of a farmers' association depends upon complete co-operation between every branch of its organization; therefore, be it resolved we in no wise neglect our duties to locals, county, state and national bodies.

"Our politics shall be founded upon the man, not on the party, and our platform of principles shall always include honesty, economy, and efficiency.

"This county organization is formed to assist the locals in buying supplies, selling their crops and help to make effective the plans of the state and national organizations. Therefore, be it our purpose to induce all farmers to become members, and all members to transact all their business in buying farm supplies and selling farm crops through their regularly organized divisions, rather than deal on the outside.

"Freight rates are even now too high in this northwestern country. We will oppose raising freight rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The business of the world is done principally on borrowed capital; therefore we petition our members of Congress to hasten the establishment of Agricultural Credit Banks, whereby money may be loaned to farmers on long time, at low rates of interest."

He's Astonished at You Sleepy Fellows UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

After reading my last number of UP-TO-DATE I find myself fairly sizzling with enthusiasm and must express my admiration for the personal message of the president on Page 11. After reading those lines I am filled with wonder at the sound sleep—the exceedingly torpid, comatose condition—of our farmers in respect to their best interests. The farmers have enough to contend with in low prices in good years, and short crops when prices are good, without having to compete with the products of the cheapest of foreign labor, where human beings live like animals and work like slaves. Must we come to their standard?

For ten years I have been farming in this western country. We have had a hard fight with nature and a harder one against the powerful forces that took advantage of our needs in finances and marketing. High rates of interest (18 to 24 per cent), high costs of transportation, highway robbery by market speculators, has added to our burdens, and now comes the competition with foreign-grown products! It is high time we began doing something that amounts to real relief, on our own account. So our local association abandoned its own charter and became a local clearing house of the national Farmers Society of Equity.

Broom corn is our principal crop. The buyers refuse to come out in the country and buy our broom corn, and when we haul it to town they paid an average price of \$65 per ton. I take a Kansas City paper and I read the market reports and I find the broom corn market quoted as follows, word for word:

"With practically no broom corn in first hands, owners of stocks in warehouses are asking higher prices. Choice is selling \$5 to \$10 higher. Wichita sales last week included two cars at \$150 a ton. Some grades as low as \$75. Self-working quoted at Kansas City at \$135 to \$150."

So \$65 is all the producer gets for what it cost him \$10 to produce, a profit of \$25 per ton. On this basis an average crop will yield \$125 profit. Compare this with the profits of the dealers.

I have been a subscriber to your paper for two years and the medicine is beginning to take effect. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is doing a world of good in this part of the country. The Farmers Society of Equity can do all that should be done.—James M. Garretson, Madison, Okla.

Well Pleased With Bean Sales

I received returns today from my beans shipped to the Equity System at Indianapolis and am very well satisfied with the returns. Each bushel netted me 20 cents more than I could have sold for to local buyers.—Carroll Culbertson, Michigan.

Saving Energy

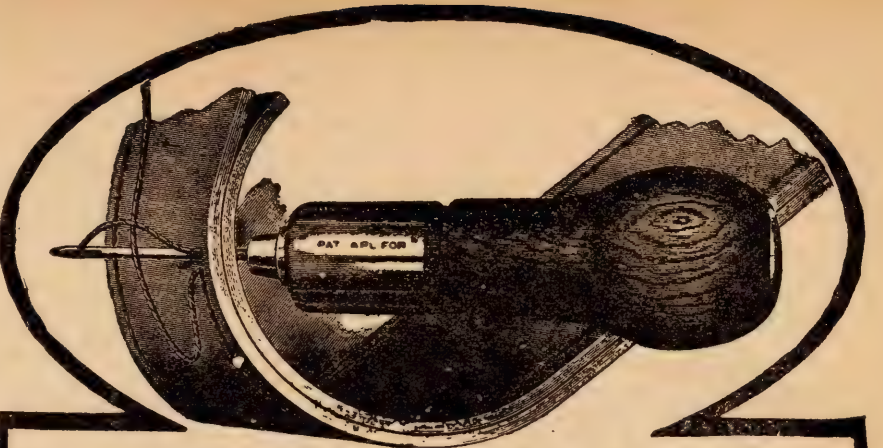
"It seems to me, Uncle Pete, you don't do the work you used to do."
"No, I'm getting feeble. I used to walk clear around this field before breakfast. Now I go just half way around and then turn and come back."

Missed It Before

"We are all sorry to lose you as our pastor, Brother Blint."
"But, sister, you may get a better man next time."
"We didn't the last time."

There's a Difference

"Jackie, what is the difference between weeds and flowers?"
"Weeds is something that wants to grow and flowers is something that has to be coaxed."



MEND YOUR HARNESS WITH THE SPEEDY STITCHER

We want every reader to have a Speedy Stitcher Absolutely Free. The Speedy Stitcher is the best Automatic Sewing Awl ever offered. Its simplicity makes it a thoroughly practical tool for all kinds of repair work, even in the hands of the most unskilled. With this Awl you can mend harness, shoes, tents, awnings, pulley belts, carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any heavy material.

The Speedy Stitcher is provided with a set of diamond pointed grooved needles including a special needle for

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dear Sir: Enclosed find 75c for 2-years' subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. Send me postpaid, free of charge, your Speedy Stitcher.

NAME
ADDRESS

Wanted Several honest, industrious people to distribute farm literature. Salary \$60 per month. Prof. J. L. Nichols, Dept. 2, Naperville, Ill.
GIVEN **POWERFUL AIR GUN**
Big lever action rifle free for selling 200kgs. Post Cards of 20 Art and Religious Pictures at 10c. Order your choice. GATES MFG. CO., Dept. 2, CHICAGO

AGENTS—MAKE \$100 to \$300
per month easy selling our new Triplicate Sauce Pan. Cooking utensil for 3 different foods on one burner. 400 Specialties—all Whirlwind sellers. Write quick for exclusive territory and large catalogue. **AMERICAN ALUMINUM MFG. CO.** Div. 554, Lemont, Ill.

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FARM LANDS
PRIVATE CAR EXCURSIONS—My next two private car excursions leave Chicago Tuesdays, June 2 and June 16; round trip to Wellston, my Michigan headquarters, \$8.30; return Friday morning, 7:20 a. m.; 50,000 acres to select from in the fruit and clover belt of Michigan; Mason, Manistee, Lake and Wexford counties; admirably adapted for fruit raising, stock and general farming, grains, grasses and all vegetables; prices, \$10 to \$35 per acre, and much good land at \$18; payments of \$10 to \$50 down and \$5 to \$10 per month on 40 acres, or annual terms; exempt from taxes for five years if you improve it; write for 72-page booklet and large map free; lake and rail transportation. George W. Swigart, owner, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.
FOR SALE—A beautiful little farm home, about 26 acres, on state macadam road, four miles north of Three Rivers, Mich.; good buildings, nicely shaded; good water; quarter mile from Moore Park village school; 18 acres in fruit, consisting of grapes, peaches, cherries and some small fruit; all in good condition; price right for quick sale. Address N. T. Kesler, Zion City, Ill.
FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
SUNNY SOUTHERN IDAHO—Choice irrigated 80 acres for sale; one-third mile from town. If interested write C. E. Coolin, Burley, Idaho.
SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.
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FOR SALE—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. No. 5.
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail; former experience unnecessary; all we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business; no soliciting or traveling; all or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.
WILL PAY reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.
THOUSANDS of government positions open to men and women over 18; \$90 month; vacations; short hours; write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-26, Rochester, N. Y.
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MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 29, Washington, D. C.
PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.
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SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.
MISCELLANEOUS
FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.
BABY CHICKS—Leghorns, \$10; Barred Rocks, \$12; Reds, \$14 per hundred; 50 at hundred prices; delivery guaranteed. Snowflake Hatchery, Sturm, Wis., Indianapolis, Ind.
INCUBATORS AND BROODERS—Standard, high-grade Petalumas; send for catalog; also 35-egg Pico for \$6 delivered. Petaluma Incubator Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
HOLSTEIN CALVES, beautifully marked, 3 to 5 weeks old, 15-16lbs pure, \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.
WANTED—To buy 4,000 foxes and mink, \$2 to \$5 each. Beechhurst Co., Shelbyville, Ky.

Question Box

QUESTION—What rule is there governing the name that shall be adopted for a local clearing house?—Several Inquirers.

A.—The clearing house should invariably take the name of the town or city where located.

Q.—Our members want to buy some registered Durham bulls, also registered horses and dairy cows. Can you help us to find them?—M. E. Scott, Montpelier, Idaho.

A.—The supplying of registered stock has not become one of the society's activities up until this time. However, we hope that this notice will reach parties having such stock for sale and that they will communicate with you.

Q.—Can you tell us where we can get a registered Jersey heifer calf, also about a car load of common grade suckling calves?—George W. Wortham, Secretary, Neiber, Wyo.

A.—Same answer as above.

Q.—As I am about to undertake organizing for the Farmers Society of Equity, there are a few questions I would like to have answered:

(1) Our town is a small one, but there are two elevators, and I believe the owners of the elevators own much of the town and control most of the side track. So, if we would organize here it looks as though we would have to load our grain from the wagons to the car. (2) We farmers are told each year that cars are impossible to get. Also it is generally understood that the dealers have made arrangements with the railroad company to not let cars to track loaders. (3) Should we not have enough

grain at any time to load a car, what then? (4) When we would ship our grain and hay will it be tested and graded before being sold?—F. L. Collins, Van Wert, O.

A.—(1) It would appear that there are enough elevators at your place now. Therefore to build another one would be unnecessary and unwise. You should organize and get all of the farmers into the association, or enough of them to control the situation. When that time comes you can make satisfactory arrangements with owners of the present elevators to handle your grain through their elevators, or you can buy them at reasonable prices. Elevators without grain to put through them are not of much value. (2) You are surely mistaken, and should there be any appearance of withholding cars from the farmers' association, report the matter to the State Commerce Commission and you will find that you will be supplied with cars as promptly as any other people are. (3) You should have a warehouse or an elevator and you can easily have such soon after you organize, by following the plan that this headquarters will give you. Then you can hold your grain and accumulate it until you have a car load to ship to the market. (4) Your hay and grain will be handled on exactly the same plan as regards inspection on the various markets as other grain is.

Q.—In case there is a county clearing house of the Farmers Society of Equity, and then there is a district clearing house organized comprising more than one county, can this county clearing house stand as a subordinate organization in the district clearing house?—M. C. A., Pennsylvania.

A.—No.

Q.—(1) I take three farm papers and not one of them has recommended the Farmers Society of Equity. Still all of them pretend to stand for the interest of the farmers to get together in organization and co-operation. What is the matter? (2) Is a Mr. Fitzgerald, who in the past has established two or three colonies and who used to publish a newspaper in Indianapolis, in any way connected with the Farmers Society of Equity?—J. W. McCurdy, Pitts, Okla.

A.—(1) This is a pretty difficult question to answer correctly. Different publishers and editors probably have different reasons. But it does appear that their sincerity about wanting farmers to get together in a practical and sound organization for successful co-operation might be questioned. (2) No, not in any way whatever.

A LOCAL

CLEARING HOUSE WANTED

In every farming community, at once. This is necessary to market the crops to get all that the final market pays now and to soon bring about such control as will allow the producers to get their prices at their shipping point. Anybody who stands well in the community can organize. See blank on page 12. Fill it out and send today.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Indiana

Q.—Part of our state was organized by organizers from Idaho. We have been reporting our members to the Idaho State Union. It appears to me by reading the national clearing house constitution and by-laws that this is wrong.—W. C. O., Utah.

A.—Sections 5 and 6 of Article IV of the constitution and by-laws of the National Clearing House answer your question. It is always well to conform to the laws of an organization. Otherwise its laws will come in contempt, and organizations that do not enforce their laws or whose members do not obey the laws, can not expect to be permanent.

Q.—Our clearing house is in a dispute as to how to get money to pay our hall rent, for stationery and other expenses. Some say assess each and every member alike. Now we have members who have done business through the clearing house and others who have not done business. I claim it is unjust for those that have not received any benefits from the local to help pay the expenses so far. How would it be to charge a small commission on the business done as stated in Article VII in the by-laws?—J. B. Berkenmeier, Secretary, Thayer, Kas.

A.—The preferred way to meet the expenses of a local clearing house is for all of the business done by members to be charged a small per cent or commission to be placed in the treasury. In this way this expense is thrown on those who do business and in proportion to the business done. If this does not meet the expenses, or if there are expenses to meet before any business is done, and an assessment levied, it must be levied on all members equally.

QUESTION—The by-laws of the Farmers Society of Equity provide that when there are three or more local clearing houses in a county that it may organize a county clearing house. Please instruct us whether a county clearing house may be organized without getting special permission from national headquarters.—C. W. O., Pennsylvania.

ANSWER—The national by-laws further provide, in Section 1 of Article V, that permission must be gotten from the next higher clearing house or union. This means that if there is a state union in Pennsylvania that you must apply to such state union

for permission to organize the county clearing house. If there is no state union, then the permission must be asked for and gotten from the National Clearing House. The point is, that in some cases it will be wise to organize the county clearing house as soon as there are three locals, while in some other cases it will be wise to wait until there are more locals organized before organizing the county clearing house.

The same rule applies in the case of section clearing houses. This comes under Section 1 of Article VI. Before a section clearing house is organized permission must be obtained from the National Clearing House.

A Little of Your Spare Time
Spent in Soliciting

new and renewal subscriptions for UP-TO-DATE FARMING would undoubtedly prove remunerative for you, as it has for hundreds of others. Better get our proposition anyway, because it will be more liberal than you now suppose. Write us.

Circulation Department
Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis

Q.—What is your opinion of the movement to establish a grain exchange in St. Paul and call it a farmers' exchange. Do you believe that it will help the farmers of the northwestern states very much in marketing their crops?—B. O. J., Jamestown, N. D.

A.—It may be of a little advantage in opening up the market more completely to farmers' elevators than it is claimed the grain exchange of Minneapolis does. However, if the St. Paul business men establish a grain exchange it will cater to all of the grain shippers of the northwest, including the line elevators of the speculative interests. The farmers' elevators and farmers' organizations that join in with such interests in a terminal market can hardly expect the freedom and independence in marketing that is assumed farmers' organizations are working for. The farmers' organizations and farmers' elevators that join in with such a movement can not expect anything other than the old conditions that have prevailed in the past, which includes making the price of grain at the final market. The Farmers Society of Equity contends that the price of grain and other farm commodities should be made by the people who produce them on the farms, or at the town or station where marketed, and the farmers' price paid there. This is what we are organizing to do. In our own case—that is, as regards members of the Farmers Society of Equity—we would not advise them to put their money in a grain exchange jointly with the speculative interests in St. Paul. We know the people who are collecting money from farmers to establish the St. Paul grain exchange, and we know some of them were guilty of a conspiracy to deliver the best organization farmers ever had over to the American Federation of Labor. The attempt wrecked the organization, because the rank and file of farmers would not be delivered. This movement in connection with the speculative interests savors very much of the same thing and is a consummation the speculators would very much desire.

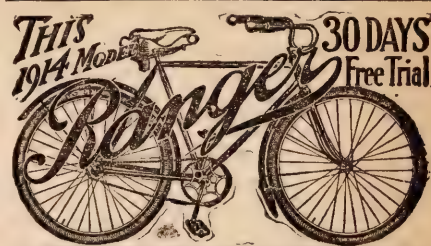
Q.—We are about to organize a district clearing house and we would like to know what commission we should charge for doing business.—L. H. Brochman, Secretary, Parkers Prairie, Minn.

A.—The per cent will vary, largely governed by the amount of business done. No clearing house, we feel, should charge in excess of 5 per cent. If a district clearing house, this to provide for its support, also the support of the local clearing house and to contribute to the support of the National Clearing House, and if incorporated and bonds issued, it should be enough to pay the interest and payments on the bonds. This, of course, means that the farmers must do business through their clearing house, as volume of business must be done to afford a low rate of commission. If \$100,000 worth of business is done in a year, of selling and buying, the commission will be \$5,000. But a county or district clearing house should do from a quarter of a million to a million dollars' worth of business, when the commission will be \$12,500 to \$50,000. As the business grows this per cent can be decreased. For instance, we have before us your statement of business done in the month of March, the amount being \$9,989.05, while the running expenses for the month were \$312.20. The percentage in this case would be 3.1 per cent.

You reported for the month of April business done to the amount of \$12,163.12 and the running expenses \$202. In this case the per cent is 1.6 per cent.

No rule can be laid down covering the percentage either as a flat rate or as assessed against different articles. It is a pretty good plan to let the commission vary on different articles. For instance, live stock may be commissioned at a lower rate than wheat. And potatoes, cabbage, etc., pay a higher rate than wheat. When you organize decide on rates that appear equitable, subject to be changed at any regular meeting in the future. Be sure to provide a penalty against any member or local that does selling or buying independent of the district clearing house and enforce it. Only in this way can satisfactory results be obtained. We have sent you a draft of constitution and by-laws for governing a clearing house corporation.

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20 Year Guarantee—Let us send in C. O. D. to your post office or for **FREE EXAMINATION** at your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any 15 Jewel \$20.00 watch pay the express agent our **SPECIAL** Price \$3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size and if by mail or express. **HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 665 CHICAGO, ILL.**

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We will send you 20 packages of gold-eyed needles. Sell them at 10c a pkg., silver aluminum thimble free with each pkg. Return our \$2.00 and we will give you a beautifully engraved, latest style, Ladies' or Gent's American made **WATCH**. Guaranteed 5 years, fine time keeper, looks and wears like Gold. Also Handsome Chain and Im. Diamond Ring **ALL FREE**. Extra present if you order now. **NATIONAL GIFT CO., Dept. 899 Elmira, N. Y.**

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OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice



BUSINESS conditions of the country are summarized under date of May 23 by Bradstreet's as follows:

Improvement. Better weather and retail trade. Jobbing trade helped. Crop damage talk advances cotton. Staple cotton goods in broader demand. Wool prices higher than a year ago. Basic iron in demand. Industry lags. Wheat exports larger. Clearings expand. Better tone in stock. Crops good. Cereals in good shape. Rain hurts cotton in Texas. Collections slightly better.

The sensational winter wheat crop report of the government, as of May 1, has done its work of cutting down the price of new wheat. The papers have been full of the prediction of a billion-bushel wheat crop. The largest crop the country ever harvested was last year, 763,380,000 bushels (government report). So, if the combined winter and spring crops amount to a billion bushels it will be 236,620,000 bushels, or 31 per cent larger than ever raised before. Of course such a realization is not impossible, but it is quite improbable. But the report of such prospects has about as bad an influence on the price as the actual realization could have. For instance, the cash price of No. 2 red wheat at Chicago is 97¢ @ 99½¢, while the future, September price, is 86½¢, with a tendency still lower. Predictions are being made that new wheat will sell at 70¢. If it does and if the crop amounts to a billion bushels the extra yield will go for nothing, to the growers. That the winter wheat crop will be a bumper one is now practically assured. Also that the price will be enough lower to not give the farmers much more money is almost equally certain. We mention this for the consideration of the exclusively greater crop agitators.

These advance estimates are usually overdrawn. Since May 10 there has been some deterioration in winter wheat because of dry weather in the central producing states and the fly has done some damage in comparatively small areas. Spring wheat has started under particularly favorable conditions. Argentine reports are against a big yield in that country and this is one of the sustaining elements in our market, as the manipulators could use a good crop of that country as a club to beat the price down much more than the size of any exportable surplus of that country could warrant. Canadian wheat does not enter into the price relations of our wheat so much because there is still a duty of 10 cents a bushel (under the former law it was 25¢) against Canadian wheat. This our farmers may thank the good offices of the Canadian Parliament for.

The visible supply of wheat shows a very remarkable decrease since our last report, over 14,000,000 bushels. For comparison we give the visible supplies on the 1st of May and the 1st of June of several years as follows:

1913—May, 47,157,000; June, 37,910,000
1912—May, 41,722,000; June, 30,847,000
1911—May, 27,605,000; June, 26,838,000
1910—May, 26,228,000; June, 20,133,000
1909—May, 29,635,000; June, 19,786,000
1908—May, 30,318,000; June, 22,808,000
1907—May, 51,999,000; June, 47,729,000
1906—May, 38,421,000; June, 30,811,000
1905—May, 28,529,000; June, 20,034,000
1904—May, 30,257,000; June, 20,603,000

The lowest visible supply in recent years occurred in 1909. July 1 of that year it was 7,609,000 bushels; August 1, 9,756,000 bushels, and September 1, 9,166,000 bushels.

Price of cash wheat advanced about 3¢ and is about 9¢ under the price of a year ago.

The corn visible was cut in half in the two-weeks period, but does not yet begin to approach low water mark. In September, 1913, it was 1,823,000 and December of same year, 1,525,000 bushels; November, 1911, 1,703,000 bushels; September, 1910, 1,545,000; September, 1909, 1,868,000; September, 1908, 1,955,000, and November of same year, 1,221,000. Before 1908 the visible supply of corn did not go below 2,000,000 as far as we have the record. The price of corn advanced about 4¢ per bushel and has reached the highest mark of the crop year since our last report.

The oats visible also shows a liberal decrease, the price gaining 2½¢ per bushel. The visible supply of oats has often been much lower. The lowest we have record of was August, 1913, at 991,000 bushels. The preceding crop was 922,298,000 bushels, which sold up to 58½¢ in Chicago the following April. It was followed by the biggest crop the country ever raised in 1912, 1,000,000 bushels, which sold down to the following March.

Wool situation is much mixed. Too little in Texas and not enough in Mississippi and Georgia. These states are credited with additional statistics just made. Consumption of cotton the greatest of any year. Both raw cotton and goods is also said to

Potatoes are in strong demand at advanced prices.

Advice

WHEAT—Market the old wheat. The price will be lower when the new crops move. **CORN**—Market gradually. **OATS**—We believe prices will work higher. **POTATOES**—Market any that are left. **COTTON**—Market gradually.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's on May 16, 1914, with comparisons are shown in the following table:

	May 16, 1914	Change from two weeks before
	Bushels	Bushels
WHEAT	35,737,000	-14,255,000
CORN	7,591,000	-7,513,000
OATS	12,008,000	-5,268,000
BARLEY	3,097,000	-515,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 30,640,000 bushels. This is 3,575,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 2,743,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 12,166,000 bushels on the same date, which is 342,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 1,200,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on May 23, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
	May 23, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	97½¢ @ 99½¢	95½¢ @ 96½¢	1.07 @ 1.08½
St. Louis	95 @ 96½	94 @ 96½	1.02 @ 1.05
Kansas City	91¼ @ 92½	87¼ @ 88½	94 @ 97
Cincinnati	98 @ 99	99 @ 99½	1.05 @ 1.08
New York	1.06½	1.04	
Minneapolis—Spring wheat:			
Northern, 93½¢ @ 95¢		Two weeks before, 91¼¢ and 91¼¢ @ 93¼¢ respectively	A year before, 92½¢ and 90½¢ @ 92¢ respectively
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	71¼ @ 72	67¼ @ 68	62 @ 62½
St. Louis	75	72¼ @ 73	61¼ @ 62
Kansas City	75 @ 75½	73	62
Cincinnati	76 @ 77	74 @ 74½	62 @ 62½
New York	82	76½	65½
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	40¼ @ 41¼	38½ @ 39	39½ @ 40½
St. Louis	41¼ @ 41¼	40½	42½
Kansas City	40½	40 @ 40½	39 @ 39½
Cincinnati	44 @ 44½	41¼ @ 42	42 @ 42½
New York		46 @ 46½	

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on May 23, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:

Wheat—May, 97½¢; July, 87½¢; September, 86½¢. Two weeks before, 93½¢ and 85¢ respectively.

Corn—May, 70¢; July, 68½¢; September, 66½¢. Two weeks before, 66½¢ and 66½¢ respectively.

Oats—May, 41¢; July, 39¼¢; September, 38¼¢. Two weeks before, 37½¢ and 35½¢ respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat: May, 95¼¢; July, 96½¢; September, 87½¢. Two weeks before, 92¢ for May.

Cotton

New York, May 23, 1914.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 13.70¢; middling gulf, 13.95¢. Two weeks before closed 13.00¢ and 13.25¢ respectively. A year before the price was 12.10¢ and 12.35¢ respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	52	45	100
Tuesday	40	35	43
Wednesday	25	32	41
Thursday	20	35	33
Friday	38	38	46

Total, 5 days.... 175 185 263

Market ruled strong and generally 1¢ to 2¢ higher on good demand during early hours. Outsiders were good buyers. Late the demand became less aggressive, but handlers refused to shade prices where good stock was involved.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, bulk—Michigan—2 cars Dusty at 73¢, 2 cars at 72¢, 1 car at 71¢, 2 cars at 70¢; Wisconsin—1 car Dusty at 73¢, 1 car mixed at 70¢. Sacked: Round white—1 car at 70¢. Per bushel, bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Tri-umphs, Burhanks and Kings, poor to good, 62¢ @ 68¢. Round white..... 66¢ @ 70¢. Dusty Rurals..... 70¢ @ 75¢. Michigan, round white..... 66¢ @ 70¢.

NEW POTATOES—Market shows little change. There is a fair trade doing. Supply equals requirements and market is steady.

Sales reported were: Sacked—Louisiana, Triumphs, 1½ cars at \$1.40 per bushel.

Barrels, white, Florida, No. 1.....	\$5.50
No. 2.....	4.50
Louisiana, white, small, topped up.....	3.00
Red, small, topped up.....	3.50
Hampers, Louisiana, red, common, small to good.....	.90 @ 1.35
Alabama, No. 1.....	1.50
Florida, No. 1.....	1.50 @ 1.65
Per bushel, sacks, Louisiana, red.....	1.40
Alabama, red.....	1.40 @ 1.50

The price of old potatoes is practically the same as quoted two weeks before. The price of new potatoes holds about the same as two weeks before.

BEANS—Market remains quiet, few beans of any kind coming in, and regular dealers have ample stocks to carry them along for the present. The consignment demand is tame.

Pea Beans—Hand picked, choice.....	\$2.20 @ 2.25
Common.....	2.00 @ 2.15
Red Kidneys, common to fair.....	2.65 @ 3.15
Fancy.....	3.25 @ 3.35
Brown Swedish, long.....	2.00 @ 2.10
Round.....	2.25 @ 2.40

Choice hand-picked pea beans are 5¢ a bushel lower than two weeks before. Other grades and kinds are unchanged from two weeks before. A year before

choice hand-picked pea beans were quoted \$2.30 to \$2.35 a bushel.

HAY—Receipts, 1,093 tons. Demand good and market steady. Offerings only moderate.

Choice Timothy Hay.....	\$18.00 @ 19.00
No. 1 Timothy.....	15.00 @ 16.00
No. 2 Timothy.....	13.00 @ 14.00
Iowa and Nebraska Prairie.....	16.00 @ 17.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie.....	8.00 @ 9.00

Timothy hay is from 50¢ to \$1.50 per ton lower than two weeks before. Other varieties practically unchanged from two weeks before. The price of choice Timothy hay is \$18 to \$18.50 a ton.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$8.50 @ 9. Oat straw at \$7 @ 8. Wheat straw, \$6.50 @ 7.

Rye straw and oat straw are 50¢ a ton higher than two weeks before. Wheat straw unchanged.

BROOM CORN—It is in but small request and dealers report business as being on a small scale.

	Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
—3,325,000	—10,511,000	—1,986,000	
—5,447,000	X 1,460,000	—497,000	
—4,870,000	X 2,218,000	X 1,774,000	
—2,075,000	—437,000	X 2,016,000	

a long time is a decline of \$10 to \$25 a ton in the price of Illinois corn and from \$10 to \$20 a ton in the price of Oklahoma corn. A year before Illinois corn was quoted \$100 to \$120 a ton and Oklahoma \$50 to \$80 a ton.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Monday	21,099	31,055	21,341
Tuesday	26,945	27,931	27,477
Wednesday	30,946	22,647	25,086
Thursday	17,674	21,454	16,952
Friday	19,606	18,385	18,021

Totals..... 116,270 121,372 107,977

A steady feeling exists at the current quotations. Trade is fair and general conditions remain about the same.

Fruit

Chicago, May 23, 1914

APPLES—Continue to sell slowly and holders are shading prices in an endeavor to stimulate the movement. Warm weather is unfavorable for handling fruit out of coolers. Some prices are as follows:

Barrels—Northern Spies, No. 1.....	\$5.00 @ 6.00
Winesaps.....	5.50 @ 6.00
Golden Russets.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Ben Davis.....	3.50 @ 4.00
Redskins.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Greenings.....	5.50 @ 6.00
Starks.....	5.00

The prices named are for choice stock. Inferiors sell for less.

Some prices on boxed apples from the west follow:

Arkansas Black.....	\$2.25
Rome Beauty.....	2.00 @ 2.25
Fancy Large.....	2.50
Missouri Pippins.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Ben Davis.....	1.50

ORANGES—Supply on sale is moderate and prices are held steady. Small navels are preferred to the large and meet with a better demand. Grapefruit is selling slowly, especially when quality is not good.

STRAWBERRIES—Receipts were lighter and quality better today. Still the demand was confined to best selected. Soft, leaky berries were numerous. Shipments from all points included some leakers, but a larger proportion came from Tennessee and Mississippi. Receivers also complained of soft berries from Anna, Ill. Pint cases are no longer wanted.

Vegetables

Chicago, May 23, 1914

ASPARAGUS—A little more demand for nice goods today, as usual on Friday. Prices a trifle better for good stock. Small, thin asparagus slow and easy. There is a good supply and prices are so low that the trade takes only the best.

BEETS—Salable and steady when fresh and nice. Many are coming heated, and some arrive in very bad condition. Buyers want only fancy goods and poor stock is hard to move at any price. Buyers also show preference for hampers and barreled beets are dull.

CABBAGE—There is a fair trade. Recent reductions in prices have induced a little more buying. A

A slightly better feeling is noted. Fancy cabbage is doing a trifle better. Poor stock is dull.

CUCUMBERS—Selling fairly, but cucumbers are in liberal supply, 7½ cars in today, and the market is easy.

CELERY—Very little trade. There is an ample supply for the present limited demand.

CAULIFLOWER—Good supply of St. Louis in today. Market easy. The best, nice-sized stock sells fairly. Very small, or stock with yellow leaves, is dull.

CARROTS—Fair sale when fresh, good-sized carrots with nice green tops. Market is liberally supplied and poor stock does not clean up. Receipts today, 3 cars.

GREEN ONIONS—Home gardeners supply the market. Outside onions not wanted.

GREEN PEAS—Fair sale when fine, green and with pods well filled. Illinois and Tennessee peas are moving readily. Mississippi Telephones are poor, old, dry and discolored. They are not selling and have little value.

LETTUCE—Trade quiet. There is very little desirable lettuce offered and firm prices are obtainable for the little nice stock that is received. Poor, leafy stock is slow and weak.

ONIONS—Texas and Louisiana onions are selling very well. They are in fair supply, but move freely at firm prices. Advances indicated that Texas onions are nearly through coming, not many are due to come from Louisiana, and California will not be ready for some time.

PEPPERS—Salable and steady when fine, good-size and good color. There is no reliable market for home peppers.

PIE PLANT—Market is liberally supplied with home-grown. Demand is moderate.

PARSLEY—Home-grown is supplying the trade. Little call for Southern.

RADISHES—Market is supplied with home-grown tips, which are plentiful, good and cheap. Outside radishes no longer wanted.

SPINACH—There is very little demand. Weather is too warm. Home-grown is in good supply and weak.

SQUASH—Dull and easy. Market does not clean up.

STRING BEANS—Good trade today. Early receipts were only half a car and sales were made at strong prices for fine beans. A later run of five cars changed the aspect of the market, however, and prices did not average better than steady. Demand was very fair and the market had a good tone.

TOMATOES—Supply of fancy, sound, ripe tomatoes was pretty well cleaned up. The market inclined to do a little better for that kind. Receipts today were 2 cars. Many of these were faulty, being green, spotted or mixed.

TURNIPS—Trade slow. Most of the offerings are poor, too small, or yellow and wilted. That is the reason they do not sell better.

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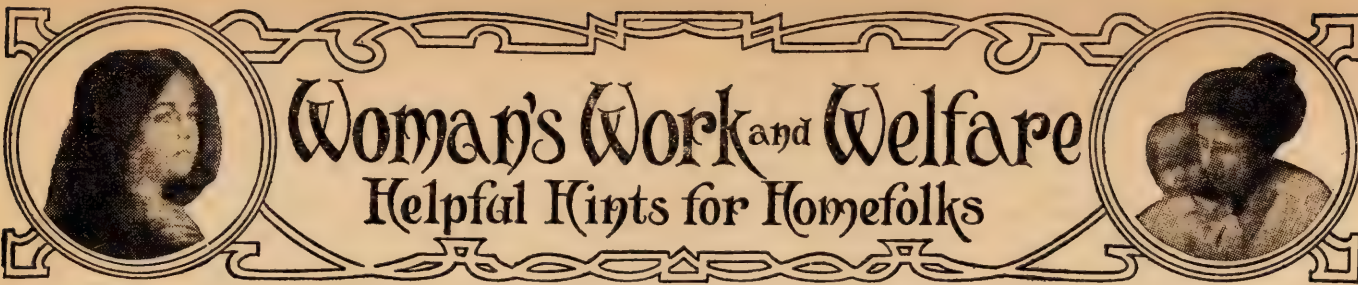
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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

Fireside Social Chats

By Aunt Sophia and Others

HELPING THE HOME

THIS one thing I do every spring and with such satisfactory results I must encourage others to make an effort along the same line.

Our home consists of three parts—the grounds around the house, the house itself and its contents. We take them all into consideration on our farm, for we have found that the home is not complete until all these three factors are properly developed and harmonized. They must all be so arranged and managed that they will give us the greatest amount possible of pleasure, comfort and utility. We have given the grounds about our home as much thought and care as we give our rooms. We take as much pride in the furnishings of our lawn as of our living room (more people see it), and our back yard is as important, in its way, as the kitchen. We make an earnest effort for cozi-

ness, beauty and pleasure both inside and outside, and we are well repaid. We not only take a world of pleasure in our yard trees, flowering shrubs, lawn grass and flowers, but we get nearly as much pleasure out of planning them and working out new ideas for improvement.

A pleasing appearance is quite a study in itself and to help us out we send early every spring for a number of catalogs and booklets, including bulletins from the Department of Agriculture treating of flowers, shrubs, lawns and planting home grounds. The seed catalogs often contain some very good suggestions, and we study them all. Then we are constantly watching for ideas in photographs we see reproduced in the papers and magazines we take. Some day I may send a photograph of our own little home and its surroundings. It may give the readers of the Woman's Work pages some helpful hints.

The children are all very proud of the appearance of our home and they count it a pleasure to help keep it in perfect order. We have enough flowers so they may take what they want when they want them. Sunday afternoons it gives the mischievous Fred (age 13) and Mary (age 10) a glorious opportunity to tease when Orville (age 18) goes surreptitiously to the flowers and begins culling a more or less gaudy bouquet. But Orville usually bears their merciless banter very serenely, for he knows those flowers will be appreciated and will speak more eloquently for him than his rather bashful tongue will be able to. It all helps to make our lives sweeter, our homes happier and our hearts more full of the joy of life.

AUNT SOPHIA.

SCISSORS IN THE KITCHEN

By Mrs. W. C. Palmer

One of the handiest tools to have in the kitchen is a pair of strong scissors with a good cutting point. It will be hard to find another utensil that can be made to save as much work as scissors, as they can be put to so many uses.

For ordinary use a medium-sized pair of good steel will answer all purposes. There are many processes in the preparation of food that are often rather difficult to perform with a knife which can be done easily and quickly with a pair of good, sharp scissors.

The rind of bacon, ham or pork can be trimmed off quickly with the scissors or the edges of the meat that curl during the frying process can be snipped with the scissors until it will lie flat again in the frying pan. Often a few snips will cut out a bone from the piece of meat or the fins and bones from the fish.

The disjointing of a fowl can be quickly accomplished with the scissors and without splintering any bones in the process, even to the back bone.

In the preparation of vegetables the scissors are indispensable. Celery, parsley, cabbage, lettuce and rhubarb are all the more quickly and easily cut and prepared if scissors are used instead of a knife.

It takes only a snip to trim the brown edges from the lettuce or to cut out any defects or to shred a bit

of parsley, etc., for the soup or salad.

In the spring they will cut the young tender stalks of rhubarb into cubes, without removing the skins. In this way the tender pink skins will lend a pretty color to the sauce and will give it a fine flavor.

They will be found handy to trim the tops and roots from the vegetables as they are gathered from the garden.

Even on baking day the scissors are convenient. Dust the blades with flour and snip out enough of the dough for a loaf of bread or each tiny biscuit. The edges of rolls will be neat and sharp if cut with the scissors instead of a knife. The edges to the pie can be quickly trimmed away or the pie crust that is left over can be cut into fancy shapes for tarts with only a few snips of the scissors.

It is much easier to cut marshmallows for the salad or cake than with the sharpest knife, as well as citron, lemon and orange peel.

When a quantity of paper is to be used the scissors are again indispensable. Another little help is to cut the soft odd bits of paper into small squares to be used in greasing tins on baking day. A box full of these will be found real "time savers" on baking day.

In preparing the child's lunch the waxed paper can be cut into convenient sizes for wrapping, instead of tearing. In this way the waxed paper can be made to go farther, as there will be less waste.

Large bunches of grapes or raisins can be divided in the right portions much easier with scissors than if torn or cut apart with a knife. They are useful in preparing grapefruit and oranges for serving in halves, as the tough parts can be clipped out so easily with the scissors and still the fruit will have a neat appearance when brought to the table.

Scores of other uses will suggest themselves.

The scissors will need to be washed and dried carefully each time after they are used, so they will not rust and will be always in good condition.

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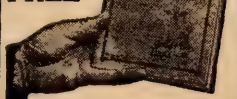
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Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything. JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED and you will be delighted with all three dollies. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber at 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month, 12 issues in 6 months. Big Surprise Free! I will also tell you how to get Princess, the big talking doll sensation from Germany. She says "Papa" and "Mama" like a real child. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Coral Necklace Given

Send 10c. for three months' trial subscription to the Household, with 5c. extra for mailing expense and we will send you absolutely free a handsome new style, Genuine Coral Necklace, made from corals of delicate light red color; very stylish and quite expensive, but we give away a limited quantity free, just to introduce our magazine. Send 15c. immediately. Your money back if not delighted. Address, HOUSEHOLD, Dept. CN-60, Topeka, Kan.

30 TRANSFER PATTERNS, Premium Catalog and BIG STORY MAGAZINE 10c

This bargain offer is made to further introduce our big home, story and fancy work magazine, "The Household." Send only 10c for a 3-months' trial subscription and secure our beautiful collection of 30 Embroidery Patterns, including one Complete Script Alphabet, 29 other complete patterns, such as designs for shirt waist, corset cover, towel ends, scarves, etc.—also Complete of Embroidered Lace and latest Premium Catalog. All for just 10 cents. HOUSEHOLD T.P. CO., 860 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent prepaid for \$1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reduce Cost of Living 1-3

How? By buying your foods and toilet supplies direct from the manufacturers, the Regents Mercantile Corporation. Avoid brokers, middlemen and retailers. Discounts, 25 to 33 1-3 per cent on all goods. Many fine premiums. For particulars write for free sample copy.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL WEEKLY Box K. G., UNIVERSITY CITY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Railroad Watch

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our campaign of Watch Bargains we will send this watch by mail post paid for ONLY 95 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 95 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Write for Free Katalog of the World's Best 5 & 10c Bargains

Katalog will be ready to mail about Jan. 10th.



best 5 & 10 cent bargains from it by mail. It is a modern 5 & 10 cent store in your home.

Kresge's Free Katalog Is Full of Bargains Like This:



10c SPLENDID QUALITY PERCALE APRON

No. AX20. This serviceable apron is well made of splendid quality percale in silk style, neatly bound all around with white tape. Comes in choice patterns, popular checks, neat figures or stripes in the most durable colors. It is indeed a remarkable value in a lady's apron for 10 cents and really shows you what good merchandise you can get for a small amount of money from Kresge's New Parcel Post 5 and 10 cent store.

Send 5c in stamps for postage, 15c in all. Postage for 5 only 10c. We guarantee to please you or return your money.

Kresge's Free Katalog

contains thousands of 5 and 10 cent bargains—over a dozen styles in women's aprons at 10 cents each; extra special bargains in dairy faces, beautiful embroideries, dependable dry goods, stylish millinery goods, ribbons, jewelry, notions, pictures and frames, table cutlery, kitchen utensils, tinware, enamelware, glassware, crockery, hardware, and hundreds of other useful and dependable articles for men, women and children. Nothing over 10 cents.

We ship all orders promptly. Write for free copy of Kresge's Katalog of Wonderful 5 and 10c Bargains. It will be ready to mail about Jan. 10th. Address: Office Box 32E

S. S. KRESGE CO., Detroit, Mich. The Original Parcel Post 5 and 10 Cent Store With over 100 Branches

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Cleanse and beautify the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

What is Now the Fashion



6655—COMBINATION SHIRTTWAIST AND DRESSING SACQUE. This has the regulation shirtwaist closing and a short tuck at each shoulder in front, while the back is plain. The neck has a band finish for any style collar preferred. The sleeves are long, but may be shortened. There is also a short peplum. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

6649—LADIES' APRON. This apron, which may be used over the dress or in place of one, has a plain little waist which fastens in the back and is cut out square in the neck. The sleeves are merely ruffles at each shoulder. The skirt sections completely cover the dress and meet in the center of the back. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for apron and cap.

6647—LADIES' SKIRT. An excellent skirt for general wear. This is a modification of the pegtop. It has a crosswise tuck at each side of the front and a side front closing. Sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch goods cut lengthwise of the material and requiring piecing back of the darts.

6669—GIRLS' FROCK. This has a tuck at each shoulder in both front and back, but is otherwise plain. There is an applied yoke piecing at the neck and cuffs of corresponding shape trim the short sleeves. The belt may be of the dress fabric or of leather as preferred. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material and three-fourths yard of 36-inch contrasting to trim.

6642—GIRLS' FROCK. This has both front and back plain, joined with a long shoulder seam. In front the material is cut away in U form to display a vest, which fastens at the side and permits of slipping on the dress without any regular opening in front or back. The skirt is straight and in one piece. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with five-eighths yard of 24-inch silk to trim and 1 1/2 yards of ribbon for belt.

6646—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT. Both stylish and pretty. It has a single tuck at each side of the front and a center front closing in duchess style. At the neck is a wide sailor collar and the sleeves are short or long as preferred. Sizes 2 and 4 years. Four-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.

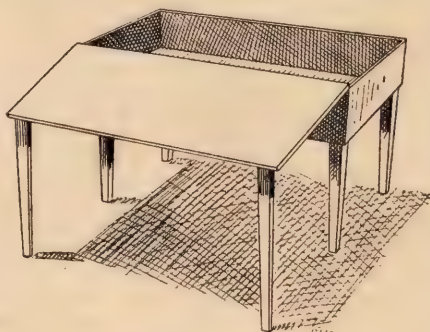
These patterns are guaranteed; are none better at any price. Sections accompany each. Give name and size. Write your name plainly.

Patterns, 10 Cents Each
Fashion Department

The Farming
Ind., Ind.

A WASHING TANK AND DRYING TABLE

A washing tank and drying table is easily made and very useful in preparing vegetables for market. Potatoes, carrots, beets, etc., should be freed from soil before placing them on sale and I know of nothing quite so handy as this arrangement. The table B is hinged to tank A. The legs are hinged and when not in use are



folded over on the table and the table folded over so as to form a lid for the tank, the legs folding inside out of the way. The bottom of the tank should be lower at one corner and a hole in lower corner to let out the water after using, by a drain plug or stopper.

NINE HUNDRED BILLION RATS

Under normal conditions a female rat will bear three to five litters of ten, each year. At this rate one pair of rats would in five years increase to over nine hundred billion, provided all survive. The economic losses from rat depredation in the United States are enormous. A government report says: "It costs the American people \$100,000,000 yearly in grain alone to feed the rat. Add to this \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in merchandise, poultry, eggs, other foodstuffs, damage to buildings, furniture, pipes, embankments, foundations, piers, etc., and you have an amount equal to the revenue of an empire. And, so far as any one has been able to make out, the rat serves man no useful purpose. They are a wary, alert and dangerous foe, and it will require intelligent, energetic and unremitting efforts to suppress them. In some localities the suppression of the rat has become almost a necessity for the preservation of the human race. It has followed man into all parts of the globe, and where the rat goes plague and other

diseases invariably go. The rodent, in addition to carrying plague, is also the reservoir of trichinosis and ten other parasites. Furthermore, rats have leprosy. They also have cancer. These tumors occur "spontaneously" among wild rats and may be readily transferred from rat to rat. The rat has grown from a nuisance to a danger and control of this rodent has become a serious health problem as well as a necessity.

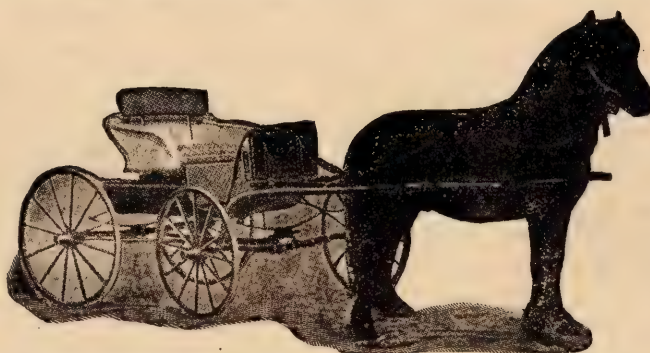
Keeping the Family Together

Mama—Now, you told a story and you can't go to heaven.
Little Edie—I don't want to go to heaven. I want to be where you and pa are.

A Different Direction

Native (to famous hunter from the east)—I saw an abundance of bear tracks just north of here last evening and they were big ones, too.

Hunter—All right. I am glad you told me, but I must hunt out south of here today.



The Easiest Way to Win and I Prove It

THIS BEAUTIFUL PONY "MISS GINGER" IS YOURS

Runabout, Silver Mounted Harness and Saddle

You can win this pony, cart and harness without it costing you or your parents one cent. You can win it all through your own effort. This entire outfit is the prettiest and finest that money can buy. The runabout is a dainty little affair and it is as easy riding a pony cart as the most expensive made. The beautiful set of harness with nickel trimming completes the outfit.

When you win this pony, you can drive down the road or street of your own town, the happiest and proudest boy or girl in the world. I am going to publish a picture of the winner in our paper so that it can be seen by our more than 100,000 subscribers. Don't you want to be in the buggy when this picture is made?

The Easiest Way of Any

To win this pretty pony. Do you want him? If you do, I can tell you how. My way is the easiest and if you write me and ask me why, I will prove it in my answer. You will agree, your parents will agree, that you can win easier in my contest than any now being conducted by any other paper. You can win the entire outfit—pony, runabout and silver trimmed harness. Besides having the opportunity to win this outfit, I will give to all the boys and girls who work many other prizes that will delight them. If any one tells you it is impossible to win this pony outfit, you just say you are going to write me anyway, because I have promised you "it is the easiest way of any."

Send Your Name to Me Today

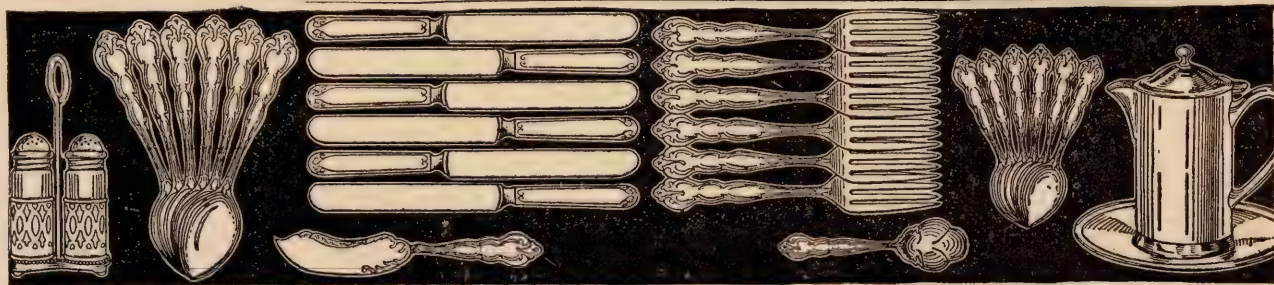
You simply can't realize what I can do for you. Write me and just let me show you the interest I take in boys and girls. My suggestions help boys and girls to help themselves, it makes them thrifty, it will help them start a bank account. Remember it does not cost a penny. When I tell you it is the easiest way in the world to win this pony, I mean it.

Can
You
Solve
This
Puzzle
?

U	O	Y	A
C	N	I	N
W	P	N	O
Y			

1000 VOTES IF YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE
The puzzle consists of four words. The first has three letters, the second has three letters, the third has three letters, the fourth has four letters.

DON'T WAIT! HURRY! HURRY! WRITE TODAY
Manager Pony Contest, Spencer, Indiana



Here Is Your Chance to Get Something Every Family Will Enjoy. Thousands of These Sets Given to Readers of This Great Offer.

The Silver Set

Twenty-six pieces, full size and weight, quadruple silver plate, 6 knives, 6 forks, 6 table spoons, 6 tea spoons, sugar shell and butter knife all of the beautiful Puritan pattern that pleases every one. Every piece is stamped with the makers name which is a guarantee of its high quality and our own 10 year guarantee is back of every set. You would select this very set if you had your choice of dozens of different patterns on account of its beauty and simplicity. Don't let this offer pass, it is an opportunity that may never come again.

Silver Syrup Pitcher

This fine "Colonial Pattern" Syrup Pitcher is of heavy quadruple silver plate. It is 4 1/2 inches tall and has a 4 1/4 inch tray or plate which may be used separately as butter or jelly dish. Has a large well shaped handle, non-drip spout and tight fitting hinged cover, frosted silver body, with bright polished top and band at bottom. One of the most practical and useful silver pieces ever made.

You will use it every day and get years of satisfactory service out of it. It is part of our complete set and is free.

Silver Salt and Pepper Caster

One of the daintiest, handiest casters made and makes a very useful addition to our big 31 piece silver set. The two bottles, one for salt and one for pepper, are of pure white crystal with heavily silver plated screw tops. The stand is the very latest design, footed base, perforated designed compartments for bottles and all heavily silver plated with bright polished finish—3 pieces in all, a silver piece that your friends will never fail to admire.

We Have Given Away Thousands of These Sets—We Want to Give One to You. EVERY WOMAN

Who reads this great offer will be interested for it is an opportunity that has not come your way before and may not come again, so act now. Every woman, every daughter, every son, who has an interest in adding comfort and luxury to the home can have one of these beautiful sets without a penny's cost, we pay all the express charges right to your home. All we ask is a very little of your spare time assisting us with our work among people you know in your vicinity. Something that anyone with no experience whatever can do in a very short time. We have thousands of these sets yet to give away and you can be one of the proud possessors if you wish. Get your application to us now, be the first one in your neighborhood to take advantage of this most wonderful offer. 31 pieces of high grade table silverware sent by express all charges paid. Read what those who have received their sets have to say. Send us your name and address.

DON'T WAIT—YOU CAN GET THIS BIG SET NOW—WRITE TODAY.

Home Silver Club:
Received my silver set this morning, am more than pleased with them and feel well paid for the little work.
Mrs. J. R. Baldwin,
Sikeston, Mo.

Home Silver Club:
Received my silver and thank you very much. I feel well paid for the little I did for you.
Mrs. Mary E. Davis,
Lawton, Okla.

Home Silver Club:
Received my silver set and am very much pleased with it I feel very well paid for the afternoon I spent in your work.
Mrs. Otto Petersilie,
Cross Plains, Wis.

Home Silver Club:
Received my silver set and they are much nicer than I expected. I was well paid for my little work.
Mrs. Roy Sahm,
Clinton, Ind.

HOME SILVER CLUB, 200 Friend Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET of EQUITY, and everyone that sends a New subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER of EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

EVENTS follow each other in rapid succession. Congress is still wrestling with important measures and, unfortunately, in many cases personal interests or hope of future preferment seems to have more influence than the public good. The Mexican situation is making history and shows that the human family has not yet reached the highest ideals of civilization. We are sure our young writers are noting all these things and that they are building on higher ground.

Our first letter this time comes from the Old Dominion, the home of our earlier presidents, and it shows a disposition to accomplish things:

DEAR CADETS—I am 16 years old and live on a farm of 200 acres about forty miles from Richmond, the capital of Virginia. The farmers of Virginia raise tobacco and take it to the warehouse in Richmond for sale. Some get fancy prices and others don't make expenses. We raise corn, wheat and oats. I would like for some of the Cadets to tell how they make money on the farm. I grew a small patch of tobacco, my father furnishing the fertilizer. I received \$3.05 for it. If I had paid for the fertilizer and cultivation I would not have cleared expenses. This year I shall try lima beans, that sell for 7 to 8 cents a pound dry, and also some muskmelons, that bring 5 to 8 cents each. I hope many of you will write and give us your ways of making money. I enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE. Father has been taking it for two years. It certainly is a good paper. Cadet boys and girls, write to me and I will answer all.—Retha Owen, Bumpass, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Idaho girl and have lived in the country most of my life. I like to ride horseback. I am 17 years old and would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, as I have long evening and will enjoy answering the cards and letters I receive.—Mary Smith, Lapwai, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I read UP-TO-DATE and I would like to become a Cadet of Equity. I am a country girl and live three miles from town. I have lived all my life in California and love the Golden State. I live on a farm of 200 acres. I would like to get a letter or card from Cadet girls and boys in every state in the Union. I promise to answer all and tell more of the Golden State.—Clara Crane, Oakdale, Cal.

DEAR CADETS—I am a San Francisco boy of 22 years, but at present I am staying with my folks, who are great readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and live in a little country town known as Cotati, about 45 miles from San Francisco and 9 miles from Petaluma, which is noted for its eggs and poultry. I will be glad to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls and will tell them about the world's fair which will be held in San Francisco in 1915.—John Jensen, Cotati, Cal.

DEAR CADETS—I live with my mama and grandma and grandpa. We have lots of stock and I am very fond of pets. I am 12 years old and wish to join the Cadets of Equity. My grandpa takes UP-TO-DATE and I enjoy reading the letters. I would like to exchange cards with the girls and boys and will answer all I receive.—Ruth T. Wallace, Bridgewater, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Kansas boy and like farm life fine. I live on a farm of 950 acres and have taken UP-TO-DATE for two years. We have 20 horses, 19 head of cattle and two autos. We raise wheat, corn and barley. I would be glad to exchange letters and cards with the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all I receive.—Johnnie Thomas, Ludell, Kas.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl, 18 years of age. We began to take UP-TO-DATE FARMING this winter and I think it a fine paper, especially the department for the Cadets of Equity. We have an Equity organization in our little town. I would be glad to join you and would be glad to correspond with any of the boys and girls.—Greta L. Seaver, Egbert, Wyo.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Texas girl and a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it a grand paper. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters so much. My father and five brothers are tending 500 acres of land this year. I would greatly appreciate letters or cards from all the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Eula Beard, Quana, Tex.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE and like it very much. I live on a farm and like farm work best of all. Some girls think it dishonorable to do farm work, but I think every girl should know how to work. If they don't have to work now

they may sometime. I have five brothers and four sisters and I am the baby, though I am not spoiled. I would like to hear from some of you boys and girls. I am 19 years old.—Emma Ball, Alert, N. C.

DEAR CADETS—I would like to join the Cadets of Equity. My father has been a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several years and I hardly ever miss an issue. I have lived in the country most all my life, but since I started to high school I have been in town and now I like the city better than the country. We lived only a short distance from Lewisport. I would like to correspond with the boys and girls.—Lessie Thrasher, Lewisport, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—A Colorado girl would like to join you. I have read UP-TO-DATE and think it a fine paper, especially for the boys and girls. I am 14 years of age and have lived on a farm all my life. Have lived in Colorado seven years. The chief occupations are mining gold and silver and stock raising. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Dixie Jones, Stratton, Col.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a girl from Alabama and have lived here nearly six years. We came here from Mexico, Mo., 100 miles from St. Louis, and we like it much better here than we did there. Papa owns a 560-acre farm. One hundred and eighty acres belong to me, besides my homestead of 40 acres. The Satsuma orange is the chief crop here. I expect to put out 100 trees in the fall. We depend almost entirely on colored labor. Cucumbers, Irish potatoes, beans and all garden truck, as well as corn, cane, watermelons, etc., are up and growing fine April 15. I have a white French poodle and a three-year-old buck deer for my pets. We are a sociable crowd in this county and have entertainments and many other amusements for the young people. Horseback riding is a great sport. The different churches are also well represented. I live nine miles from town, but it is nice out here. I will be 19 the 12th of next October and would be glad to receive letters or post cards from all. Will answer all.—Violet R. Maddox, Roberts-dale, Ala.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Pennsylvania girl and have been reading UP-TO-DATE for nearly four years. I think it is a splendid paper and I take great pleasure in reading the Cadet letters. Though I do not live on a farm, I would like to become a Cadet. We lived on a farm for three years and I think it much nicer than living in town. I would be glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Mary L. Meyers, Hyndman, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy of 17 years and live on a farm of 75 acres among the beautiful West Virginia hills. We raise corn, wheat, oats, rye and potatoes and some hay and most all kinds of garden vegetables. I am very fond of stock, especially horses. I live near Greenbrier river, five miles from Alderson, which is a beautiful town of 2,000 inhabitants. I also live in sight of the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway. Our winters are cold and I enjoy the winter sports, but our summers are delightful. A number of people from the large cities come here to spend the summer among our beautiful hills. We are only 21 miles from the noted White Sulphur Springs, a beautiful summer resort with accommodations for 3,000 guests

My father has been taking UP-TO-DATE for more than a year and I am fond of reading it, especially the letters. I would be very glad to hear from all the Cadets, especially those in Virginia. I have relatives in the counties of Hanover, Rock-bridge and Craig and I expect to visit some of them this summer.—Dana M. Thomas, Alderson, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It has been coming to our home for about three years and I am always in a hurry to get it to read the Cadet page. Here in the western part of Oklahoma we raise corn, wheat, oats, kafir corn, milo maize and broom corn. Some cotton is raised, but it is too dry for that. I live with my parents, four brothers and one sister about a mile and a half from Weatherford, a small town of 2,118 inhabitants. Farmers have planted corn and some other crops (April 22) and our gardens are up nicely, our onions being 12 inches high. We have 8 horses, 33 cattle and 22 hogs. We milk 15 cows twice a day. I myself milk five cows and then turn the separator, but with all my work I would not exchange my country life for the city. I would like to exchange post cards with the Cadets.—Bertha Jones, Weatherford, Okla.

Some have written to ask why their letters were not printed. We have often given the reason. It is because we can not make room for all. But we like to have their letters just the same, and regret we can not print them all. We imagine there is not in all the world another such a band of writers as the Cadets of Equity.

Didn't Know Which

"Fire at will!" shouted the drill master after he had ordered "Take aim."
"But which of them is Will?" hurriedly asked the new recruit.

He Sure Was

Teacher—Who was George Washington's father?
Dull Student—George Washington's father?
He was—he was— Yes, I know. He was the grandfather of his country.

They Failed to Meet

"The donkey club," announced the preacher, "will meet soon after the service closes. They will assemble on each side of the door and stare and snicker as the orderly people pass out." But the club didn't meet that day.

Naturally So

The section foreman reported the killing of a cow by a train. "What was the disposition of the carcass?" wired the superintendent. "Quiet and gentle," was the reply.

No Lack of Material

Little Susan, who had heard them teaching about creation at Sunday school, was helping her mother dust the room. Looking under a sofa, she exclaimed: "Oh, mama, here's dust enough for God to make a man of!"

Wanted Another

"I believe you are the very tramp I gave a whole pie last year."
"Yes, ma'am, I am the very same, and that pie is a matter of history."
"Well, what are you waiting for now?"
"I am waiting for history to repeat itself," ma'am.

Seeing Ourselves

"Yes, this world would be fine if we could see ourselves as others see us."
"But it would be much finer if we could see others as we see ourselves."

\$250 Will pay reliable woman \$250 for distributing 2,000 FREE packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required.
R. WARD & CO., 222 Institute Place, CHICAGO

Baseball Curver GIVEN

Boys, you can simply make money out of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves goes with each curver.

Our Offer: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great farm and family magazine, Missouri Valley Farmer. Send us 10c for a three months' trial subscription and immediately upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers. \$5.00 curver, mail free and postpaid. If you want one of these wonderful little curvers do not delay but send us your subscription at once to the address below. Our supply is limited. Do not put off sending in your order.

MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, BC24, Topeka, Kansas

Baseball Outfit GIVEN

BOYS! Here is your chance to get a fine baseball outfit, consisting of complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed, or combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector. Will Not Cost One Cent. Send your name and we will send you 8 set of our fine pictures to dispose of at 25 cents each. Send us the \$2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. **WRITE TODAY** for pictures. No harm done. I take back what you can't sell.

M. O. Seitz, P.O. Box 652 Chicago

This Suit Yours

To learn how you can have a well tailored suit without cost, make 50¢ a day, to learn what beautiful tailoring really is; to offer styles that everybody goes wild about; to get all your own clothes easy, do this now—write us and say "Send me your New Wonderful Tailoring Offer," and you will receive a beautiful set of samples and styles to pick from, and an offer so good you can hardly believe it. No money or experience needed. Your spare time will do. Write now—sure. Address **BANNER TAILORING CO., Dept. 787 CHICAGO**

The Boys' Magazine—Free

Send to-day for a free sample copy of THE BOYS' MAGAZINE, the finest boys' publication in the world.

The Scott F. Redfield Co., 571 Main St. Smethport, Pa.

Lots of Fun for a Dime

Ventriloquist Double Throat or Swiss Bird Call.—Fits in mouth, always invisible; the greatest thing yet. Acquisit and mystify your friends. Neigh like a horse, whine like a puppy, sing like a canary, and imitate birds and beasts. Loads of fun. Wonderful invention. Postpaid 10 cents. S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

Ten Books for 10c

1—Big Joke Book. 2—Book on Magic. 3—Book on Toy Making. 4—Book on Courtship. 5—Base Ball Book. 6—Dream Book and Fortune Teller. 7—Book Letter Writer. 8—Cook Book. 9—Home Entertainer. 10—White Slave Story Book. All the above by mail for 10c. Address W. Cecil Concern, Box 348, Springfield, O.

HUMANATONE

New patented musical instrument. Wonderful invention; nothing like it; astonishingly marvelous. You can be a real musician and play all the latest popular songs, ragtimes, old time ballads, sacred hymns, dance music, etc.; also fine for piano accompaniment; sure to please. Made entirely of strong metal; will last a lifetime. Thousands sold. (Sample by mail 25 CENTS (silver) or 3 for 60 cents. Address S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.)

GIVEN

Sweet toned violin, horse hair bow, box of rosin, given for selling 20¢ Art and Delicious Pictures at 10¢. Order your choice today. **CATES MFG. CO., Dept. 800 Chicago**

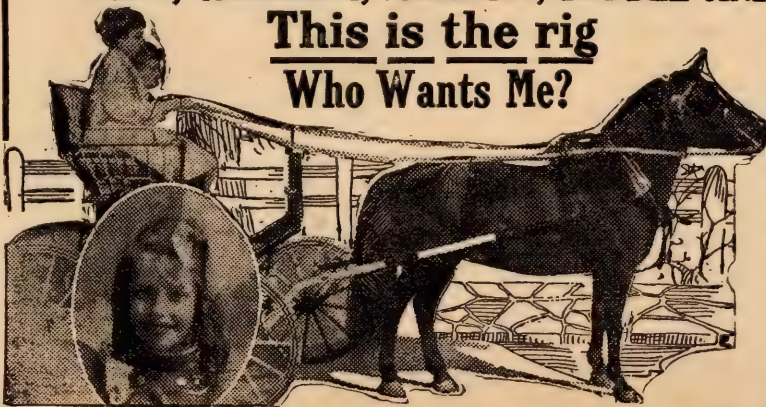
YOUR NAME

and address on 200 stickers about the size of a postage stamp and our illustrated family magazine 1 months—all for 10c. B. 7, New Ideas, 233 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

This Real Shetland Pony Outfit

PONY, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, SADDLE AND BRIDLE—ALL GIVEN AWAY

This is the rig
Who Wants Me?



Any Boy or Girl can get all this—
Just send me your name

Emma Williams is the name of the little girl below. I made her a present of this pony and outfit seven years ago. She still has it. It took several prizes at fairs. She writes me a letter every Christmas and sends me a picture of herself and pony. See her smile. She's glad she sent me her name and told me she wanted a pony. I am still giving ponies away to boys and girls. **DO YOU WANT ONE?** Do like little Emma did,—send me your name. My plan is simple and easy. Do as I say—and

Send Your Name Quick!

The next pony I am going to give away is a beauty—jet about as high as the dining-room table, round, plump, trained, as gentle as a lamb. Perfectly safe for any little girl to ride or drive. The carriage is just as pretty, with tires and nickel side-lamps. Fine black leather, harness, russet leather saddle and bridle. Could you finer outfit? Do as I say and you can have all I have. I want your name. I have a story to tell pony all ready to send to the lucky boy or girl as well as not. Send me no money. I don't.

want you to send me your name—today—NOW. Will you do it?—and get this real live Shetland pony and complete outfit. **MATT YOUNG, Pony Man,**

208 South Wittenberg Avenue, S

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

For Any Size You Need Direct From Our Factory

No need to be without a cream separator any longer. The price you get for only 8 pounds of butter now puts one of these big, fine, life-time guaranteed separators on your farm. You buy direct from the manufacturer and save half. You pay no interest—no extras. You have the use of this big labor-saving machine while it is earning its own cost and more. You don't risk a single penny. We pay the freight both ways if the separator fails to please you. If satisfied you pay our low factory-to-farm price in small easy installments of only \$2 a month and up out of the extra cream profits which the machine will save for you. In this way you don't feel the cost at all. If you will fill out the coupon below we will give you the benefit of an extra special offer whereby you will also save one-half of the usual first payment. Send today.



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Thirty Days Free Trial on your own farm will convince you that for light running, perfect skimming, easy cleaning and convenience the New Butterfly can't be surpassed.

\$24 Buys the No. 2 Junior NEW Butterfly

The greatest cream separator value ever offered. Light-running, easy-cleaning, close-skimming, durable. Material and workmanship guaranteed a lifetime. A machine that will skim 95 quarts of milk per hour and get all the cream. Free Catalog Folder shows four larger sizes up to the No. 5½ shown here. All sold on easy payment terms of only \$2 down—30 days' free trial and one year to pay. No matter how many cows you keep you can get a machine to suit your needs on these easy terms and let the machine earn its own payments before they are due.

No Interest—No Extras

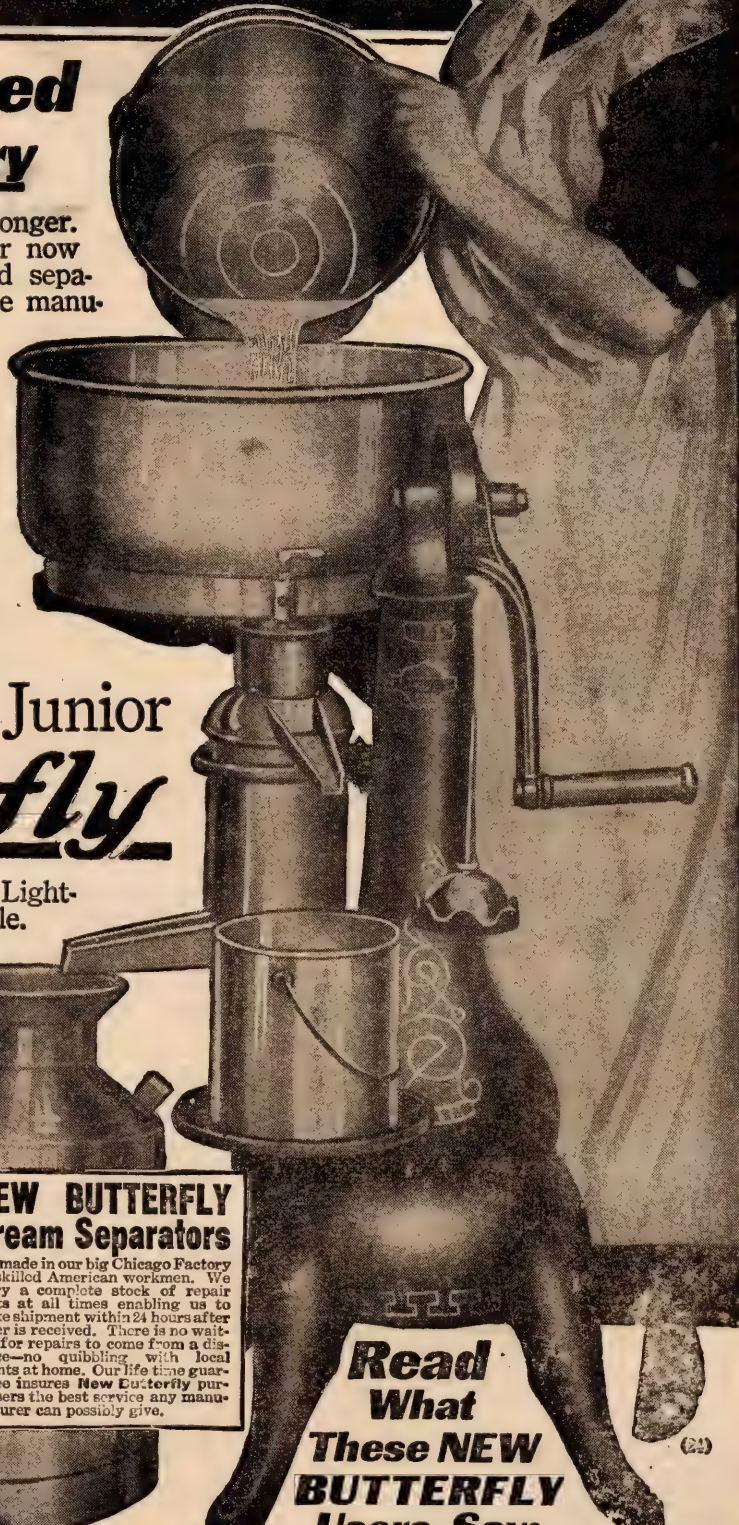
The price we print is the price you pay. There are no extras—no interest. For example, the price of the No. 2 Junior is \$24. For this you pay only \$2 down then \$2 a month for 11 months. The machine comes to you ready to run and safe delivery guaranteed.

30 Days' Trial—Life-time Guarantee

To prove to your entire satisfaction before you pay that the New Butterfly is the separator you want we give you a whole month's use of the machine on your own farm. If for any reason you are not satisfied you can return it at our expense and we will refund your money together with any freight charges you paid. It you decide to keep the separator we will send you a signed life-time guarantee against breakage caused by defects in either material or workmanship.

Get Our Extra Special Offer SEND The Coupon—SAVE a Dollar

For a limited time we are offering to pay one-half of the first payment down on any New Butterfly Cream Separator you select. By accepting this special offer you obtain any size machine we make for only \$1 down (instead of \$2) and have a whole year to pay the balance of our low factory-to-farm price. Big Free Catalog Folder illustrates all sizes—explains this great offer. If you need a cream separator don't miss this opportunity to get one direct from the factory on terms so easy the machine itself will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Fill out the coupon—send today.



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are made in our big Chicago Factory by skilled American workmen. We carry a complete stock of repair parts at all times enabling us to make shipment within 24 hours after order is received. There is no waiting for repairs to come from a distance—no quibbling with local agents at home. Our life-time guarantee insures New Butterfly purchasers the best service any manufacturer can possibly give.

Read What These NEW BUTTERFLY Users Say:

Dear Sirs:—The separator skims to perfection, is easy turning, and the skimming device is the easiest cleaning I ever saw. At home we used the..... and the..... but neither one of these high priced machines gave the satisfaction your machine does. I have had several of my friends look at it and they were all highly pleased. Very truly yours, J. D. WERSINGER, Le Mars, Ia.

Dear Sirs:—Your separator runs easier than any other machine that I have ever handled and think that you can well afford to give anyone thirty days' free trial. We think it is fine. Truly, R. Z. McMURRAY, North Vernon, Ind.

Gentlemen:—My cream separator is giving perfect satisfaction in its work, and as for ease of cleaning, truly I think it can hardly be beat. Yours most kindly, JACOB S. ZIGLER, Gatewood, W. Va.

Dear Sirs:—We have used our machine now 3 years, and could not think of getting along without it. Very truly, J. S. BARTH, Uhrich, Mo.

Sirs:—We have had two other kinds of separators and yours is the best of all. W. H. FULLEN, Marcola, Ore.

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☐ Factory: 2236 Marshall Blvd., Chicago
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☐ Catalog Folder of New Butterfly Cream Separators and
☐ your special "Dollar-saving" offer.
☐ I keep.....cows.
☐ Name.....
☐ Town.....
☐ R. F. D. No..... State.....



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17th Year

June Fifteenth, 1914

Number 12

\$

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Farmers, if you
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sufficient wheat
being harvested
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name with

This Men's and Ladies' Full Jeweled Gold Watch, Guaranteed for 20 years will be sent to any reader of Up-to-Date Farming

from whom we receive the coupon below on or before June 30, 1914, 12 o'clock noon. With the coupon you send us



Not One PENNY

All you do is to mark for your choice on the coupon below and mail it to us and we send you the Watch.

This is a splendid Watch, equal in appearance and time-keeping qualities to any \$20 Watch to be had. In Men's No. 16 size and Ladies' No. 0 size, both the most popular sizes in use. The hunting case is heavily gold filled, guaranteed for 20 years, which is in fact for a lifetime. It is beautifully engraved. The movement has the full amount of jewels, is carefully regulated. All wheels and springs of finest tempered steel. Guaranteed by us to be an excellent timekeeper.

To prove to you that every claim we make is true, we will send you a Watch of this kind, the price of which is \$5.80, upon receipt of the coupon below and nothing else. You can look at and examine the Watch before you pay for it. If you are satisfied, you pay the \$5.80. If you are not satisfied with the Watch, we will take it back entirely at our expense. You are under no obligation whatsoever. The risk is entirely ours.

Mark, cut out and mail to us this

Coupon

Lundin & Co. 117 N. Elizabeth St. Chicago, Ill.

As promised in my paper, please send me for my approval the Watch I have marked for below with a cross (X).

..... Men's Gold Watch
..... Ladies' Gold Watch

(Make a cross (X) above for the Watch you want us to send you. Should you wish both a Men's and Ladies' Watch, make a cross for both and we will send them to you, exactly as promised above.)

Name

Address

E-45

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

The Small Number of Highly Profitable Farms

Recent investigations have apparently shown that from two to five farmers in every hundred are making very handsome incomes. These farms are of three classes. One class is of highly specialized farms, where farming of the most intensive character is done on a very large scale. In nearly every case of this kind the farm has unusual advantages as to location and markets, or else as to soil and climate.

Another class consists of farms producing products of exceptional quality, such as very high-priced live stock, fancy poultry farms, etc., and, while having location in various parts of the country, are not very numerous and there is not room for many such in any one locality.

The third class consists of farms managed on the basis of ordinary field crops and live stock, but being both very large and exceedingly well managed. Neither are there a great many of these farms, nor can there be. In the greater portion of the country the farmer must face ordinary conditions and make the most of his ordinary opportunities. While the favored few can find good markets, as a rule, for their specialized crops and their high-bred stock, or by reason of large production reduce the costs so that the ordinary products yield a good profit at market prices, the average farmer must find other means to make his work very profitable. It is in the interest of this great class we have devoted our energies and demand for them a fair deal in the market place where profits are made or lost.

Secretary Houston on Co-operation

Our work in connection with practical organization for farmers has continued for several years. All over this country are to be found organized communities which were brought together by this paper, and in every case where its teachings have been observed the results to the organized co-operators have been most satisfactory. When this paper began its task of building an efficient business organization for farmers, and declared that the marketing at profitable prices was the great reform needed, and could and would be accomplished with the right kind of organization, it stood alone in its teaching and worked alone in its endeavor to construct an organization of the right kind. In those days the teachers of farmers confined themselves wholly to greater production principles and practices. Even today, when many of them have admitted that the marketing problems are indeed of the utmost importance, practically all of them give the production side of the subject their whole attention.

It is very interesting at this time to note that they have admitted our first teachings, which once they denied or ignored. Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture recently said:

Co-operation is the prime need of the country. There is a growing demand for strong men who have their feet in the soil, who know the country, who have sound agricultural training and good judgment, to take the leadership of agricultural communities.

Within the last week I have been visited by the country life commission of two states, asking for men to take such positions; one at \$4,000 a year, one at \$6,000.

One of the big problems of the day is to make country living more satisfactory. To this end farm profits must be increased, the business side of farming must be improved, better roads must be had, schools must be improved through consolidation and rural high schools established.

It is useless to talk about uplifting farmers. They are not going to be uplifted. You must attach your program to a definite problem and help solve it, whether it is agricultural, industrial or educational. It takes co-operation.

Taking the secretary at his word as thus reported, he takes the ground that farmers must co-operate; they must co-operate in a business way; they must co-operate to obtain increased profits; they must follow a definite program, an effective plan, and have an efficient organization with which co-operative effort can be made fruitful. Their leaders must be strong men who can and will take part in all these things. This co-operation the secretary declares to be the prime need of the country. We have been saying so for years, and we have been proving our faith by our works. We have been showing also that only by national co-operation and federation can the desired results be obtained, a fact that should not have to be proven by experience and time.

Warning Against a So-Called Cholera Cure

The articles now appearing in UP-TO-DATE FARMING treat upon a method of cholera prevention that has the indorsement of practically all agricultural colleges, veterinary authorities and of the United States Department of Agriculture. In the beginning of the series of articles it was stated clearly that no cholera specific, no remedy that would destroy hog cholera bacilli and save the hog, has yet come to the knowledge of man. About the time that our first article appeared in print we received an article which we were asked to publish telling of a medicine which was said to be not only a preventative, but a specific cure, and giving what purported to be an indorsement of the claim by both the United States Department of Agriculture and the Minnesota State Agricultural Experiment Station. The article is very misleading. We give herewith the statement made by the United States Department of Agriculture about it:

What appears to be a well-organized campaign to delude farmers throughout the country into buying an alleged cure for hog cholera, Benetol by name, under the impression that this has been investigated and approved by the United States Government, has come to the attention of the Department of Agriculture. The Department has no reason to believe in the efficiency of any proprietary cure for hog cholera and does not recommend any. Under certain conditions it urges farmers to protect their stock with anti-hog cholera serum, but that is all.

In connection with this attempt it may be said that the medicine, which is now put forward as good for hogs, was advertised some time ago as a means of killing tuberculosis, typhoid and cancer germs. At that time it was asserted that the army was interested in it. As a matter of fact the army was no more interested then than the Department of Agriculture is now.

In view of the evidence that the attempt to create this false impression is persistent and widespread, all hog owners are warned to communicate with the United States authorities before accepting as true any statement that the government recommends any treatment other than the serum already mentioned.

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We will make you a long time loan—you can move on the land at once—your Canadian farm will make you independent and

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Rich Canadian and \$11 to \$30 per acre— one-twentieth down, balance in 19 payments with interest at 6 per cent. Long before final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself.

We Lend You \$2000

For Farm Improvements Only

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112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns. Ask for information on industrial and business openings.

**1913
RECORD**

Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 25 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, at Chicago, Western Canada carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

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John P. Stelle Associate Editors C. Hayes Taylor

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 17 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JUNE 15, 1914 No. 12

Balanced Rations

Catch crops are to be used where others didn't catch.

Getting rich raising chickens looks easy so long as you just look.

Oklahoma is claiming a wheat crop twice the size of any of recent years.

Our country contributors are adding their experiences to help others. Have you given us yours?

And now the farmer gets out his corn cultivator and daily proves that a square peg works well in a round hole!

One extreme usually follows another so closely there is no chance to get balanced between them. Consequently avoid extremes wherever possible.

For our own use we would not trade the little spring of pure, cold, crystal clear water at the foot of the hill for all the soda fountains in Christendom.

The little isles of Great Britain have over 2,000 co-operative societies with a total of over 3,000,000 members, and the annual net profits amount to \$50,000,000.

Alfalfa can be made to grow on nearly all soils, but in many cases it might be cheaper and far more profitable to grow a legume better adapted to conditions.

Too much rain in some spots and not enough in others, as usual. But good management is ever hopeful of keeping ahead and succeeds most of the time. Be of good cheer.

It takes just as much butter fat to make a pound of 15-cent butter as it does to make a pound of 35-cent butter and just as much corn and clover to make the pound of butter fat.

The high cost of loan money in many sections should impel the farmers to promote a "bankers' uplift" movement in order to show those dignitaries how to produce plenty of money at a low rate. Tit for tat.

Before elections the voters seem to take a lot of interest in what the candidates "stand for." After elections they pay little attention to what they do. Political interest of this kind bears but little fruit.

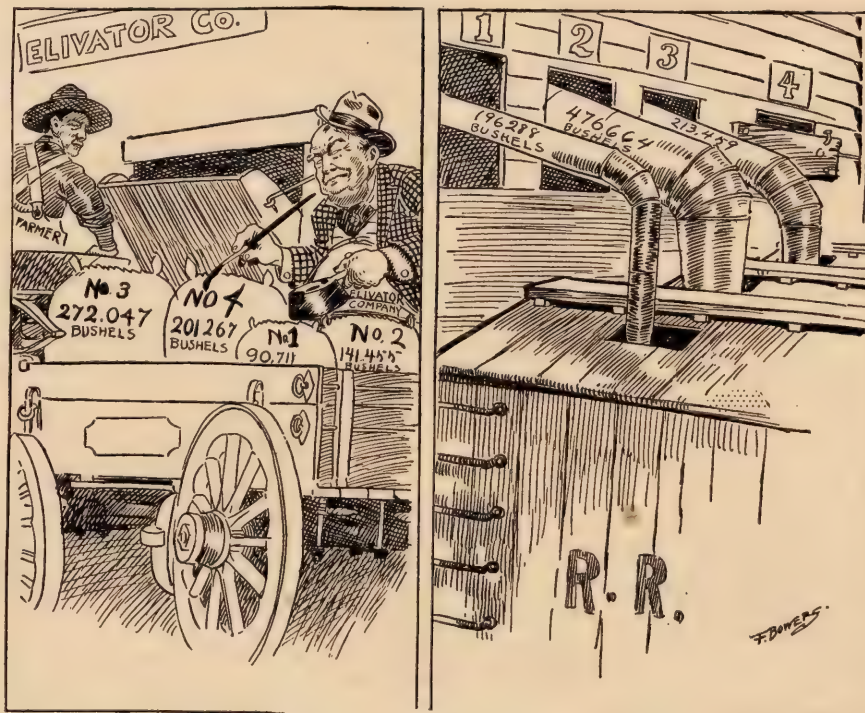
It takes enthusiasm, loyalty and ability, equal parts, to make a co-operative enterprise a success. But there is plenty of material for it amongst farmers, old General Opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Wherever co-operation has been tried and conducted on safe, business-like grounds it has succeeded," admits the Ohio Farmer. By success is meant that co-operative methods give better returns than independent methods.

"Dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return" is a fine text for a farmer to preach himself a sermon from, the dust referred to being in form of grain and hay and the return being made by the live stock route.

By order of Secretary Daniels, officers of the Navy must no longer use alcoholic drink while on duty. Privates have been forbidden its use for some time. Now what incentive will a sailor have to work for promotion?

Grading Wheat—In and Out



We are told of an investigation made in one of the Dakotas to determine how the farmers' wheat was graded in at the elevator by the local buyer, and graded out when sold by him. The figures here given are by Judson Welliver, in Farm and Fireside. As Mr. Welliver says, they are highly interesting. By some mysterious (?) process the grades on thousands of bushels change from low to high over night. Study the table and then think seriously—do you not need a new system of marketing for your own protection?

BOUGHT FROM FARMER

No. 1—90,711 bushels
No. 2—141,455 bushels
No. 3—272,047 bushels
No. 4—201,267 bushels

SOLD BY ELEVATOR

No. 1—196,288 bushels
No. 2—476,664 bushels
No. 3—213,459 bushels
No. 4—None

The Bad Effect of It

NOT LONG AGO we called attention to the extravagant announcements that 1914 was to have the greatest wheat crop ever known in the country. These declarations came in the most emphatic terms not only from the market centers, but from the Department of Agriculture, and the papers with display headings were full of it.

We deprecate such untimely reports on the ground that the wheat crop was not yet made and it was impossible to tell what the harvest would be, and the unequivocal declaration that the crop was to be enormous would tend to lower the price paid for what wheat the farmers still had on hand. It did that and wheat was sold in fear of the effect such enormous production would have on future prices. We now clip from a prominent daily, and other dailies at the time we are writing are full of it, the following:

Instead of a bumper crop of wheat, which was clearly indicated at that time, scarcely one-third of a crop will be harvested in some sections and across great areas of Missouri river bottom land in Saline, Carroll, Howard, Cooper, Boone and other counties the farmers are plowing up their wheat fields and planting corn.

The cause is the so-called Hessian fly, a

pest whose eggs are said to have been brought to this country by the hired soldiers of King George during the revolutionary war. The exceptionally dry weather had aided the quick development of the fly, which lays its eggs in the tender stalks of wheat where the developing maggots sap the vitality of the plant.

The pest is not confined to Missouri, but is reported from the Kansas wheat belt and elsewhere. Its appearance will mean a loss of millions of dollars to Missouri farmers this year on wheat, but as it is not too late to plant corn in affected fields, experts of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri advise this course.

In other wheat-producing sections where the Hessian fly has not been mentioned the terrible May drought has reduced the yield prospect more than half. We are not willing to say that this startling change in reports is promulgated as a means of affecting prices, but that is the result. The widely promulgated reports of big crops were made at a time when there was a possibility of driving wheat from the farms to market at low prices. Now the reverse reports come after the wheat has gone into the buyers' hands and high prices are desired by them. We repeat that we are unwilling to say that low prices to the farmers and high prices to the speculators is the purpose of these reports, but that is the unquestionable effect of them. Farmers ought to take notice.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"The administration's rural credit bill has been shot full of holes."—Successful Farming. It won't hold water, then, for it had holes in it in the first place.

"When a man brags of how quickly he can do his work, watch him and see how well he does it."—Farm Journal. If he does it well also, take a few lessons yourself.

"It is easy to blame the world for your own mistakes."—Business Farmer. But it is a lot harder to make her take the blame for them. Chickens come home to roost.

"Already Oklahoma has begun to howl for harvest hands—fifteen thousand to start with."—Indianapolis News. Evidently the wheat crop in Oklahoma is a howling success.

"It argues a fatal defect in our methods of distribution when a bumper crop is a calamity to the grower."—Farm Journal. And there's no beating that argument, with a phalanx of facts behind it.

"We are confronting an endless chain of good times."—Farmer and Stockman. Fine! But every now and then the cussed chain busts and slaps us in the face and the wheels of progress stand still until we put in a new link.

"It is no longer possible for a farmer, by main strength, to do much more than make a living."—Home and Farm. It never was, so far back as our memory will carry us. It takes a mixture of mind with muscle, and the more mind the better.

"Having the right idea of keeping up the fertility of the soil is one of the prime, fundamental factors in all good farming."—Hoard's Dairyman. There is enough education in that one sentence to keep many a farmer's mind busy for days and days.

"Big Business ought to be free. It ought to be able to get justice without participating in politics."—An ex-railroad president. Did the railroads control politicians and legislatures to merely get justice for themselves, to keep the public from imposing upon them, or to keep from having justice dealt the public? Form your own conclusions.

"Much public money is wasted in the grading of roads. Not only are roads often graded higher than necessary, but they are very generally graded too wide. Last week we traveled over a mile after mile of upland prairie road that had been graded thirty feet or more in width, from ditch to ditch."—Nebraska Farmer. Those who do all that unnecessary grading, and add the money to their own bank accounts, probably would not say the money was wasted, at least after it came into their possession.

EDITORIAL

Self-Determined Life

IN AN ADDRESS delivered in Washington a few days ago at the unveiling of a statue to Commodore John Barry, of revolutionary fame, and spoken of as the "father of the American navy," President Wilson said:

There are just as vital things stirring now that concern the existence of the nation as were stirring in the time of the revolution, and every man who worthily stands in this presence should examine himself and see whether he has the full conception of what it means that America shall live her own self-determined life.

The American government's self is its people and its self-determined life must be the life determined by its people. In other words, its people must rule. But do they? In theory, in name and in general belief, yes, but in fact there is room for doubt, and President Wilson must have had that doubt in his mind when he declared there are as vital things affecting the life of the nation, the independence of the people, now as there were in the days of the revolution, and when he so emphatically affirmed that every one should know whether or not he had the unselfish devotion to popular independence so essential to a self-determined national life.

So many selfish and powerful institutions have built themselves up in gratification of personal greed and have absorbed so much of the common interests of the people and our chosen rules are so much inclined to cower in their presence that the good of the masses is forgotten. Note the corporation control of some of our greatest public utilities. Transportation and even communication afford examples. In many cases the railroads are made to serve capital rather than the public that needs their services. We scarcely need refer to the recent disclosures of the management of the

great systems and the testimony given by Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The express, the telegraph and telephone systems are not free from like charges, but, perhaps, in a lesser degree. The arbitrary control of the country's money by the great banking institutions that constitute the money power are even a greater menace to public liberty, and the marketing combines that arbitrarily make both buying and selling prices are a still greater menace to general prosperity and national independence.

It is no wonder the President should realize that great questions of self-directed national life should confront us now as did in the days of our fathers. Who come forward and won our national life then? The pioneer farmers that were hewing down the eastern forests to make for themselves independent homes. Who must step to the front and settle these questions now? The masses of the people, mostly the farmers, who from ocean to ocean and from lakes to gulf are each year taking from the soil that without which not only the people, but the nation, would perish. The idea has taken possession of the serving masses that in this country, as in others, there are authoritative rulers to whom they must look for government. But not so. The governors are the people, and those in authority, no matter what names they have won or assumed, are only the servants of the people and are responsible to those people for every official act—in fact, for every hour of their official time. The people have forgotten this fact and the officials ignore it. In truth, then, there are menacing conditions and evils that are eating into the heart of popular independence and the general welfare and it devolves upon the same classes that won our liberty to bring our nation back to a self-determined life.

The Agricultural Extension Act

THE Secretary of Agriculture has written to the governors of all the states asking them to designate the college or colleges to which the funds provided by the Smith-Lever co-operative agricultural extension law are to go. This is a measure whose wisdom and prudence we have seriously doubted because of the fact that public moneys so seldom accomplish the ostensible purpose for which they are appropriated. This measure in particular we feel sure will fall far short of accomplishing its alleged purpose to the value of what it will cost, and we so argued before Congress and the public, but to no avail.

The act provides that each state in which an agricultural college is designated shall receive as a basic fund from the federal government \$10,000 a year, with additional appropriations to be distributed in proportion to the rural population of the states, but to share these additional funds the states must in some way provide equal sums to add to them. The additional appropriations are the following large sums: \$600,000 for the first fiscal year following that in which the basic appropriation first becomes available. This sum is to be increased by \$500,000 a year for seven years until the total additional sum shall be \$4,100,000 a year. This will make the annual appropriation for this purpose from the United States treasury \$4,580,000, and all of this great sum

except \$480,000 must be duplicated by the states. The act provides that all this money shall be expended for the following purposes:

That co-operative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications and otherwise, and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the state agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act.

The inefficiency of that kind of work has been proven time and again. It is but a repetition of the strangely dominant fad of "greater production." Farmers must be impelled to produce more and more in spite of the fact that produce that cost millions of dollars in its production goes to waste on the farms every year for lack of a suitable system of marketing, and that other millions of dollars worth are sent abroad because our own accessible demands are fully supplied. We say accessible demands because many of our own people are unsupplied because the stuff is not brought within their reach or is priced so high by speculating sellers that they can not afford to buy it. This essential feature of successful farming is entirely ignored by the law and, therefore, its effect will be, as is the general cry for greater production, to add that much more to the cruel profits of market gambling. Hence in spite of it all it is up to the farmers themselves to look after their marketing.

American Egg Prices

A REDUCTION of the price of eggs in the United States is more keenly felt in the American farm home than the reduction in the price of almost any other American product. That reduction is now being seriously felt in almost all parts of the country, not in the city retail markets, perhaps, where the consumers buy, but in the country markets where the producers sell. The reason for this reduction in price is not difficult to understand. It is because so many eggs are coming from abroad. The American consul at Shanghai, China, reports that since the first of last January over 62,000 cases of thirty dozen eggs each were shipped from Shanghai to American Pacific coast points. These eggs cost in China about 8 cents a dozen and the shipping cost is about 2 cents a dozen and that puts them on the American market at about 10 cents a dozen. It is said that on that northern route from China eggs reach this country in very good condition even without refrigeration, and that they may be put at once on the market or in cold storage.

It is easy to see that this must weaken the market here, and, whether or not it can break the high price control of the city retail trade, it reduces the price paid the American producers. We think the people in their rural homes deserve protection in their business as much as do the larger establishments elsewhere.

American Farmers and Canada

IT IS well known that during several years past hundreds and even thousands of our northern and northwestern farmers have accepted offers made by the Canadian government and have gone from the United States to make their homes in Canada. This emigration has been mostly to the great wheat growing regions of Saskatchewan and Alberta and Manitoba. But wheat growing in Canada seems to have been somewhat disappointing not only in cheapness and certainty of production and yield, but also in price.

As a consequence the United States Department of Agriculture announces that "a large number of American farmers who have, in recent years, left the United States to engage in farming in Canadian territory, are now asking for certificates to permit the return of their household effects to this country." The Department allows that the long and rigorous winters characteristic of that part of Canada may also contribute to the desire to return. Whatever may be the cause, we are glad for our people to come back home. There is no better place, all things considered, than the United States, and when the American farmers assume the privilege that unquestionably belongs to them of conducting their business as other business is conducted, of seeing to it that their products are marketed properly as well as produced abundantly, this will in truth be an ideal agricultural country.

Still the Rural Credit Scheme

AS WAS to be expected, the so-called rural credit scheme is still a live question before the legislative power of the country. It seems to now take the form of a proposition for the government to aid in the establishment of farm credit banks by lending money of the government to the banks on security of land mortgages to the amount of \$50,000,000. The bill provides for the creation of twelve federal land banks with a minimum capital of \$500,000 each, and there is provision also for the formation of farm loan associations.

It will be noted that the farmer is

not recognized as having any security for loans except his land titles, and we are glad President Wilson does not approve the scheme. The farmers have as good security outside of their real estate possessions as have any other class of people, and they deserve as much consideration as do those of any other business. There is always a demand for their property. There is never a surplus of farm stock and farm crops are always available. The world could not live without them and no class is freer from dishonest schemes to beat their creditors. We see no reason why farmers should not have every faculty for borrowing that other people have, and we demand such facilities for them and on just as favorable terms. But the power behind this much-talked-of scheme, and the ever-present core in it, is for the money power to get a lien on the farms and homes of the people, and that is what we deprecate.

Smile Awhile

How and Where

Judge—You say you saw the prisoner strike the defendant. On what provocation did he strike him?

Witness—He didn't strike him on any provocation. He struck him on the jaw.

Prospect for Eggs

Little Susie (who was visiting from the city)—Auntie, you are going to get lots of eggs today.

Auntie—Why do you think so, dear?

Susie—The hens are all sneezing. Don't you hear 'em?

It Was Frightened

"What's the matter, dear? Your hair is all standing on end."

"I done it up last night in a paper that had a ghost story in it."

Didn't Need to Experiment

"Don't you believe that farmer fellow tried to kiss me last night and said he never tried to kiss a girl before?"

"What did you say to him?"

"I told him I was no agricultural experiment station."

The Cost of It

"Have you seen Mrs. Style's new hat?"

"No, but I saw her husband this morning and he was swearin' awfully. I guess it's a topnotcher."

About as Usual

Hubby—You were talking in your sleep last night, dear.

Wife—Is that so? I didn't say much, did I?

Hubby—Of course not. You know you never say much when you talk!

Not Writable

A little girl was asked to write an essay of not less than 250 words. She handed in the following:

"Papa bought an auto and it busted one day going up a hill out in the country. I suppose this is about fifty words. The other 200 are what papa said as we walked back to town, but mama would whip me if I wrote them."

Not the Best Side

Little Boy—And you are my grandma?

Grandma—Yes, I am your grandma on your papa's side.

Little Boy—Well, you'll not be here long till you find out you are on the wrong side.

Still Keep at It

"My little man, do you know what becomes of liars when they die?"

"Yes, they are buried and lie there."

How to Please the Company

"Nora, how does my new gown look in the back?"

"Beautiful, madam, beautiful! They'll all be delighted when you turn your back to 'em!"

Guess It Will

"Patience and perseverance will accomplish all things," said the old farmer after he had finally got his auto cranked up.

"Not everything they won't," said the road boss, who has been looking on with derision.

"I wish you'd tell me one," requested the farmer.

"Would it enable you to carry water in a sieve?" asked the boss.

"Sure it would. I'd wait patiently till it froze," replied the farmer as his auto, brought to life, took him down the road.

Hog Cholera—Its Cause and Treatment

By C. Hayes Taylor

IN THE preceding issue the cause of hog cholera and a description of the anti-cholera serum vaccine and its discovery was given in order to make clear to the reader the principles upon which the serum method of cholera prevention is based. We told how this serum was discovered, of what it consists and the reasons why cholera can be prevented by its use. The reader was advised to preserve the former article until this one is received, to re-read it in connection with what will be said here, and thus have a fairly complete idea of the manufacture, use and effect of this much-discussed remedy.

The writer had the good fortune to visit probably the largest and best serum manufacturing plant in the country quite recently, that of the Pitman-Moore Company, manufacturing chemists, who for years have held a very high position as makers of drugs and chemicals of absolute purity, and because of the excellence of their products have won a most enviable reputation throughout the medical world. This company has established a large and complete biological farm near Indianapolis, where conditions for the manufacture of high-grade serum were as near perfect as possible to secure, for to be effective and not dangerous serum must have unalloyed purity and potency. Bad serum may be as bad in effect as cholera itself. To be thoroughly safe and reliable, serum must be made by those who fully understand the necessity of keeping everything absolutely free from infection and know what precautions to take and what tests to make to insure its purity and potency.

"We realize," declared Mr. Moore, president of the company, who personally conducted the UP-TO-DATE FARMING party through the buildings, explaining the process, "that impurity is dangerous to life and health and, of course, impotency is worthless. Hence, having an untarnished reputation of long standing to maintain, and foreseeing that only by satisfactory results from its use will the anti-serum method ever be of service to farmers and consequently of profit to us, we make sure that the serum we make is both pure and potent."

Right here we want to put forth a word of caution. The farmer who uses this method for cholera prevention should use only serum which was prepared under perfect conditions and having undergone rigid tests. To do otherwise is inviting danger and trouble. Always learn from the agricultural college, or the state veterinarian, or any reliable, licensed veterinarian, what serum to use, and never, under any circumstances, use or permit to be used a serum which was not manufactured in a serum plant inspected, approved and licensed by the state or national government.

Serum is made from the blood of healthy hogs made immune to cholera by the process described in the first article. These hogs are purchased by a skilled buyer, who chooses well-developed animals weighing about 200 pounds, showing every evidence of strong vitality. The bacon type of hog is generally



Taking Hyper-Immunes to the Bleeding Rooms

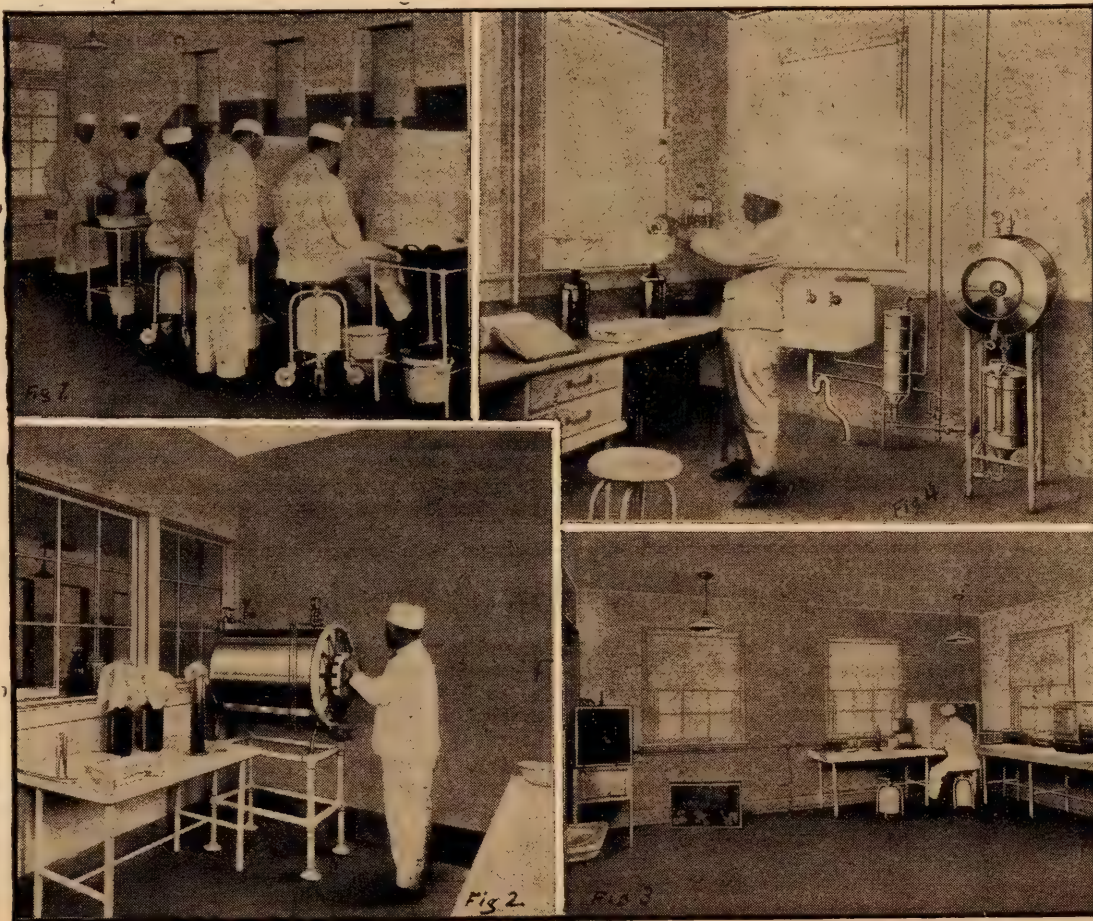
preferred, the Berkshire, Duroc-Berkshire cross and the Tamworth breeds being favorites. These hogs are first quarantined, tested and carefully watched for a time to make sure of being in perfect health. Their blood is tested for tuberculosis and other disease germs. Those found perfectly healthy are first made immune by receiving both serum and virus by the simultaneous method. This means these hogs have injected into their blood the tested serum (blood containing anti-bodies, which combat cholera) and tested cholera virus (blood from cholera hogs).

The serum and the virus used to immunize these hogs have been tested in both the laboratory and in the pens before being used. The serum is tested in the laboratory by being given every chance to develop any disease germs that might by any chance be lurking in the blood of the hog from which it was taken, and then by examining it with a high-powered microscope, which would instantly detect the presence of such germs. As a double precaution some of the serum is injected into guinea pigs. These little animals have been found to be highly sensitive to all bacterial influences and if there are any dangerous germs in the serum it will quickly cause the guinea pigs to sicken and die. If it stands these purity tests it is next tested for potency. It must contain many of the powerful little anti-bodies, the cholera's natural enemy. To make this test healthy young pigs, usually eight in number, are inoculated with cholera virus. Six of them receive serum also, but two do not. These two must sicken and die in from eight to twelve days, proving the virus to contain virulent cholera infection. The six inoculated with serum also must remain alive, in the same pen, and be perfectly healthy after the others are dead. If these things so happen, then both the serum and the virus are considered proper for use and are used in immunizing the 200-pound hogs as before stated. The virus must kill the two and the serum must save the six or either or both will be discarded and not used. All serum and virus used in manufacturing or sold to customers should undergo these same rigid tests.

Returning now to the immunizing of the 200-pound hogs from whose blood serum is to be made, let us follow the process. After giving them the simultaneous inoculation of both serum and virus a wait of fourteen days ensues, during which time the hog is closely observed. If at the end of fourteen days the temperature is perfectly normal and the animal is on full feed, gaining in weight, then virus taken from the virulent-blood pigs (pigs

suffering from cholera infection) is injected into the blood of the hog, in its ear veins, to the amount of nearly one quart to a hog weighing 200 pounds, or precisely five cubic centimeters to each pound weight (1,000 cubic centimeters are equal to approximately nine-tenths of a quart). Already having immune blood—i. e., blood containing serum full of the anti-bodies—in its veins, the anti-bodies begin multiplying rapidly to protect themselves from the cholera virus and become very numerous and active, destroying or rendering harmless the cholera germs, as described in the first article. The blood thus filled with active anti-bodies is now serum blood. The hog is now known as a "hyper-immune"—that is, he is not only immune to cholera, but his blood is so strongly impregnated with anti-bodies that it will, when injected into the blood of other hogs, render them also immune.

Our photo at the top of this article shows a bunch of hyper-immunes being taken out of the pens for the purpose of drawing some of their



Upper—Drawing serum blood from the tails of hyper-immunes.

Lower—A section of the laboratory where samples are taken for testing.

Upper—Another section of the laboratory, where the testing process is begun.

Lower—The bacteriologist searches diligently for harmful germs.

(Continued on Page 7)

A College Education for the Farm Boy

By One of Them Who Is Earning It

Realizing that there are many farm boys who yearn for a college education, but who hesitate because of lack of funds, I would like to offer them some encouragement by showing how some students are working their way through college either in whole or in part. In these modern times there is intense competition and, every time, the trained man gets the job. This is just as true of agriculture as it is of any other occupation.

Farming, up to the present time, may be classed as pioneer agriculture. True, much money has been made, but it is partly because of the increased value of land and partly because the farmers have sold the fertility of their soil. Now comes the test, and science



Hard at Work for Greater Knowledge

is to play an important part in the real farming that is to be done in the future. The farm boy of today needs practical education as the farmer of the past never needed it.

In my association with the students at the agricultural college in one of the most progressive middle west states I find a variety of reasons for taking the agricultural course. Some come to prepare themselves for taking charge of their home farms, a few come because they are sent. Most of them, however, are here because they regard farming as a wholesome, respectable and fairly profitable profession. Most farm boys enjoy the free outdoor life of the farm and have no desire to engage in any other work.

From my own observation and experience I believe it is possible for the average farm boy to secure a college education, providing that he has reasonable health, has no one depending upon him and has a determination to work hard and to accomplish things. In this college are boys who are earning either all or part of their expenses and are progressing and the fact that they are working their way has no hurtful effect upon their social standing in the university.

One man, now a junior, told me that he had just \$48 when he left home to enter his freshman year and he returned home the next June with \$33. Of course this is an exceptional case and I would not advise all boys to try it on such a narrow margin, because many would fail. I find that the best plan is to stay out one or possibly two years after graduating from high school and the money one can earn in this time will enable him to get acquainted with the ways of earning part of the expenses. Then there are the summer vacations, which can be turned into money. Of course, the student must live with reasonable economy, but for his own benefit he should not confine himself to his work and studies too closely, because there is much to be gained by association with other students and in participation in student affairs.

Boarding clubs around the university offer good chances for men who want to work. The manager gets his board for keeping the tables full, and then there are one or two waiters and in some cases a helper in the kitchen. The university can not be depended

upon to furnish very much regular work, although a few students find employment in the dairy barn or feeding the beef cattle and the sheep.

Laundry routes and clothes pressing clubs provide money for some boys who have plenty of energy and business ability. Selling pictures, writing paper and insurance are quite profitable. Probably one of the most remunerative of all employments open to students is the selling of college pennants and pillows. One man who graduated a few years ago told me that he sold over \$1,200 worth of these articles in one year and his share of this was more than enough to pay his way for that year.

There are many odd jobs around the university which can be obtained through the college Y. M. C. A., which maintains an employment bureau. This department secured work for needy students amounting to several thousand dollars last year and always stands ready to give advice to new students.

Many families are glad to give room and even board to deserving students in return for firing furnace, mowing the lawn, cleaning carpets and other odd jobs around the household.

Upper classmen—that is, students in the third and fourth years—often earn something by writing for agricultural papers and acting as local correspondent for some city newspaper.

These are the most usual methods of earning expenses and the amount to be derived from this depends upon the student's ability. There are boys who are doing it every day in the year, however, and they seem to be none the worse for it.

One who is working his way must put forth a greater effort than if he were doing nothing but attending to his studies. But his capacity for work will increase and the chances are that he will find time to do both his college work and his earning duties properly up to a certain limit.

I have found that a large per cent of the graduates of the agricultural



The Home Back on the Farm

college return to the farm, either to the home farm or as a manager of a farm on a salary. These men probably are the most valuable to agriculture, as they go directly to the farm, pro-

duce results and improve the farming methods of the community. One graduate refused an exceptionally good salary elsewhere in order to go back to the home farm and live his own life. He thought that he could make just as much money and be better satisfied. Several secure positions as teachers in other colleges or in high schools. Others take up experiment station or government work, others become journalists. A man with a college training can go into the commercial world and learn more than the man lacking college training about some one thing, become an expert and earn a large salary. There are so many things that a graduate of an agricultural college can do that a student of fair ability, who has conducted himself properly during his life at the university, need not worry for a position. He has to "produce the goods," however, but his training should enable him to do that.

The question is well summed up in the following extract from the handbook issued by the Y. M. C. A. of one of the great agricultural schools:

Handling the Wheat Crop

By John Underwood

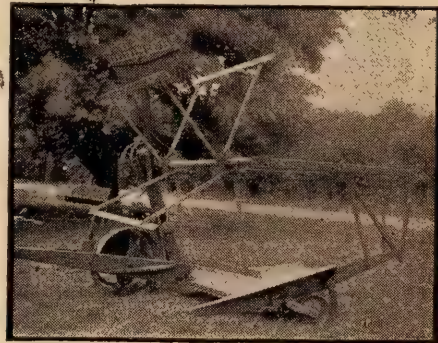
An exceedingly big crop of wheat is ready to be harvested and it is "up to us" who have the crop to so handle it as to obtain the most for it. In my opinion the time to cut wheat is when the straw just below the head and above the last leaf is a golden yellow and the grain in the hard dough stage. If cut before, the grains will shrivel and there will be many light kernels. On the other hand, if allowed to become overripe, loss ensues from the shelling of the grain. The grain should be shocked as fast as cut. I put twelve small bundles in a shock. Large bundles do not dry out as rapidly and are heavier to handle. In making the shock the sheaves are set squarely and solidly meshed together at the top, but at reasonable angle at the base, so that the shock will be solid. Two cap sheaves are placed on. When properly erected the shock will be perfectly round, from all directions, and will fully protect itself from winds and the grain will quickly cure.

I have always considered it better to thresh from the stack than the shock, hence I stack my grain. In threshing from the shock many more teams are necessary. The shocks present a larger area to the rain and do not shed the water and protect the grain so well as properly put up stacks. Besides, there is a good deal of grain lost through waste by way of loose stuff left in the field. Field pitchers will not at threshing time take up the loose grain about the shocks. Taking these things into consideration, I am convinced it pays to stack every season and thresh any time after the grain has been in the stack two weeks. The stacking must be properly done. I have had a good many years of experience in stacking and exercise the utmost care to see that each operation is properly executed. In selecting a site for the stacks any level spot high

"It is not often wise for a student who expects to help himself through college by working to enter until he has in sight three-fourths of the money necessary to pay his first year's expenses. Students already in school will have engaged the good jobs; the new men should not expect to step into a good job at once. Success in working your way through school requires experience and pluck. The man earning his way has a double chance of failure—failure to get work shuts off supplies, failure in your school work puts you out of school. A hard success in getting your education is little better than a failure and the man earning his way sometimes does it at the expense of his education. If, however, you want an education bad enough to make the sacrifice, you can get it even though you have to make your way while doing it. The work is a man's work and he must be a strong man that can do the work in a satisfactory manner and at the same time work for his living while doing it."

enough that water will not lie in case of rain will do very well. Care should be taken to see that the ground is level, otherwise the separator is likely to waste grain. The shorter the haul from the shocks to the stack the better.

It is not an easy matter to make a man a good stacker by just telling him what to do. Showing him is better and yet only actual experience and natural ability will make him proficient. I build my stacks about two-thirds as wide as they are long, endwise to the separator and in fours, just wide enough between the inside ends to let the feeder and belt in. About ten good loads are put in each stack. I begin by making the bottom somewhat smaller than the bulge of the stack, gradually swelling until the "eaves" are reached. The "eaves" are made by shoving the eave sheaves out about six inches. Two-thirds of the grain I put in the body of the stack and one-third in the top above the eaves. The center from the bottom



The Old Hand-Rake Reaper

(Photo from I. H. C.)

to the top is kept well tramped and high. Above the "eaves" I keep the center filled so as to slant the outside layer or round at about 45 degrees. The sheaves are laid like shingles and when the stack settles the shingled sheaves are so steep that the most driving rain is baffled. Many stacks are made imperfect by drawing in above the eaves too abruptly. Draw in slowly at first, increasing until the top is reached, giving the top an egg shape from eaves to peak. Carry the ends of long stacks perpendicularly up to the peak. Lay two or three layers of sheaves crosswise of the ridge so as to make sure of no rain getting into the center of the top of the stack. To keep the cap sheaves from blowing off, a double strand of binder twine, to the ends of which are attached weights of wood or stone and laid on top of the caps, will generally keep them on. If a stack should slip the builder will know that he either did not tramp the foundation enough or has made his stack project out too far.

Who Pays for Advertising

You do and you don't. All merchandise must be sold. Perhaps the most common method is by word of mouth—traveling man to jobber, jobber's traveler to dealer and dealer to the consumer. For unknown brands of even standard merchandise that is a very costly method of selling.

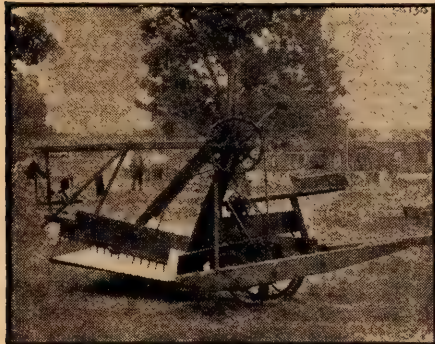
Just here is where advertising helps. If it's well advertised you ask the dealer for it, the dealer asks his jobber and the jobber seeks the manufacturer. It's easier and advertising helps to sell, that's all.

Buy from advertisers in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. They are guaranteed.

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Where wheat is in the shock and has become wet from rains and threshing is done from the fields, much of the grain will go into the bins very damp. It is a serious mistake to thresh grain when damp, because it is frequently the cause of serious loss. When one is compelled from any cause to thresh his grain wet he should lose no time in taking immediate care of



The Self-Rake Reaper

it, otherwise it may damage or spoil before he is aware of it. A few dry bricks thrown into the grain as it is put into the bins will absorb large quantities of moisture. Sticks of very dry stove wood will answer the same purpose. A dry cedar post or sticks of dry cordwood from poplar, basswood or jack pine trees will absorb their weight in moisture from a bin of damp grain. This has been demonstrated thoroughly on several occasions when damp or wet grain was being stored. Burlap or jute sacks filled with dry chaff, when buried in a bin of damp grain will absorb moisture readily and also provide space for air. The simple and inexpensive methods of protecting wet grain such as I have mentioned above are practical and are much more desirable than shoveling it over and over day after day, as is usually done, in order to keep it from heating. Grain that has been allowed to get hot in the bin is worthless for seed. Musty wheat is no good for flour and should not be used or sold for that purpose.

HOG CHOLERA—ITS CAUSE AND TREATMENT

(Continued From Page 5)

blood for the manufacture of serum. They are placed in crates in which they are confined, lying on their feet, naturally. The crate, hog and all is then covered with a white cloth, through which the tail protrudes, and a piece of the tail about one or two inches in length is cut off, the blood flowing into glass jars. After about one quart has been removed the bleeding is stopped. The bottle is labeled, numbered and recorded and its contents kept separate from all others until final tests before described for purity and potency have been made, proving it absolutely free from harmful bacteria of any kind whatever and its power to counteract cholera demonstrated beyond doubt.

After several days the hogs are bled again and after another lapse of time the third time, each time by cutting off a section of the tail. Another bleeding is made later through the jugular vein, taking all the blood and killing the hog. All of this blood is used in making the serum.

The bottled blood is then taken to a room, the "clot" removed and the serum sent to storage until the tests are completed and the product ready for market.

The carcasses of the hyper-immunes, after final bleeding, are sold to meat dealers, being fully as good for food as any.

The first article, and this one thus far, together with the photographic illustrations, gives a fairly complete account of the discovery, manufacture and use of the serum method of cholera prevention. Thoroughly understood, we can see how it is possible for it to do the work intended only if it be pure and potent, manufactured and tested with the utmost care and

administered in the right manner by those who know how and are conscientious in their work, for even with serum of good quality a careless or ignorant workman may do harm rather than good.

In conclusion, I should not feel my duty fully done if I neglected to impress upon every farmer the necessity of using every precaution to prevent cholera from reaching his herd, from the sanitary standpoint. Keep cholera away from your farm if possible. Give your hogs the most approved sanitary conditions, keeping them in high state of health and vigorous. Keep their eating and sleeping quarters free from dust and filth. Clean up and disinfect the pens frequently. Shoot the pigeons that carry germs from one farm to another. If your community is not organized, organize at once. This sanitary work is a work for co-operation. Do all that can reasonably and profitably be done and as a rule it will be all-sufficient. But if cholera should break out in the neighborhood, or in your own herd, which, regardless of your precautions, is possible so long as cholera exists and birds, dogs and men travel about, be ready to make proper use of a good serum. It is precaution against heavy and needless loss.

+ + +

Editor's Note—Sanitary Prevention of Cholera will be given in an early number.

BUCKWHEAT AS A CATCH CROP

Pure buckwheat flour is a scarcity in any market, principally because the buckwheat grown nowadays is made into a mixture flour and sold as buckwheat, yet containing but a small percentage of the grain. The demand for buckwheat even for this purpose is much greater than the supply. Hence buckwheat raised in any quantity, of good quality and intelligently marketed, usually nets the producer a fair return.

Buckwheat has the advantage of being able to mature in a short sea-

son. On suitable soil, when corn makes a failure by reason of inadequate stand, flood or early summer drought, buckwheat can be sown with a reasonable expectation of making a fair profit.

The three principal varieties grown are the Japanese, the Silverhull and the Grey. Both plants and seeds of these three varieties differ in size, the Japanese being the largest and the Silverhull the smallest. There is probably little choice as to variety, though some prefer one to the others. The yields are most variable, from fifteen to thirty bushels to the acre being commonly expected. Under favorable conditions much more than thirty bushels may be harvested, while under very poor conditions a New York farmer is said to have sown four bushels and harvested three!

From three pecks to one bushel per acre is commonly sown, the better the soil the lighter the seeding.

While this grain, like ordinary wheat and corn, will adapt itself to a wide variety of soils, it does its best on a rich, well-drained, light loam. It is often sown with good success on even such heavy, sour soils where other grain would not be expected to yield anything like satisfactory returns. While it has marked ability to take care of itself under hard conditions, yet it well repays good soil and good treatment. Requiring cool weather for the proper development of grain, it should be sown as late as possible to insure maturity before frost. The range of time for seeding covers about one month, beginning the 15th of June.

Commercial fertilizer in form of phosphate and potash is used with excellent results, and phosphate alone is in most cases very beneficial and profitable applied at the rate of about 500 pounds per acre.

When buckwheat is grown as a regular feature in the farm operations the ground should be plowed as early as possible, several weeks prior to seeding, and then kept harrowed and

in good tilth until seeding time.

Buckwheat is ready for harvesting about eighty days after sowing. It should stand as long as it safely can, as it improves in weight as the days go by, but every effort should be made to have it cut before even the slightest frost. It is usually harvested with a cradle or drop reaper.

All our readers who want pure buckwheat flour for home use, in making the delicious and delectable old-fashioned buckwheat cakes, for which there is and can be no substitute, should grow their own grain and if possible get some honest home miller to grind it.

THE HOME CANNERY

Putting up fruits and vegetables in cans for winter use has never received the attention from the average family it could profitably give it. There are plenty of opportunities for money making and money saving by a more extensive means of canning products of orchard and garden than the cook stove, stewing kettle and glass jars. A home canning outfit is not expensive and the work is not difficult, while the products thus saved will pay the cost of a good canning outfit the first season, and much more, if there are sufficient supplies of products to be canned. A man, a boy and two or three women or girls can put up 500 cans a day with a small-sized apparatus. Many farmers buy canned goods in winter which they might readily produce on their own farms, and home-canned products can be made far superior to factory put-up material. Other people soon learn the truth about this and when one establishes a reputation for packing high class goods the home cannery can out-sell the commercial product without difficulty. Retail merchants and even wholesale houses are on the watch for strictly fancy home-canned foods, which they desire in preference to others, finding them to sell better and give better satisfaction to the consumer.

The family living on a small farm should make a study of home canning. Small farms are especially adapted to the growing of fruits and vegetables and much of these crops can be marketed most profitably in cans.

There is no "secrets" or "luck" in the canning business. It is a very simple matter. The material to be canned must be heated to an extent that every bacterial organism which causes the product to spoil is totally destroyed. Then the air must be excluded to keep more from getting in to the food and if this properly done the canned goods will keep indefinitely. To do it properly only pure, wholesome, well-matured products should be used, everything kept clean, the sterilizing or cooking done to the extent and in the manner required for the different products handled and then the cans properly sealed.

There are excellent home canning outfits on the market, for any sized farm, which can be bought at a very reasonable price. The manufacturers print books of instructions which any one can follow and succeed. There are a few books and a number of bulletins on this subject, so no one need fail for lack of information, material or opportunity.

It is a matter well worth the farmer's study.

"Large crops have never brought about hard times," says the Grain Reporter. Now read this: "It is a curious fact agriculture was really prostrate twenty-five years ago, owing to great overproduction of foodstuffs, and corn was burned for fuel—wasn't worth hauling to market."—The Banker-Farmer. Evidently all great minds don't run in the same channel, nor do all authorities authorize in harmony. We burned 10-cent corn as fuel on the Nebraska plains in 1888 and, remembering the "times" quite clearly, we believe it is up to the Grain Reporter to revise its statement.

New Perfection
Oil Cook-stove

No Heat, Dirt
or Trouble



No Smoke
No Odor
Clean
Convenient
Money-Saving

Cook With Oil
and Keep Cool

Don't put up with your coal range another hot summer when a NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Cook Stove will keep the kitchen cool and make the heavy summer cooking easy.

Has a cabinet top, with warming shelves, a splendid portable oven, while the special odorless broiler broils on both sides at once.

Does everything a coal range can, without its suffocating heat. A blessing on washing and ironing days. No coal or ashes to carry.

A million NEW PERFECTIONS are now in use in comfortable Middle West kitchens, many all the year 'round. And the number increases, each season, by scores of thousands.

Your dealer can show you the different sizes—two, three and four burner and explain their exclusive features. Ask about the newest PERFECTION with Thermos oven. See him before the first warm day, no need to endure an hour's discomfort.

72-Page Cook Book Free for 5 Cents to Cover Mailing

The Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.

(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

(182)

A NEW PERFECTION is an investment that pays because of the big saving in fuel cost. Oil, the most convenient of all fuels, the cleanest and one of the safest, is also by far the most economical. Soon saves the price of the stove.

Strike a match and your fire is ready, turn it off when you are through. Filling the patented supply reservoir is practically all the care required. No smoke or smell, none of the dangers of gas-oil.

For Best Results Use Perfection Oil.

The Hired Help Problem on Large Farms and How to Manage It

By W. Clement Moore

THERE is a vast difference in farm methods so far as the management of the work of the place is concerned. In visiting several different farms in a day one may notice the contrast to a marked degree. At one farm we find fences down, weather boards off the buildings, shingles loose, crops weedy and a careful inspection reveals many other odd jobs which ought to be done, while the hired help may be found going slowly to their work arguing over details and methods of working with the farmer himself.

Another farm will show us a "cleaned-up" appearance with most of the "odd jobs" done. It will show the different men employed on the farm busily engaged with some definite task which has been planned for them by a "real farmer" and the directions he received from that farmer were short, simple and easy to understand. There was no chance for argument or debate, for the "help" were made to realize that the farmer knew his business.

The success of this second farm must of course be greater than the first, because there is no waste of either work or energy.

A successful farmer recently remarked: "Show me the farmer who is unable to keep his men busy and I will guarantee him to be a failure in less than three years."

And there is a large amount of truth, as well as a wise suggestion, in what he said.

A "plan book" will help to map things ahead so it will not be difficult to keep a force of men at work, or even a vest pocket notebook will help greatly in this matter. But most of all, the farmer must look ahead and learn to be a keen observer. It is a wise plan never to go to bed at night without knowing exactly what should be done the next day. Of course, circumstances will occasionally arise which will prevent doing just as intended, but systematic planning is a feature of all the best-managed farms.

The practical reason for this method of handling help is best illustrated by supposing that the average cost of farm help is \$10 a week. During a year we will suppose that three men employed spend only fifteen minutes each morning and afternoon in arguing and debating various ways of doing their work either with the employer or with the other help. This is a waste of a half-hour of 312 working days, which is equal to more than fifteen working days or more than two weeks for each man, making a total loss of \$20 for each man, or \$60 for all.

I do not mean by this that there should never be fifteen minutes spent in talking or discussing methods, for it is a wise thing sometimes to do so, but I am speaking of useless discussion and loafing. Nor is it wise to work without pause or rest at any hard labor, but even in this some definite program should be arranged so it is understood pauses may be for rest only and not to fool away time. Such things may be easily brought about without seeming to be harsh and unjust in any way.

If one allows his men to waste two weeks or more of time each year it would be far better to keep them busily employed while at work and give them a week's vacation on full pay. They would enjoy it better and you would receive much greater credit for it.

Again, many farmers prefer to pay their help low wages and "throw in" all vegetables, etc., used by the "help," as well as firewood and house rent in many cases. This is all very good and proper if the employe is brought to realize what he is receiving. Thus if you pay him \$1 a day cash and give him various things figure it up in this way:

Wages for the year..	\$365.00
House rent.....	50.00
Potatoes, fuel, etc. . .	50.00

Total\$465.00

Thus you can make it clear to him that he is really receiving almost \$40 a month instead of \$30.

It is best always to have a complete understanding with men before they are employed, and if you draw up an agreement in which your obligations and his are clearly set forth it will be found profitable. This is a simple matter and will prevent all sorts of trouble and misunderstandings.

Help should be kept busy, but it does not follow that they need be treated unfairly in any way. Give them a square deal and show appreciation of the man who works to the interest of his employer.

Large farms should have the work so organized that certain men may look after certain kinds of work, and in fact all chores should be assigned to each man so he will know exactly what is expected of him.

HOW LONG OUGHT A TENANT REMAIN ON THE FARM

THERE are two sides to this question. One is the tenant's side, the other the owner's. The farm owner fortunate enough to secure a successful farmer

as a tenant wants him to stay—the longer the better. An incapable one is unwelcome as soon as his shortcomings are known. A good farmer who is a renter should prefer to remain on one farm until circumstances compel him to leave, or he buys a farm of his own, provided the farm is one adapted to him and the owner gives him a fair deal.

There is no question but that the farmer who stays on one farm continuously can do better year after year than if he is constantly changing. It requires three or four years to learn a farm and then longer than that to bring it up to maximum returns. Frequent changes effectually prevent a man from becoming a thoroughly efficient farmer and the farm itself suffers from the lack of systematic treatment. The farm owner suffers because of the failure of his farm to increase steadily in productiveness and yields.

There is too little care taken in the selection of a farm by a renter, and also on the part of the owner in leasing the farm. It usually is a matter of haggling over terms. Of course, terms are a very important feature, but not the only important one, by any means. Every farm should be operated on a system adapted to it. Its size, topography, character of soil, location and condition of improvements all have a direct bearing on the system of farming which should be adopted. Every farm should have such a system or policy as a permanent plan. Once established, no tenant should be permitted to change it for another except he can demonstrate that the change will be adapted to the farm and will be for its greater improvement. The farm

owner should exercise care in the selection of a tenant, getting one that will be able by experience and ability to fit in with the system of farming employed on the farm. The renter himself should choose some specific line of farming, study out the system best adapted to that line, and then, in seeking a new location, try to find a farm he can handle to advantage. He should also make investigation as to the performance of the prospective farm in former years, the general character and peculiarities of the owner, and be prepared to have a perfect understanding at the very beginning. The owner and renter should thoroughly discuss the plans of farming, so the owner may know what sort of a farmer it is he proposes to place in charge of his farm, and the renter may know how his own ideas may fit with those of the owner.

This is a matter which has not heretofore received the consideration its importance deserves and which the future welfare of agriculture demands. It is coming more to the front as the necessity for it becomes greater.

FARM HENS PAY OVER \$3 PROFIT APIECE

On our little ranch in western Oregon we derive much profit from our poultry. In 1912 we bought three settings of Plymouth Rock eggs, which we hatched in an incubator. These were hatched July 4. We sold the roosters and the cull pullets at market price and saved twenty of the best pullets as layers.

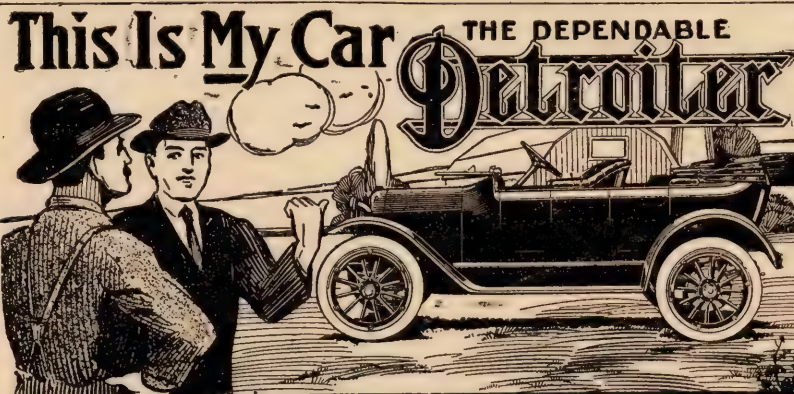
These pullets were separated into two pens of ten hens to each pen. The pens were 25x25 feet, the houses 8x10, made good and tight of shiplap, with open front enclosed with wire netting, and burlap curtains were used to keep out drafts.

The roosts were placed three feet above the floor, with dropping boards beneath. The floor of the house was used as a scratching department, and all grains were fed there in deep litter. In the mornings wheat was fed in the litter. At noon a wet mash, consisting of equal parts of rolled oats, bran and shorts, was fed, and at night a variety of grains were scattered in the litter. We fed this rather early in the evening so that all the hens could eat all they desired before roosting time. We kept dry mash, oyster shell grit, charcoal and green before them at all times.

The houses were built off the ground to allow a dry scratching and dusting place. Here I emptied all ashes from the stoves.

From these pullets, from March 1 until the following March, we got 298 dozen eggs, or an average of 179 eggs for each hen. For the year we received an average of 23 1-3 cents per dozen for eggs, making an amount of \$84.43. From this we deducted \$1.20 for feed for each hen, leaving a net profit of \$60.43, or \$3.02 net profit for each hen. My husband is a member of the Farmers Society of Equity. We receive UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it very much.—Mrs. Hattie Burke, Clatskanie, Ore.

"We farmers must learn to advertise our products. One of the biggest problems that confronts us is that of getting next to the consumers. Modern advertising is the life of all business and should be made to serve farmers as well as manufacturers."—Successful Farming. UP-TO-DATE FARMING taught this doctrine 'way back in 1903, in a series of articles. Other papers are coming along the right road, even though they are miles behind us. And before we leave that advertising matter, let us say that only through organization and co-operation can it be made to pay the average farmer. Some day other farm papers will tell you the same thing, but why wait?



Buy a car the way you'd buy a farm. Two 80's lying side by side may vary 50% in worth. So the shrewd farmer examines the soil, carefully inspects the buildings, the fences, the drainage, the water supply. He takes the farm all apart. Then, and not before, can he compare the value with the price asked.

Can a car be bought that way? Yes, it MUST be bought that way if the buyer is to be permanently satisfied.

Stop and think before putting the price of several acres into a piece of machinery! In the name of reason, why not analyze the value while your money's yet your own?

Let us examine a typically well-built car—the beautiful Detroit. Take the motor first. It's a 32-h. p., long stroke, ball-bearing motor (3 1/2 x 5), carries its capacity load anywhere its wheels can find traction—and that is not barring 50% grades, either.

The Detroit rear axle is full-floating and laughs at 2,000 pounds overload. Ask the man with a sagging axle how he likes it—he'll tell you something about the good sense of comparing before buying.

Your own mechanical judgment will tell you that the Detroit rear platform spring is superior construction. A ride over rough roads, thank-you-moms and all, will clinch the spring question.

Durability is also a big factor. Continually sending to the factory for repair parts is both costly and annoying. From January, 1913, to January, 1914, every Detroit car in operation (young and old) averaged only \$3.81 per year apiece for repair parts.

Now aren't these the sort of facts your judgment tells you to get before buying that car? Wouldn't you buy a farm, or a horse, or a plow in this same careful, sane, particular way?

Write for catalog.

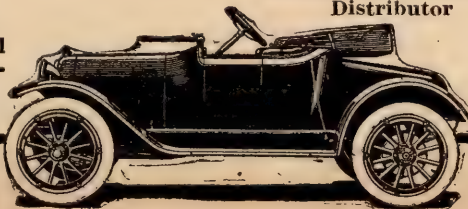
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Remy Starting and
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OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

A BOY'S HOGS IN LOUISIANA

(Awarded First Prize of \$3.00)

In 1911 I joined the Hog Club, which was one of the first organized in southern Louisiana. Taking the advice of the State Department of Agriculture, I purchased a pure-bred Duroc Jersey gilt for \$20. Her sire, Prince Pilot, No. 31,125, took first prize at the Chicago Fat Stock Show in the yearling class and her dam was a county prize winner and both had previously belonged to E. S. Kelley, a prominent breeder in Ohio, he selling them to a breeder in this state.

I made the purchase without telling my father of the price, my mother being my confidant. When I finally told him he was dumbfounded to think that I had given such an "exorbitant" price for a pig just weaned, and many were the jests about me and my pig.

Paying no attention to them, I fed my pig on skim milk, potatoes and corn meal, trying at all times to give a balanced ration. When about three months and a half old she weighed ninety pounds. This was to me a wonderful weight, for we had pigs which were eight months or more of age and would not weigh more than eighty pounds. I told the skeptical farmers who saw her of the difference in weights and they sneered and said: "I reckon that thar hawg weighs so much 'cause you fed her on cooked grub and milk. You take one of them razorback hawgs and put it with that one and feed them both the same and they'll both weigh the same."

To test this point I had put a common pig in the same pen with mine. Both got the same feed and treatment and my pig continued to gain on the other, two to one.

I allowed her a large grazing patch of lespedeza (Japan clover), a leguminous grass somewhat resembling alfalfa. A box of salt, ashes, charcoal and coppers was kept in the feed pen.

When my pig was six months of age she weighed 210 pounds, the other about 120 pounds. The pig I placed with her was much better than the usual run of razorbacks, for she was about one-eighth Duroc Jersey.

At eleven months my pig weighed 385 pounds and I took her to the parish fair, where she won over all other breeds. I was given a pure-bred pig and \$3 as my prize. She was then sent to the state fair and I was given a free trip there also. She won a prize of \$10 and I was given a free trip to Columbia, S. C., to the International Corn Exposition. February 15th she presented me with a litter of ten fine little pigs. I lost one of them, mashed when one day old. I sold the whole bunch when they were about three months old for \$10 per head. I bred the sow again and she farrowed eleven and despite careful attention two were killed.

I sold four when ten weeks of age for \$10 per head and one when three months old for \$12. I have four left and am at present corresponding with a party who wishes to purchase these for \$15 per head. It will be seen the price for my pigs is increasing as my reputation grows, for every pig that I have sold has taken a prize when shown at the parish fairs.

I have a bunch of grades fattening for meat. We intend to ship a car

load to Fort Worth, Tex. It will be a co-operative shipment, for we have organized a shipping club and ship produce by the car load instead of small individual shipments.

I have the satisfaction of selling hogs to the very men who laughed at me the loudest. It took them a long time to find out that one razorback hog would eat more corn in two years and make no gains worth mentioning than a fine hog could in eight months and weight two hundred and fifty.—Bentley Mackey, Hope Villa, La.

DON'T NEGLECT FRUIT RAISING

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2.00)

I have been strongly impressed by the average farmer's indifference to growing fruit as a permanent feature of his farm practice and for the purpose of profit. Rightly managed, fruit growing can be and should be a valuable adjunct to mixed farming. The kind of fruit to be grown depends wholly upon the location and the soil conditions of the farm. (This should be carefully studied with the help of the state agricultural college.)

Many farmers have told me they "tried" fruit raising, but it was such a failure they were convinced it could not be profitably done in these days, especially in their particular locality. Invariably investigation has shown that they bought any kind of stock from almost any agent or nursery, without any regard for its real quality, its suitability to the farm and its chance in the market, or its place in connection with the regular run of the farm's operations. Fruit trees and plants are more often than not selected by their pretty pictures in some catalog, or agent's book, or from beautifully preserved specimens preserved in alcohol. Where they were grown, or how, makes no difference to the purchaser when selecting. Neither does he look into the matter of markets nor study whether or not his other farm work will permit giving it the proper attention at the time attention is needed. No farmer would plant corn if he knew that during corn plowing time he would be so busy hoeing cotton he could not take time to plow the corn. The same rule should apply to fruit.

A fruit tree isn't a forest tree and will not do its work under forest conditions—that is, it will not grow and do its duty without care. The farmer who actually desires to have good fruit, plenty to eat and some to sell, can do so if he will take the time and trouble to learn the rules governing successful fruit growing and be willing to do his part by his trees and plants. The expense in time or money will not be at all heavy and the returns will be profitable.

Marketing the surplus is one of the problems the average farmer really believes is a matter of luck or chance. Not at all, if system is given attention. First get a marketable product, then produce it in marketable quantities and put it on the market at the right time and in the right manner and it will pay, and pay handsomely.

Community co-operation will do far more in this connection than individual enterprise, especially for the farmer who does not specialize or have time or opportunity to give much care to the marketing of the crop. A number of farmers should plan together in

producing fruits in a total quantity that will command attention, and then market as a unit. A co-operative cannery can be made profitable in many cases.

There is no lack of opportunity to add greatly to the attractiveness and profit of home life on the farm in the production of more fruit. The luck is for the men who will take advantage of the opportunities at hand.—One Who Observes.

SUCCESS WITH MIXED FARMING

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1.00)

Not every farmer can be a specialist. The opportunities for successful specialization are limited. The great majority of us must do general farming in the general way and win our rewards from the products that are lost to individual identity as soon as they arrive at the shipping station.

In the section of Kentucky where I live mixed farming is the most profitable, when the growing of live stock occupies an honored place on the chart of farm management. All our best farmers practice some form of crop rotation, each selecting the system which seems to him best suited to his soil and labor force. Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats and grass are our leading field crops, but many good farmers contrive to add a little rye, sorghum, beans and other minor crops to fully round out their operations.

Probably half the area of our cultivated lands is kept in grass or other forage crops for stock feeding and we have found most conclusively that the best stock we can raise will return us the highest percentage of profit. It is the rule, and a wise one it is, that all grain and grass should be sent to market in live stock.

A few years ago this section was a "one crop" section. We put our faith in tobacco, pinned all our hopes to it and placed our dependence in it year after year. We tried to make this part of the country one great tobacco field, and succeeded to our sorrow. Tobacco became so much of a good thing it wasn't good at all. Our soils became depleted, our corn cribs empty, our smokehouses vacant and the land covered with tobacco was in many cases covered also with mortgage. But we came to a realization of the futility of the one-crop method and we have put new faces upon both country and man. We are not soil miners, but constructive farmers, who understand that a farm, as well as cattle and hogs, require "balanced rations."

Verily, we live on the fat of the land.—Noah P. Greear, Index, Ky.

DOING THE EVERLASTING CHORES

Don't keep the boys and the hired man half the night doing chores. After the day's work is done there generally ensues a long list of chores to be done. It is hardly fair to expect a man to do a big day's work and then extend it far into the night. No wonder the boys get disheartened and leave the farm.

In offices and shops there are no chores after working hours. Quit regular work in time to do up all chores by supper time if possible. By planning this can generally be done, except in the very busiest seasons. Let the boys and hired man have the evenings to themselves, the same as they do in other kinds of work.—A. C. M.

Too Much Exercise

"Doctor, do you believe in athletics?"
"Indeed I do. It is a most excellent thing."
"Then I guess I'm all right, for I've got a tooth that's aching and jumping like thunder."

ORNAMENTAL FENCE
40 designs—all steel. Handsome, costs less than wood, more durable. We can save you money. Write for free catalog and see special prices.
KOKOMO FENCE MACH. CO.
440 North 5th St., Kokomo, Ind.



Don't Pay Double Toll

Why lose grain profits to the straw pile? You have spent time, hard work and money to raise the crop—don't lose part of it by poor threshing. Every bushel that escapes to the straw pile means money out of your pocket.

Hire A Red River Special

And Save Your Thresh Bill

Robert Graham and eight other farmers of Ross, North Dakota, say: "The Red River Special saved enough more of our grain than other machines to pay our thresh bills. Every farmer should know about it." The Red River Special beats the grain out just as you would beat it out with a pitchfork. The Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun" and the Beating Shakers let nothing but straw and chaff go to the stack. Write today for "Thresher Facts."

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Builders of Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors
Battle Creek, Michigan

Seed Bulletin

SEASONABLE SEEDS

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Bags 22 cents each extra
Whippoorwill Cowpeas, Tennessee grown, \$3.25 bushel
Purple Top Strapleaf and Purple Top White Globe Turnip, new crop, 50¢ per pound (postpaid)
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Also other seeds that you may be interested in.
O. K. Seeds make big yields of ensilage and forage crops. For dependable seeds our prices are low.

A small investment in any of the above will yield immense returns. Your order will have prompt and careful attention. Write us whenever you need seeds.

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CENTER SHEAR CUTTERS
Make best Ensilage at least cost. Patented Center Shear feature effects a positive shear-cut entire width of bundle, from sides to center of throat. Less friction, greater cutting capacity, decreased expense for power. Malleable iron (unbreakable) knife wheel. Catalog explains fully. FREE—send for it.
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skimming separator for \$15.95.
Skims warm or cold milk; mak-
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bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily
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Does not blister or remove the
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Joseph Dick Manufacturing Company
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\$24 Buys the New Butter-
fly Jr. No. 1. Light running,
easy cleaning, close skim-
ming, durable. Guaranteed
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30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost
it saves in cream. Postal brings free cat-
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Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

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MORE MONEY FROM COWS
Protect your cows from flies
and they will give more and
richer milk—stand quiet while
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and all flies and insects leave.
It is harmless to man and
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Free With first order for a
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Qt., 35c; gal., \$1; 5-gal. can, \$4.

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Dealers write for prices.

"Used Fly-Fuma on 50 cows in dairy with perfect
results. Man with sprayer will go over the herd in
10 minutes. I use on horses with fine results. I use
Fly-Fuma on shoulders and harness galls. I used Fly-
Fuma on dogs, for fleas and on chickens for lice with
perfect results." F. McAVOON, Nashville, Tenn.

Live Stock and Dairy

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Viewed from a mechanical stand-
point, milking machines cause very
little trouble in operating. It is safe
to conclude that with reasonable care
the milking machine can be success-
fully and profitably operated on the
average farm having at least twenty
cows.

Cows giving a large flow of milk
are easily broken to the use of the
machine. In general little difficulty
is experienced in getting any of the
cows accustomed to the milking ma-
chine. The operator, in order to op-
erate most successfully, should study
the individuality of the cows.

It is best to strip the cows at once
after the teat cups are detached to
make sure that no milk remains. If
the teat cups are properly attached
very little milk remains in the udder
after the cow is milked by the machine.

No definite statement can be made
as to the effect of machine milking
upon milk and butter fat yield, as ex-
periments have not extended over a
sufficient period of time. Results in-
dicate that if the machine and cows
are properly handled the amount of
milk and butter fat is not materially
affected by machine milking.

Milk drawn by machine is free from
sediment and other visible impurities.
It, however, contains more bacteria
than does the milk drawn by hand
into a partially covered pail.

The barn air drawn in by the ma-
chine is an important source of con-
tamination. By filtering this air
through cotton filters the bacterial con-
tent of machine-milked milk can be
greatly reduced.

The germ content of machine-milked
milk can also be reduced by soaking
the various rubber tubes and teat cups
in an antiseptic solution.

SELECTING THE BREED OF SHEEP

In all there are thirty breeds of
improved sheep. Of these, twelve are
already well established in the United
States and others are gaining in popu-
larity. Each has its own points of
superiority and the farmer must be
guided in his choice by the individual
conditions.

Although it is hardly to be expected
that every farmer in a neighborhood
will select the same breed of sheep,
there are several advantages to be
derived from a number doing so. For
example, new rams can be purchased
for the common benefit when any in-
dividual owner might well hesitate at
the expense, and if the lambs are ready
in large numbers for market at the
same time, they may be shipped cheaply
by the car load or the buyers may find
it worth their while to come after
them.

No system of sheep farming is likely
to be long successful which leaves out
of account either wool or mutton. One
or the other, however, may well be
emphasized according to local condi-
tions.

In order to assist the farmer in this
choice the United States Department
of Agriculture has published Farmers'
Bulletin 576, "Breeds of Sheep for
the Farm," with descriptions and
photographs of the principal breeds,
together with the addresses of the sec-
retaries of various breeding associa-
tions, from whom additional informa-
tion can be obtained. These breeds
may be divided into three main groups,
the middle wool, the long wool and
the fine wool. All the middle wool
breeds have been developed primarily
for mutton. The long wools also are
bred chiefly for mutton. They are the
largest of all sheep and thrive best
where food can be obtained without
much travel. They do well also in
regions of excessive rainfall. The fine

wools, including the American Merinos
and the Rambouillet, have been bred
almost entirely for their wool alone.

Some of these may breeds, says the
bulletin, should be selected and main-
tained, for it is rarely good policy to
cross sheep.

EDUCATING A COLT

A noted horse trainer and a friend
of his were walking through the exhi-
bition grounds at one of the large
state fairs last fall and the horse
trainer, following his natural bent,
finally drifted over to where a large
number of horses were tied. They
passed twenty or thirty with various
comments, but paused when they came
to a beautiful black colt. He was
champing his bit, pawing at the ground
and restless in every way. At a dis-
tance he was beautiful, with his arched
neck and his graceful form, but as
they came closer his vicious eye and
his disagreeable manner marred his
beauty.

The horse trainer reached out his
hand toward the colt, but only to be
snapped at viciously.

Turning to his companion, the
trainer said: "This is a result of
neglecting the colt's early education.
Without a doubt there were a couple
of mischievous boys on the farm where
he was raised and they teased him un-
mercifully. They forgot to put on a
kicking strap, too, when they first be-
gan to train him, I'll bet."

"Why?" asked his friend.
"See how the dashboard is scarred
on the buggy. He is not a vicious
kicker, but when he gets a little angry
he shakes his feet."

Just then an ill-natured farmer
came up, untied the animal with a
few slaps and jerks, jumped into the
buggy and drove away.

"That farmer is another good rea-

son for the cranky colt," said the
trainer. "No person has a right to
train a colt who is not sympathetic
or at least possessed of a little 'horse
sense'."

If you are training a colt it will pay
you to think of what this experienced
man said.

FEED 'EM ON COAL

In a certain farming community a
few years ago nearly every farmer lost
several hogs from illness of some kind.
Some would have one disease and some
another. There was one of them,
however, who suffered no loss.

One day a neighbor of his paid him
a visit and found him shoveling a ton
of soft coal into a bin near the hog
house.

"What on earth are you doing,
Jim?" asked the visitor. "Going to
heat your hog house with a coal
stove?"

"Hardly," answered Jim. "Just
go in' to feed it to the hogs is all."

"Feed 'em on coal? Go on, you're
joking!"

"No, I'm not. I simply cover the
floor with a layer of it about once a
month and they gradually eat a large
portion of it. It seems to do them
good. You have had trouble with your
hogs, so I would advise you to try it."

"You bet I will," said the neighbor,
"but gosh! who'd ever thought of soft
coal for medicine!"

"The time was not so many years
ago when society did not pay the
farmer what his products were worth.
Those were the days of 20-cent corn
and 3-cent hogs. But that time is
forever past."—The Banker-Farmer.
If present prices paid to farmers rep-
resent the actual value of the product,
and the consumer pays \$1 for that
for which the producer gets 35 cents,
is the consumer being forced to pay
more than the worth of the product?
By the way, just what determines the
worth of farm crops, anyhow?



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

Used Exclusively by
**98% of the World's
Creameries**

TEN YEARS AGO THERE WERE
a dozen different makes of cream-
ery or factory separators in use.
Today over 98 per cent of the
world's creameries use De Laval
Separators exclusively.

IT MEANS A DIFFERENCE OF
several thousand dollars a year
whether a De Laval or some other
make of separator is used in a
creamery.

EXACTLY THE SAME DIFFER-
ences exist, on a smaller scale, in
the use of farm separators. Owing
to the fact, however, that most
farm users do not keep as accurate
records as the creameryman, or
test their skim milk with the Bab-
cock tester, they do not appreciate
just what the difference between a
good and a poor separator means
to them in dollars and cents.

NOW, IF YOU WERE IN NEED
of legal advice, you would go to

a lawyer. If you were sick you
would consult a doctor. If you
had the toothache you would call
on a dentist. Why? Because these
men are all specialists in their line
and you rely upon their judgment
and skill.

WHEN IT COMES TO BUYING A
separator why not profit by the
experience of the creameryman
which qualifies him to advise you
correctly? He knows which separ-
ator will give you the best service
and be the most economical for
you to buy. That's why 98 per
cent of the world's creameries and
milk dealers use the De Laval ex-
clusively.

THERE CAN BE NO BETTER
recommendation for the De Laval
than the fact that the men who
make the separation of milk a
business use the De Laval to the
practical exclusion of all other
makes of cream separators.

YOUR LOCAL DE LAVAL AGENT WILL BE GLAD TO LET YOU TRY A DE LAVAL
FOR YOURSELF ON YOUR OWN PLACE. IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE NEAREST
DE LAVAL AGENCY SIMPLY WRITE THE NEAREST MAIN OFFICE, AS BELOW.

The De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York
29 E. Madison St., Chicago
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

DIPPING SHEEP PROMOTES PROFITS

"Surprising as it may seem, there are some Wisconsin sheep owners who do not seem to realize the importance of dipping their flocks," says Frank Kleinheinz, shepherd of the Wisconsin Experiment Station flocks.

"Sheep which have gone through the winter infected with ticks have certainly suffered day and night from the constant annoyance caused them by these pests," he continued. "Much of the food given the flock went for the support of the ticks.

"After the flock has been sheared, nearly all of the ticks leave the old sheep and crawl on to the lambs, where they find more comfortable shelter and younger and fresher blood to suck.

"As the ticks become more numerous the lambs become thinner and the farmer's prospective profits soon fade."

Mr. Kleinheinz recommends that both sheep and lambs be dipped as soon as possible after shearing. He has found that it promotes their health, insures better gains and prepares them to go on the market in the pink of condition, ready to command the highest prices.

Any of the good coal tar dips now on the market, if properly used, are satisfactory tick destroyers.

GETTING RID OF BOT FLIES

The following, taken from a report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, should have the thoughtful consideration of all our readers:

"The United States Department of Agriculture has recently thoroughly tested a very unusual cure for the disease of horses called bots. Bots are the larvae of the horse bot fly and live in the stomachs of horses. They interfere with digestive processes to such an extent as to cause loss of flesh, general poor condition and often death. Dislodging them is extremely difficult.

"In the treatment tested the horse was fed a little hay and oats in the morning and allowed to go without food the rest of the day. In the evening a purgative was given. Next morning the horse was given three drams of carbon bisulphid in a gelatin capsule three times at intervals of an hour. When the capsule reached the horse's stomach it dissolved and the carbon bisulphid, a liquid that is extremely volatile at the temperature of a horse's body, evaporated rapidly. The gas suffocated the bots and other parasites in the horse's stomach without injuring the horse in the least. The remedy was tried with complete success on a large number of affected animals."

WHITEWASHING THE POULTRY HOUSES

By Archie Vandervort

Lime wash is a very essential thing in the poultry yard, and midsummer is the best time to whitewash. In applying it I use a spray force pump. Before spraying the windows are taken out, as well as all nesting material and everything movable, and all cobwebs swept down.

Attach the pump to a small barrel

Smith Inter-Locking Stave Silo

First and Total Cost Small—Once Up, Always Up

Does not cost as much as a first-class wood stave silo and is absolutely permanent and immune from heat, cold, rain or wind. Will stand ten times more pressure than it can ever receive. Business farmers everywhere recognize the advantage of the concrete silo which is NOT a SOLID wall and which WILL contract and expand without cracking. The secret is in the grooved stave. Write for illustrated literature, details, proof from users.

Concrete Silo Co., Bloomfield, Ind.

STOP THE HOG CHOLERA

Save Your Hogs—Don't Let the Cholera Get Them this Summer. Hog losses from cholera amounted to \$59,000,000 last year. Think of the losses in your own neighborhood. All these losses can be stopped. You can save every one of your hogs. You can prevent the cholera absolutely.

CHOLERA CAN BE STOPPED

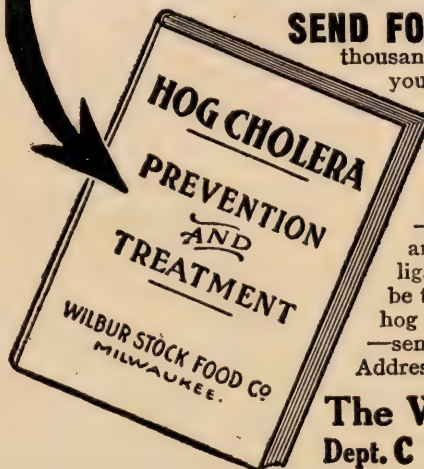
Yes, absolutely prevented—we have experimented for years—we have a complete course of treatment—the result of hundreds of successful experiments—we have proved beyond the ques-

tion of a doubt that anyone can absolutely and positively save his hogs from the cholera. Thousands of hog raisers did it last year. This treatment is known as the

WILBUR HOG CHOLERA TREATMENT

the only common sense treatment known. It's not a cure—it's an absolute preventative—it will positively stop the cholera from killing your hogs. It's the only safe, sane and practical way of preventing cholera. The whole principle is endorsed by the United States De-

partment of Agriculture and leading authorities on cholera. Makes serum unnecessary. Cost is practically nothing and results are certain. All this is explained in a big book which we will send you free. Tells what cholera is, what causes it, how it is spread and how it can be prevented.



SEND FOR THIS BIG BOOK—IT'S FREE—it gives the results of thousands of experiments. It tells you how you can save all your hogs—stop the cholera absolutely—it's the result of years of study and work—it's absolutely free to you now—just fill out the coupon and mail it at once—no obligation whatever. This will be the worst year in history of hog cholera—protect yourself—send for this book at once.

The Wilbur Company
Dept. C Milwaukee, Wis.

THE WILBUR COMPANY,

Dept. C Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me your book on hog cholera, free and postage prepaid. I own _____ hogs.

Name _____

Post Office _____

R. F. D. _____ State _____

Coal For the best price on the best Colorado or Kansas coal write us. **FARMERS COAL CO.,** Colorado Springs, Colo.

\$250 Will pay reliable woman \$250 for distributing 2,000 FREE packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. **M. WARD & CO.,** 222 Institute Place, CHICAGO

Terre Haute VETERINARY COLLEGE
U.S. ACCREDITED SCHOOL SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG—TERRE HAUTE, IND.

This Suit Yours

To learn how you can have a swell tailored suit without cost, make \$5.00 every day; to learn what beautiful tailoring really is; to offer styles that everybody goes wild about; to get all your own clothes easy, do this now—write us and say "Send me your New Wonderful Tailoring Offer," and you will receive a beautiful set of samples and styles to pick from, and an offer so good you can hardly believe it. No money or experience needed. Your spare time will do. Write now—sure. Address **BANNER TAILORING CO. Dept. 787 CHICAGO**

Get This Two-Passenger Roadster Free

To New Coey Students we give this \$425 Coey Junior Everybody has a chance to earn a Coey Junior free and then ride around and take orders for us. Write for information. This is the only automobile school in the world that really builds automobiles and gives students an opportunity to help build them and

Make \$100 to \$400 Every Month School under personal supervision of C. A. COEY, America's Premier Autist. Write now for full particulars and learn how to get Free Auto. Address **C. A. COEY'S SCHOOL OF MOTORING** 646 Coey Building, 2010-2012 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted Several honest, industrious people to distribute farm literature. Salary \$50 per month. Prof. J. L. Nichols, Dept. 2, Naperville, Ill.

No Plates—No Films New Camera Just Out

Here at last—the very camera you want. No experience needed to operate. Amazing invention. Finished pictures made on the spot in a minute's time. **The "Mandel-ette"** A one minute camera. Eliminates films, plates and dark room. No fuss or trouble. Pictures made at small cost. Great discovery. For your vacation, at home or all occasions, you can't afford to be without a "Mandel-ette."

Special Money Back Offer As makers and inventors, we want everybody to own a Mandel-ette camera and sell direct to you at rock bottom price. Order from this ad; make pictures with the measures about 4 x 4 1/2 x 6 in.; size of pictures, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 in. camera, and if it does not do loads in daylight with 16 to 60 all we claim, we refund your cards at one time—no dark room necessary. Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Perfect working shutter. Combined "3-in-1" Developer eliminates any other solution. Pictures develop automatically in less than a minute—can't over develop. Plain instructions with each outfit enable you to begin making pictures the Good Tripod, \$1.00 additional. Very hour the outfit arrives. Extra cards, 25c a pkg of 16. **SEND FOR OUTFIT TODAY. Don't wait—ORDER NOW.**

\$5.00 Complete Outfit (60c extra by parcel post) Outfit includes camera and supplies to make 16 pictures. Good Tripod, \$1.00 additional. Very hour the outfit arrives. Extra cards, 25c a pkg of 16. **FREE BOOK** Write for it. Learn about this method of picture taking—its many advantages and big saving. You can make money too, selling these one minute pictures. Order the outfit—or write for the free book—NOW. **THE CHICAGO FERROTYPING CO.** 4409 Ferrotyping Bldg., or Dept. 4409 Public Bank Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. 89-91 Delancey St., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, \$2.50; Dues, \$1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

Members of the Board

J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., president.
W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas., vice-president.
C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary and treasurer.
A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling, Idaho, national organizer.
S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.
C. B. Lozier, Robertsedale, Ala.
J. Harris Lenker, Sunbury, Pa.
David Holmgren, Tremonton, Utah.
Wm. Grisenthwaite, Oregon City, Ore.
A. O. Weber, Geneva, Neb.
O. E. Scott, Pocatello, Idaho.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Box 539, Pocatello.

Secretary, O. E. Scott, Pocatello.

Oklahoma

President, T. C. Monson, Shawnee.

Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, William Grisenthwaite, Oregon City.

Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—C. B. Lozier, district manager, 212-215 Masonic Temple, Mobile, Ala.

Nebraska

B. F. Walton, Geneva, to whom all prospective organizers should apply.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity

After production must come marketing.

This is the problem that every farmer must face.

Something is radically wrong with the system of marketing that a crop must be a lean one to return a good profit to the producer.

We have aimed to aid wheat growers to rightly face the problem of marketing this year's wheat crop. Our aid, however, can only be in an advisory way.

If you, a wheat grower, want to do more this year than dump your crop into the great, yawning speculators' hopper, that swallows your legitimate profits, read the balance of this page and the next one, and keep reading future numbers of this paper.

The way of marketing is briefly described and proofs submitted that if wheat growers do the few simple things as outlined, there is nothing more certain in human events than that wheat can be put to \$1 for the early marketing and kept there for the whole crop.

And, on the other side, if the wheat growers themselves will not take hold of this matter, the cream of the crop will go off at the speculators' prices only to go into consumption at the price we want the farmer to have now. Thus the farmers' profits will be transferred to a class of people who produce nothing, but merely get and manipulate what others produce.

While the crop is a bumper one in this country, the world's crop will not be more than an average, judging by all available evidence. So don't get panic-stricken, to sell as quick as you can. Effect the simple organization we recommend and then each grower will be able to store and hold and get money for pressing needs. All of this can be done in a week or two in any community, if the people want to do it.

What more can you ask? Would you not like to get about as much

money advanced on your crop, if you are a needy farmer, as would be paid you outside of the co-operative organization and still hold your wheat and get 25 cents a bushel more a little later?

The speculative element in price making must be eliminated. This can only be done by keeping the temporary surplus out of the hands of speculators. Set a price on the crop and feed the demand as it expresses itself at such price.

This means for wheat that \$1 per bushel must be asked and when it will be paid, sell. Thus the price can not go above \$1 and it will be no more possible to speculate in wheat than it is in gold dollars.

We want every wheat-raising farmer who reads this paper to join in this movement with the assurance that what we start out to do will be done. And when it is done this time for wheat, it will be done for every other crop, not only this year, but in all the future years.

And we want all other people who measure the prosperity of their own business by the prosperity of the farmer, to join with us to insure the speedy success of this movement. Let us accomplish this work and give to the producers of the crop the \$218,855,000 that they otherwise will lose, or which will be taken by speculators who are already rich, and who are a negligible quantity as contributing to the prosperity of the merchant and manufacturer.

Tell your friends about this and send us their names for a copy of this paper.

The way to market used to lie ahead, all uncertain. It is now plainly charted. Follow in the charted way and you can soon destroy the baneful marketing system and establish in its stead the Equity System all over the land.

A Demand for

Year	Wheat Crops of the World	WHEAT CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES, VALUES AND DISTRIBUTION				
		Winter Wheat Bushels	Spring Wheat Bushels	Total Bushels	Average Farm Price Dec. 1	Farm Value Dec. 1 Dollars
1914.....	3,989,331,000	2,630,000,000	1,359,331,000	3,989,331,000	75.0	655,565,000
1913.....	3,759,530,000	2,399,919,000	1,359,611,000	3,759,530,000	72.7	619,940,000
1912.....	3,540,717,000	2,430,656,000	1,110,061,000	3,540,717,000	76.0	555,280,000
1911.....	3,575,055,000	2,434,142,000	1,140,913,000	3,575,055,000	87.4	543,063,000
1910.....	3,581,519,000	2,417,781,000	1,163,738,000	3,581,519,000	88.3	561,051,000
1909.....	3,182,105,000	2,437,908,000	744,197,000	3,182,105,000	99.0	730,046,000
1908.....	3,133,965,000	2,224,645,000	909,320,000	3,133,965,000	92.8	616,826,000
1907.....	3,434,354,000	2,492,888,000	941,466,000	3,434,354,000	87.4	554,437,000
1906.....	3,327,084,000	2,264,517,000	1,062,567,000	3,327,084,000	66.7	490,333,000
1905.....	3,163,542,000	2,332,935,000	830,607,000	3,163,542,000	74.8	518,373,000
1904.....					92.4	510,490,000

(a) Estimate by Department of Agriculture May 1, 1914. (b) Average of the last five years. (c) Will be the total crop of year if May 1 estimate of winter wheat and the average of the past five years on spring wheat are fulfilled. (d) If this crop brings the farmers this price.

An Appeal

TO ALL FARMERS, FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS AND BUSINESS MEN IN THE UNITED STATES

We know, and will give the proofs, that every bushel of wheat that is grown in the United States this year will be worth ONE DOLLAR a bushel on the basis of supply and demand and considering the cost of production and comparing it with the cost of other commodities and the margin of profit put on them.

It is also true that if the magnificent wheat crop that has already begun to be harvested goes on the market at around 75 cents to the farmers, that it will not pay the average farmer—who, with the farmer who grows less than the average yield, is in the great majority—much above actual cost of production, while, if it brings him \$1 a bushel he will have a fair profit and money with which to buy what he desires for the farm, the farm home and his family.

Therefore the Farmers Society of Equity, a national society, with members and subordinate organizations in nearly every state, and with an official paper that has a circulation exceeding 200,000 copies and which goes in practically every county in the country, takes the lead in a campaign to put the farmers in a simple, co-operative state, so that they can easily obtain \$1 per bushel for this wheat crop. And we call upon all other farmers' organizations to join with us in this campaign and thus demonstrate to the farmers that each of your organizations recognizes the farmers' needs and that you exist to extend a helping hand in the time of need. And likewise the Farmers Society of Equity appeals to business men to support this campaign in every way possible so as to rescue the grand wheat crop from the fate of going on to the markets of the world at less than a fair price to the creators of the same. You need not be told that \$1 per bushel for the 1914 wheat crop—\$1 in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, the Dakotas, Indiana and all over the nation—will put the farmers in the market for your goods as they have not been for years and will start nearly every idle factory and machine and bring a degree of prosperity that nothing else can, and will counteract the dire results from some of the acts of Congress as nothing else will.

And we appeal to the millers and all the necessary handlers of wheat to join in this movement for a definite price for wheat and a stability that will give you confidence in the present and the future. Farmers need not blame the buyers for the low price threatened for the new wheat crop. For their own protection they must buy as low as they can, because, under the old marketing system, they never could tell how much wheat would be dumped or how low prices would thus be forced. Therefore all handlers outside of the pure speculators and gamblers should lend their hearty support to this movement.

Knowing, as we have said, that good wheat is worth \$1 per bushel; having in mind the prosperity and other blessings that will come to all the people of the country if the crop sells at \$1 to the farmer; having the simple but adequate form of organization that can be established in any community in a few days, and having the matter of financing the crop for the needy farmers, and also having the matter of storage for those farmers who can not hold their wheat on the farm arranged for, we launch this movement with every confidence that our appeal will be heeded by all the parties addressed, and particularly by the farmers themselves, and that early victory will crown our efforts.

Farmers, you are the backbone of the country. You produce the stuff on which life depends and which is the life blood that flows through the arteries of trade. In all equity you are entitled to \$1 a bushel for this wheat crop. Fix DOLLAR WHEAT in your mind. Talk it, demand it, hold for it and you will get it. You can't fail to get it if you decide you want it and ask it. If necessary to suffer a little inconvenience endure it, but be true to yourself and your brother farmers in your demands for Dollar Wheat for 1914. The first victory may be the hardest, but once won you will there-

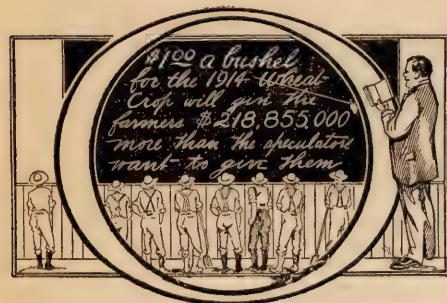
Dollar Wheat and Prosperity

WHEAT CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES, VALUES AND DISTRIBUTION				Popula- tion of United States	Consumption Per Capita	VISIBLE SUPPLY AND PRICES ON JUNE 1 AND DECEMBER 1				ARGENTINE WHEAT		CANADA WHEAT		Year
Stocks in first and second hands July 1 Bushels	Wheat and Flour Exports Bushels	Required for Seed Bushels	Domestic Consump- tion Bushels			Bushels	Low and High	Bushels	Low and High	Crop Bushels	Export Bushels	Crop Bushels	Export Bushels	
90,000,000	143,000,000	76,000,000	516,140,000	98,500,000	5.24	32,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1914
78,000,000	143,000,000	71,000,000	508,280,000	97,000,000	5.24	37,940,000	\$0.91½ @ 1.08	58,868,000	\$0.85½ @ 0.97½	132,000,000	.....	.....	.....	1913
92,000,000	80,000,000	72,000,000	483,000,000	95,600,000	5.20	30,847,000	1.06 @ 1.20	55,400,000	.85 @ 1.11½	198,000,000	108,000,000	199,236,000	107,405,000	1912
88,000,000	69,000,000	77,000,000	482,000,000	91,973,000	5.05	26,838,000	.86 @ 1.03	69,948,000	.91½ @ 1.10	171,000,000	100,000,000	215,918,000	97,954,000	1911
43,000,000	88,000,000	74,000,000	479,000,000	90,150,000	5.14	20,132,000	.97¾ @ 1.14	42,989,000	.90 @ 1.10	139,000,000	87,000,000	149,990,000	66,791,000	1910
69,000,000	115,000,000	68,000,000	508,000,000	88,380,000	5.21	19,786,000	1.29 @ 1.60	31,086,000	1.06 @ 1.28¾	131,000,000	73,528,000	166,744,000	67,655,000	1909
125,000,000	163,000,000	68,000,000	468,000,000	86,650,000	5.62	28,818,000	.89½ @ 1.00	54,857,000	.99¾ @ 1.07	162,000,000	95,720,000	112,434,000	.....	1908
101,000,000	147,000,000	68,000,000	486,000,000	84,950,000	5.29	49,729,000	.87 @ 1.05	43,477,000	.92¾ @ 1.12	192,000,000	139,862,000	.....	.....	1907
57,000,000	98,000,000	69,000,000	482,000,000	83,270,000	5.60	30,811,000	.81½ @ .89¾	41,557,000	.72½ @ .75	103,496,000	1906
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after put the price on everything you produce. Decide now that you will never again sacrifice your manhood and independence by letting some other person price your products. Gain this right and then guard it as you do your honor and that of your family. Don't be bullied and made afraid. Remember the destiny of the world is in your keeping. Comforts, business, even the lives of others all are in your hands. You can give or withhold all these. You can live within yourself, from what you produce, but others can not live a week without you. QUIT DUMPING AND CONTROL YOUR CROPS. The world cries to the farmers of America for wheat. Give it to them, but first take a price that will put your business on a basis of profits equal to others, and which will permit the AVERAGE farmer to live as an American citizen should live.

By order of the board of directors of the Farmers Society of Equity, the National Clearing House, Indianapolis, Ind., June 8, 1914.

J. A. EVERITT, President, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. MITCHELL, Vice-President, Hutchinson, Kas.; C. HAYES TAYLOR, Secretary-Treasurer, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Y. SATTERFIELD, National Organizer, Sterling, Idaho; S. W. MORRIS, Rochester, Minn.; C. B. LOZIER, Robertsedale, Ala.; J. HARRIS LENKER, Sunbury, Pa.; DAVID HOLMGREN, Tremonton, Utah; WILLIAM GRISENTHWAITE, Oregon City, Ore.; A. O. WEBER, Geneva, Neb.; O. E. SCOTT, Pocatello, Idaho.



NE DOLLAR Per Bushel for the 1914 Wheat Crop.

The Problem and How to Solve It

Suppose one man had all of the wheat and he would not part with it for less than \$1 a bushel, the price would be paid, wouldn't it?

The people will not do without the wheat. It is about the cheapest product of the farm at \$1 a bushel. Whether the farmers get 75 cents or less, or \$1, the price of flour, and what is made from it, will be the same to the consumer.

The country is not overprosperous. If this year's fine wheat crop sells around 75 cents a bushel to the producers it will not help to bring prosperity. But if it brings the farmers \$1 a bushel, prosperity among the wheat farmers will abound and every man, woman and child in the country will share in the blessings of our farmers amply rewarded for their investment, toll and skill.

The Crop Is Worth \$1 on Its Merits

The average yield of the winter wheat crop will be seventeen bushels per acre if the May promise is finally realized. If it sells at 75 cents then \$12.75 will be the amount realized from an acre by the average farmer. This will be for the use of an acre of ground a year, labor of preparing the ground, seed, sowing, care, harvesting,

twine, threshing and marketing. Add to this interest on investment, plant food consumed, wear of machinery, hired help, and the time of the wife and girls in the home boarding the help. If all the cost is subtracted from \$12.75, and the balance would be allowed for the farmer's wages, it would give him about 50 cents a day. The boy in the factory and the girl in the office get more wages than the AVERAGE FARMER will get from the magnificent wheat crop of 1914, if he must sell it for around 75 cents a bushel.

Wheat Is a World Commodity

But you look at the table and say: This wheat crop promises to be about one hundred million bushels larger than we ever raised before, and we will have a great surplus and we can't help ourselves.

Let us see. Wheat is a world commodity. It flows freely to wherever there is a demand for it. It is true that the prospect is for the greatest crop of wheat the country ever raised. And it is equally true that some foreign countries have poor prospects. The world's wheat yield is very uniform year by year. It usually follows that when one part of the globe has

an exceptionally large yield another part has a small yield to compensate. See the column "Wheat Crops of the World." Note how little variation there has been in ten years. And what has been true before will unquestionably be true this year. All reports from foreign countries indicate it. So it will be an unpardonable blunder on the part of our wheat growers to let the speculators take the cream of the crop soon after harvest and store it up and get the advance that is bound to come when European countries MUST HAVE OUR SURPLUS.

Consumption Increasing Enormously

The world's consumption of wheat is increasing enormously and there must be more wheat raised to meet the demand. For instance, last year's world crop was 230,000,000 bushels greater than ever raised before. But it has been consumed and the fear is being expressed in European central markets that there may be a real scarcity before the new crop flows to them freely.

So, if this country has a large surplus over domestic demands, that will be no good reason why the farmers should give it away to some other people. To illustrate: Assuming that the final figures show that the crop is 875,420,000 bushels, and that the usual buyers tell you that for this size crop they can pay only 75 cents a bushel on an average. If the crop would be sold at 75 cents it would bring \$656,565,000. Now, 656,565,000 bushels of wheat at \$1 would amount to exactly the same. Then the question comes up, would a crop of only 656,565,000 bushels sell at \$1 a bushel on its merits, and considering supply and demand? Reference to the table shows that every wheat crop that was less than seven hundred million bushels sold at over \$1 at Chicago without the farmers trying, particularly, to make the price. The crop of 1908 was 664,602,000 bushels. It sold to \$1.07 in December and the following June up to \$1.60. We could draw a great many astonishing illustrations from the table, but we ask the reader to study it and he will understand the wheat crop and the problems of marketing better than he probably ever did before.

The Proposition

So here seems to be the proposition: The speculative marketing system proposes to take the coming great wheat crop on the basis of around 75 cents a

bushel to the farmer—some say it will be less—or to give them about \$665,565,000 for it, if it would all be sold. But they would pay the same amount of money if the crop was 200,000,000 bushels less. Then, since wheat growers must gauge their success by the money they get and not by the gross crops, why not hold the extra 200,000,000 bushels back and get as much money for the balance? Isn't it downright foolishness to raise 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and give it away for nothing?

Any Farmer Can Hold

But you say: We can't hold it.

Any farmer can hold one-fourth of his wheat if he wants to, particularly when he can get just as much money for three-fourths. It is largely imagination when he says he can't.

But let's take the very worst construction of the matter and assume that many farmers can't hold any of their wheat back. We know that when they haul it to town and sell it faster than the demand for consumption needs it, somebody must hold the surplus. Get this fixed in your mind. SOMEBODY HOLDS IT SOMEWHERE. The demand for consumption in this country is about 1,500,000 bushels a day. So, when, after harvest, five or more million bushels of wheat are sold daily, the buyers must find storage room for the surplus. And they do. There is enough storage room for all the surplus wheat and the buyers know where it is and they use it.

Sell Only at \$1.00

Now suppose this thing would happen, to-wit: The farmers themselves would say, I will sell only the wheat that I can get \$1 a bushel for and the balance I will put in storage and hold, instead of letting somebody else store it.

Well, there would not be anything so remarkable about that. It would be a most sensible resolve and there is no use for any person to say that the farmers can not store their own grain just as well as other people can. If you say that they can't be out of the money while storing it, we will just remind you that this country must have about 1,500,000 bushels a day to eat. Cash will be paid for this much every day and the price will be the farmers' price, too—\$1 a bushel. Also the world must have our surplus. Perhaps Argentina and Russia can supply that demand a little while. But remember, the world must have all the wheat, not a part of it, and soon will be paying \$1 a bushel for our export surplus. Then what you store in the big and little elevators you will get a warehouse receipt for and arrangements have been made to finance the stored wheat whenever a farmer needs quick money. That is the way the other fellow does anyhow. You don't think that elevator man, Jones, at your town has enough money of his own to pay you and your neigh-

bors and just store the wheat and wait until the consumptive demand comes? Or that the big operator down in the city has enough money of his own? They all borrow money on warehouse receipts. Recall how the secretary of the treasury furnished tens of millions of dollars last year TO HELP MOVE THE CROPS. That money did not give the farmers a cent better prices, but it helped the men who stored the crops to buy more stuff to speculate on. When we get ready this year let's see that any money from the United States treasury that is turned loose to move the crops helps the farmers instead of the middlemen.

A Degree of Organization Necessary

The definite way to handle this wheat crop to get \$1 a bushel for it is to organize in local units with a secretary or business agent. Then these local units organize county or district units with a business agent. Then when you thresh wheat, if there is nobody at hand who will pay \$1 a bushel, store it in a granary, or in the local elevator, or load it on cars and ship to the big elevators in the central markets. The local and county business agents will attend to all of the details of selling or storing. It's their business. This is just as practical to do as it is to haul the wheat to town and sell it at somebody else's price. True, some places there may be some bother because of lack of an elevator of your own. At such places make the move unanimous and you can then dictate terms to the local elevator man because, when you control the wheat, his elevator will be junk if you won't put the wheat through it.

Need there be more evidence that a condition can be produced that will cause wheat to sell for \$1, if the farmers say it shall and back their declaration up? We have said the world must have all that is raised. It always took it and consumed it. As much wheat will be consumed at \$1 to the farmers as at 75 cents. It is not an exorbitant price. Twenty-five cents advance a bushel is only \$1.37 a year per person, or \$6.85 a year for a family of five. But the price of bread is now high enough for wheat at \$1 or more and we predict \$1 wheat will scarcely add a dollar a year to the average family's expenses, but it will do more to bring back prosperity and furnish labor and good wages than any other thing that can be done.

Easy to Put Wheat to \$1.00

But if more argument need to be presented that it will be easy to put wheat to \$1 and hold it there, see the column of visible supply in the table. The visible supply is that wheat that is in big elevators that was marketed faster than the demand for consumption wanted it. Of course there is much more in small elevators over the country, but it is not measured and is not used by the speculators. This visible supply is the great trouble, because the owners of it can place some of it on the market any time to break the price. As long as the farmers build up a big visible supply they have

competitors in marketing. By keeping up the visible supply they put a powerful club in the hands of middlemen. Now if enough less wheat would be marketed to do away with a visible supply, farmers would have no competition in price making and they would absolutely be in control of the whole matter. December 1, 1913, the visible supply was 58,868,000 bushels. If 500,000 farmers would have marketed about 120 bushels less than they did market, there would have been no visible supply. Consequently whoever wanted wheat would have been compelled to get it of the farmers and that would have given them their opportunity to make the price. Or if 58,000 farmers would have held back a thousand bushels each, that they marketed, there would have been no visible supply and no competition and no club to beat down price. Fifty-eight million bushels was less than 7 per cent of the 1913 crop.

Two hundred fifty counties raise 60 per cent of all the wheat. Who will pretend to argue that if such 250 counties would organize on this plan and hold their wheat that they could not put the price where they want to? Yes, one-half of this number can do it.

The Movement a National One

But this movement should not be confined to a few counties. It is a matter that should interest every grower of wheat to sell, and we appeal to all such to do their part now. We appeal to the wheat growers to join in this movement at once. Thus we can rescue the most magnificent winter wheat crop that the country ever produced from the vicious marketing system that has impoverished our farms and has largely deprived the average farmer and his family of many of the things that by right should be theirs.

Any man or woman can send the coupon attached and as fast as the mail can come to headquarters and return, full instructions and blanks will be sent for the canvass and to organize and immediately the local or county organization is reported it will be chartered and supplied with all needful directories and helps to sell or store, get advances on stored crops, etc.

Prompt Action Will Save the Price

There need be no delay. Harvesting has begun in the southwest. There is ample time to save the crop for the price even there, if the local people will do their little share promptly. There is no use of depending on other classes of people to do it for them. Independence and prosperity are things that are not forced on a people, but the people must reach out their hands and take them, and sometimes they must fight for them.

Is it worth while to fight for \$218-855,000 more for the 1914 wheat crop? Or is it worth while to reach out your hand and accept the plan already prepared, effect your simple organization with your own business agent, and do the easy business of marketing along with the hard work of producing?

THE BLANK

National Clearing House, F. S. E.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I will give.....days in the interest of getting what this wheat crop is worth, providing the plan, as further outlined in your reply, meets with my entire approval. I can see about.....

wheat growers in that time. I will travel by.....
(write automobile or whatever form of conveyance you have). Please send full particulars and supplies.

My Name.....My P. O.....

Rural Route..... County..... State.....

Instructions

Cut out the blank. Fill in all spaces. Write name and address perfectly plain. You have given perhaps 100 days to producing a wheat crop, now each reader of this paper who will have wheat to sell should give one day or more toward getting a price that it is worth. You will not be expected to do more than distribute the printed matter we send and say a few words about this movement and take the names and addresses of those you see.

Question Box

QUESTION—We have organized here in Daykin, Neb. We have twenty-five members now. We are thinking of buying or leasing an elevator to handle our grain. There are two elevators in our town. We are told that we can not run an elevator without incorporating. Then we are told, too, that as soon as we incorporate then the Farmers Society of Equity is done—that is, we will no longer be a part of the Farmers Society of Equity. So, can you give us a plan that we can buy or lease an elevator and run it through the Farmers Society of Equity? We can lease one of the elevators at a rate of about 1/2 cent per bushel.—William W. Fox, Daykin, Neb.

ANSWER—The plan is to incorporate your local clearing house under the same name that it now bears. We send you the plans for incorporating, with the proposed constitution and by-laws, and also a form of amortization bond, which probably will meet your requirements for raising the necessary capital.

We never recommend a separate corporation, but always incorporate the local clearing house, when it will still remain a unit of the national organization.

Q.—If the government can issue money to the banks at 1 per cent on our security, why can't it do the same with us direct?

(2) Why should we kick on the merchant's profits and stand for the banker's profit? Are not the bankers middlemen also?—E. W. Keown, Secretary, Florence, Mont.

A.—There is no question but that the government could loan money to farmers at as low a rate of interest as it loans it to the banks, providing, of course, the farmers could give absolute security. It is not a question of what the government can do, but it is a question of what the government will do or what the farmers can oblige the

government to do. In their unorganized condition the farmers are powerless to exercise any particular power in any particular direction, also in their present unorganized condition they have no way that they could secure the government for loans.

(2) It is not so much a matter of kicking about the merchant's or banker's profits, but the kick should be directed against the losses incurred through the vicious marketing system that farmers are permitting to continue in the country.

Q.—Please tell me whether we are required to give all orders for supplies through our Intermountain Clearing House after we organize our district clearing house.

(2) Also give us some information on a line of hay machinery that we may get for use in this part of the state.—M. E. Scott, Organizer, Montpelier, Idaho.

A.—Yes, as a part of the section clearing house it is required that you operate both in selling and buying through the central head.

(2) This is answered in the former—that is, you should communicate with Mr. O. E. Scott, secretary, Pocatello, Idaho.

Q.—When the matter of buying binder twine came up in our local clearing house it was decided that we would buy our twine independently and not go in on a general order, as this sometimes causes delay and possibly we would have had to hand it from some other station, since our order would not amount to a car load here. Also, we feel that the bond of our county secretary is not sufficient for the amount of business the twine of this county and other things will make. Hence we thought we did not want to get mixed up in that kind of a deal. Further, our county secretary is constantly importuning me with letters. He seems to think that we have no right to do business except through him. This we want to avoid. Otherwise we would build up a system as bad as the wholesalers, jobbers and retailers between us and the manufacturers. We believe in co-operation, but it must not interfere with direct dealing.

BINDER TWINE

If you and your neighbors have not bought your binder twine you can hear of something to your advantage by writing
The Equity System Indianapolis, Ind.



Real Money-Saving, Money-Making Opportunities—You Can Sell Anything or You Can Buy Almost Anything by Placing Your Offer Before Our Million Readers

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING—50 Cents a Line, or for eight (8) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals, each initial, numeral, abbreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before the date of the paper in which it is to appear. Remittance or reference should accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed, 200,000 copies or more. When writing to these advertisers say "I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—50,000 acres in the fruit and clover belt of Michigan in Mason, Manistee, Lake and Wexford counties: fine for fruit, stock or general farming, grains, grasses and vegetables; prices \$10 to \$35 per acre, and much good land at \$18; payments \$10 to \$50 down and \$5 to \$10 monthly on 40 acres. Write for 72-page book and large map, and ask about our private car excursion leaving Chicago Tuesday, June 30th; round trip fare to Wellston, my Michigan headquarters, \$8.30, rebated on purchase; return Friday, 7:20 a. m. Come now and get a good selection and see the growing crops. George W. Swigart, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

YOUR LAST CHANCE—80 acres or more 1 mile from 2 railroads, on main road; good markets; graded school; telephone line, rural route; prosperous and good neighbors. Get my terms; by owner. Harold Waldner, Poyette, Wis.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

MICHIGAN FRUIT AND FARM LANDS—24,000 acres of cut-over hardwood; small or large tracts; well located; easy terms; very special prices. Write Wiley-Ruell Co., 957 Spitzer Building, Toledo, O.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Warrin, Franklin, Ky. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail; former experience unnecessary; all we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business; no soliciting or traveling; all or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-operative Realty Company, L-511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

THOUSANDS of government positions open to men and women over 18; \$90 month; vacations; short hours; write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-26, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for first-class Arkansas land proposition; no rocks, hills nor swamps; big money for reliable men and women. Call or write Wm. C. Unhoff & Co., Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

WILL PAY reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Good pay; free quarters; prepare for examination now. Ozment, 112-E, St. Louis.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

COAL—Any society needing either Kansas or Colorado coal write for prices and send orders to Farmers Coal Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, beautifully marked, 3 to 5 weeks old, 15-lbths pure, \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SHEET MUSIC—Three good samples and catalogs, 10c; satisfaction guaranteed. Paul A. Miller, Dayton, O.

WANTED—To buy 4,000 foxes and mink, \$2 to \$5 each. Beechhurst Co., Shelbyville, Ky.

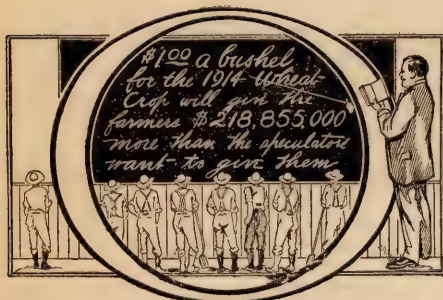
Dollar Wheat and Prosperity

WHEAT CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES, VALUES AND DISTRIBUTION					Consumption Per Capita	VISIBLE SUPPLY AND PRICES ON JUNE 1 AND DECEMBER 1				ARGENTINE WHEAT		CANADA WHEAT		Year
Stocks in first and second hands July 1 Bushels	Wheat and Flour Exports Bushels	Required for Seed Bushels	Domestic Consumption Bushels	Population of United States		Bushels	Low and High	Bushels	Low and High	Crop Bushels	Export Bushels	Crop Bushels	Export Bushels	
.....	516,140,000	98,500,000	5.24	32,000,000	1914
90,000,000	76,000,000	508,280,000	97,000,000	5.24	37,940,000	\$0.91½ @ 1.08	58,868,000	\$0.85½ @ 0.97½	132,000,000	1913
78,000,000	143,000,000	71,000,000	504,000,000	95,600,000	5.20	30,847,000	1.06 @ 1.20	55,400,000	.85 @ 1.11½	198,000,000	108,000,000	199,236,000	107,405,000	1912
92,000,000	80,000,000	72,000,000	483,000,000	93,800,000	5.05	26,838,000	.86 @ 1.03	69,948,000	.91½ @ 1.10	171,000,000	100,000,000	215,918,000	97,954,000	1911
88,000,000	69,000,000	77,000,000	482,000,000	91,973,000	5.14	20,132,000	.97¾ @ 1.14	42,989,000	.90 @ 1.10	139,000,000	87,000,000	149,990,000	66,791,000	1910
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The average yield of the winter wheat crop will be seventeen bushels per acre if the May promise is finally realized. If it sells at 75 cents then \$12.75 will be the amount realized from an acre by the average farmer. This will be for the use of an acre of ground a year, labor of preparing the ground, seed, sowing, care, harvesting,

twine, threshing and marketing. Add to this interest on investment, plant food consumed, wear of machinery, hired help, and the time of the wife and girls in the home boarding the help. If all the cost is subtracted from \$12.75, and the balance would be allowed for the farmer's wages, it would give him about 50 cents a day. The boy in the factory and the girl in the office get more wages than the AVERAGE FARMER will get from the magnificent wheat crop of 1914, if he must sell it for around 75 cents a bushel.

Wheat Is a World Commodity

But you look at the table and say: This wheat crop promises to be about one hundred million bushels larger than we ever raised before, and we will have a great surplus and we can't help ourselves.

Let us see. Wheat is a world commodity. It flows freely to wherever there is a demand for it. It is true that the prospect is for the greatest crop of wheat the country ever raised. And it is equally true that some foreign countries have poor prospects. The world's wheat yield is very uniform year by year. It usually follows that when one part of the globe has

an exceptionally large yield another part has a small yield to compensate. See the column "Wheat Crops of the World." Note how little variation there has been in ten years. And what has been true before will unquestionably be true this year. All reports from foreign countries indicate it. So it will be an unpardonable blunder on the part of our wheat growers to let the speculators take the cream of the crop soon after harvest and store it up and get the advance that is bound to come when European countries MUST HAVE OUR SURPLUS.

Consumption Increasing Enormously

The world's consumption of wheat is increasing enormously and there must be more wheat raised to meet the demand. For instance, last year's world crop was 230,000,000 bushels greater than ever raised before. But it has been consumed and the fear is being expressed in European central markets that there may be a real scarcity before the new crop flows to them freely.

So, if this country has a large surplus over domestic demands, that will be no good reason why the farmers should give it away to some other people. To illustrate: Assuming that the final figures show that the crop is 875,420,000 bushels, and that the usual buyers tell you that for this size crop they can pay only 75 cents a bushel on an average. If the crop would be sold at 75 cents it would bring \$656,565,000. Now, 656,565,000 bushels of wheat at \$1 would amount to exactly the same. Then the question comes up, would a crop of only 656,565,000 bushels sell at \$1 a bushel on its merits, and considering supply and demand? Reference to the table shows that every wheat crop that was less than seven hundred million bushels sold at over \$1 at Chicago without the farmers trying, particularly, to make the price. The crop of 1908 was 664,602,000 bushels. It sold to \$1.07 in December and the following June up to \$1.60. We could draw a great many astonishing illustrations from the table, but we ask the reader to study it and he will understand the wheat crop and the problems of marketing better than he probably ever did before.

The Proposition

So here seems to be the proposition: The speculative marketing system proposes to take the coming great wheat crop on the basis of around 75 cents a

bushel to the farmer—some say it will be less—or to give them about \$665,565,000 for it, if it would all be sold. But they would pay the same amount of money if the crop was 200,000,000 bushels less. Then, since wheat growers must gauge their success by the money they get and not by the gross crops, why not hold the extra 200,000,000 bushels back and get as much money for the balance? Isn't it downright foolishness to raise 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and give it away for nothing?

Any Farmer Can Hold

But you say: We can't hold it.

Any farmer can hold one-fourth of his wheat if he wants to, particularly when he can get just as much money for three-fourths. It is largely imagination when he says he can't.

But let's take the very worst construction of the matter and assume that many farmers can't hold any of their wheat back. We know that when they haul it to town and sell it faster than the demand for consumption needs it, somebody must hold the surplus. Get this fixed in your mind. SOMEBODY HOLDS IT SOMEWHERE. The demand for consumption in this country is about 1,500,000 bushels a day. So, when, after harvest, five or more million bushels of wheat are sold daily, the buyers must find storage room for the surplus. And they do. There is enough storage room for all the surplus wheat and the buyers know where it is and they use it.

Sell Only at \$1.00

Now suppose this thing would happen, to-wit: The farmers themselves would say, I will sell only the wheat that I can get \$1 a bushel for and the balance I will put in storage and hold, instead of letting somebody else store it.

Well, there would not be anything so remarkable about that. It would be a most sensible resolve and there is no use for any person to say that the farmers can not store their own grain just as well as other people can. If you say that they can't be out of the money while storing it, we will just remind you that this country must have about 1,500,000 bushels a day to eat. Cash will be paid for this much every day and the price will be the farmers' price, too—\$1 a bushel. Also the world must have our surplus. Perhaps Argentina and Russia can supply that demand a little while. But remember, the world must have all the wheat, not a part of it, and soon will be paying \$1 a bushel for our export surplus. Then what you store in the big and little elevators you will get a warehouse receipt for and arrangements have been made to finance the stored wheat whenever a farmer needs quick money. That is the way the other fellow does anyhow. You don't think that elevator man, Jones, at your town has enough money of his own to pay you and your neigh-

A.—This is a case where the local clearing house, of which the writer is the secretary, joined in organizing a county clearing house. In view of this the writer can not be too severely criticized for his stand. The plan of the Farmers Society of Equity provides that the farmers shall organize a local clearing house and that the local clearing houses shall organize a county or district clearing house. The object is to assemble the orders of the county or a district in a sufficiently large unit that in selling the quantity will be such as to attract large buyers and get the best prices. Also in buying, that large quantities can be ordered and the best prices gotten. The course taken by the secretary who wrote the letter is just the reverse of co-operation. Such proceedings can not be permitted in the Farmers Society of Equity, as that would certainly lead to disruption. Any person having a grievance must present it in the way provided in the by-laws of the society. Also, if a county business agent is not sufficiently bonded, the course is open to have him placed under sufficient bond, considering the amount of business done. We recommend to you that you study the plan of the Farmers Society of Equity very carefully, and you will find, by trying it out, that you have the best system of co-operation ever extended to the farmers.

Q.—The local secretaries are instructed to fill out and forward list of new members, but to whom shall they be forwarded? If to national headquarters, how is the county secretary to keep track of the membership?

(2) How is it customary for the county secretary to proceed in the collection of dues?—W. D. Graves, Secretary, Missoula County Clearing House, F. S. E.

A.—The local secretaries are required to forward lists of new members to the state secretary, if one. If there is none, then to the national secretary. He can forward a duplicate of the list of names to the county secretary if desirable. This should be done with the remittance by the local clearing house secretary of the county clearing house portion of the fee. Please see instructions in Section 5 of Article IV, National Clearing House constitution and by-laws.

(2) The county secretary is not required to collect the annual dues. This duty falls upon the local clearing house secretary. Instructions are given in Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Article X, National Clearing House constitution and by-laws.

A LOCAL CLEARING HOUSE WANTED

In every farming community, at once. This is necessary to market the crops to get all that the final market pays now and to soon bring about such control as will allow the producers to get their prices at their shipping point. Anybody who stands well in the community can organize. See blank on page 12. Fill it out and send today.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Indiana

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The secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men says the bad debt loss in the United States amounts to more than \$200,000,000 annually. This means a tax to that amount on every man, woman and child, paid in a higher-than-ought-to-be price for the necessities of life.



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This is a farmers' company to sell direct to farmers. If you make it of cement it will last always. Locals wanting car lots should write us. MONARCH CEMENT CO., Humboldt, Kans.

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Sent on 30 days' trial. Make up a "club order" for your local Clearing House. We will save you money. Thirty days' free trial.

BOOK OF BUGGY BARGAINS FREE. It tells how and why—by selling direct from my factory—cutting out all middlemen's profits and expenses—I save you \$25 to \$50—shows more buggies and harness, carts, surreys, runabouts, etc., than you can find in 20 dealers' stores. Tells how to get your own choice of style, color, upholstery, etc. Let me send it to you—I'll be glad to pay the postage. Just drop me a postal NOW. D. T. BOHON, 1413 Main Street, Harrodsburg, Ky.

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We can supply Your Local Union everything in these lines at a big saving in price

Any quantity, from a family supply to car lots. Secretaries of local clearing houses, write us.

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Live Agents Wanted

"Pittsburg Perfect" Fence

Fence for every purpose. Write for free catalog. Don't buy until you investigate "Pittsburg Perfect" Fence. Sold by leading dealers everywhere. PITTSBURG STEEL CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

BARRELS

for shipments of all kinds. F. S. E. locals write us for lowest prices. GAHAM & TULLEY Xenia, Illinois

District Clearing House at, Tobias, Neb. (R. M. Tyson, manager) wants peaches and other fruit.

C. M. Parr, manager, Hamilton, Mont., has 40 car loads choice white oats. W. D. Graves, county secretary, Missoula, Mont., reports 480 tons prime timothy, 10 per cent clover hay for sale. Price \$10 a ton.

Congress After Cotton Gamblers

The bill in Congress to regulate dealing in cotton, by taxing gambling contracts in futures out of existence, may handicap the gamblers, but it can't compel the buyers of spot cotton to pay the planters all their crops are worth. Only a strong organization by the planters themselves can accomplish that.

The First Land Bank

The state of New York, under the leadership of Governor Glynn, is soon expected to organize the first land bank in this country to give farmers cheaper loans and easier terms for borrowing. Give New York farmers what they should have for their crops each year and it will not be difficult for them to make ends meet.

Ohio's County Experiment Farms

The Ohio agricultural commission is sending out circulars to all counties, urging the establishment of county experimental farms under the new state law providing for them. Ohio seems bent on learning her farmers better methods by having them look over a fence and seeing what scientific management will do.

Where the Market Money Goes

A Chicago commission to study the mar-

Thousands of F. S. E. members are baling and shipping their hay and

Make More Money

Send for illustrated catalog of the

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Proved best by forty-four years' use. Fifty styles.

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are standard. More in use than any other kind. Local Clearing Houses of the F. S. E. are invited to investigate so members can buy the best.

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You make easy monthly payments. Earn big money and be your own boss. You can be independent in a few years. Write at once for illustrated catalog and specifications.

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SENT ON TEN DAYS' TEST TRIAL

Gasoline or Steam Power

Two Money-Making Rules for Every Farmer—

Keep Out the Weeds and Worms

You can't make money raising weedy corn—or wormy stock. It's impossible. Worms cause even bigger loss than weeds, because most farmers don't fight what they don't see. But one thing's sure, and that is—

Every Farm Animal Needs SalTone

Government reports say nine out of every ten animals are wormy—that the annual worm loss is more than \$25,000,000.00. It's nine chances out of ten YOUR animals are wormy.

What It Is

SalTone is the oldest medicated salt on the market. John E. Robbins, the famous stockman, has been making it for over thirty years. You feed it like common salt.

What It Does

SalTone has made International prize-winners for Mr. Robbins—you've heard of the famous SalTone herds. Don't pour expensive feed into worms. SalTone will drive them out—will make your stock fat and fine. One penny's worth lasts a hog 12 days. Read our offer:

Send the Coupon and Try 100 lbs. of



The Wormicide and Conditioner for All Farm Animals.

SAL TONE Will Stop Your Worm Losses.

Read These Letters

I have not had a sick animal since I commenced to use SalTone. Oscar Robards, Robards, Ky.

SalTone saved me from losing a bunch of 80 hogs. Louis Krautz, Higginsport, Ohio.

SalTone made my stock do many times better than ever before. Albert Miller, Batavia, N. Y.

My hogs wintered better than ever before. Earl Rogier, Atlanta, Iowa.

Try SalTone 60 Days—See for Yourself

Send the Coupon—No Money

We'll send 100 pounds of SalTone on 60 days' trial. Give it as directed and at the end of that time tell us your experience. If it does not do as we claim, it will cost you nothing but the freight charge. If it does, it will make you ten, perhaps a hundred times its cost. Send no money—just sign and mail the coupon TODAY.

The John E. Robbins Company
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Prices:
40 lbs., \$2.25;
100 lbs., \$5.00;
200 lbs., \$9.00;
300 lbs., \$13.00.
No mail orders filled for less than 40 pounds. SalTone is sold in "trade-marked" packages. Never in bulk.

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Send me your special 100 lb. 60 day trial order of SalTone, you will tell me if it does what you claim. If it does not I owe you nothing. If it does I owe you ten, perhaps a hundred times its cost. Send no money—just sign and mail the coupon TODAY.
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R.F.D.....

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice



ON JUNE 6 Bradstreet's summarized business conditions as follows:

Improvement. Weather favors crop progress. Cereals benefited.

Texas rains cease. Moisture in southeast. Still dry in central belt. Retail and jobbing trade better in cereal states and large eastern centers. Cotton goods lead in buying. Wool active. Woolen manufacturing active. Large sales of southern pig iron. Finished steel slack. Building dull. First gain at New York in fifteen months. Shifts in foreign trade. Creeping market in stocks.

The United States government crop report for June 1, issued on the 8th, estimates the total wheat crop at 900,000,000 bushels. The winter wheat crop is credited with 638,000,000 bushels and the spring wheat with the balance, 262,000,000 bushels. A condition of 92.7 per cent is credited to winter wheat on June 1. This is about 2 per cent lower than May 1, but is much higher than the ten-year average. The condition of spring wheat was given at 95.5 per cent. Spring wheat is in the very early stages of its growth and harvest will not come until August and September. The excess yield of this year's crop is given at 137,000,000 bushels. Final figures on the winter wheat and threshing returns, we predict, will indicate less winter wheat. In short, we feel that the crop has been over-estimated. Quite serious deteriorations have occurred in several states east of the Mississippi river from drought. This dry weather cut the growth short and came at the time the heads were filling. The dispatch from Washington says the United States crop will be "almost half of the average world's wheat production." This is wrong. If the estimate is realized it will be a little short of one-fourth of the recent world's average crop.

The estimated yield of oats is 1,216,000,000 bushels, compared to 1,121,768,000 bushels in 1913 and 1,418,337,000 bushels in 1912. This latter was the largest crop ever produced.

An extraordinary happening was the shipment of a cargo of United States wheat to Brazil. This is said to have been because of the scarcity of good grades of Argentine wheat in that country. Farmers should keep this in mind, as the Argentine crop is free to come into this country now and the speculators will use it as a club whenever they can.

Weather has been good for the crops in the main. Droughts prevail in some considerable sections, but excessive rain occurred in Texas and drought in the Atlantic coast trucking sections has operated to keep a scarcity of early potatoes and other truck crops and prices have ruled high. Cotton needs rain some places and has too much in some other places. Old potatoes are closing the season at top prices.

All grains show a lower visible supply than two weeks ago. Wheat and barley are lower than a year ago and wheat and corn are lower than two years ago.

The price of cash wheat declined over 2 cents since our last report at Chicago and Cincinnati; is about the same at St. Louis, and Kansas City shows a raise of 1 cent. New York cash quotation is 11 cents under two weeks before. September wheat is quoted at 85½¢ and the tendency is lower.

Corn is higher in some markets and lower in others, as the table shows. Oats does not show much change from two weeks before and the price is about the same as it was a year before.

Advice

WHEAT—We assume the old wheat has been marketed and the bins, granaries and elevators are ready for the new crop. Store the new wheat and put a placard on the granary door, "To be sold at \$1 a bushel." See page 12 for further advice about wheat. **CORN**—Market gradually. **OATS**—The indicated crop bespeaks higher oats prices. **POTATOES**—Market any that are left. **COTTON**—Market gradually. For definite marketing advice address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's on May 30, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	May 30, 1914	Change from two weeks before
Bushels		
WHEAT	32,024,000	-3,713,000
CORN	5,915,000	-1,676,000
OATS	10,275,000	-1,733,000
BARLEY	2,647,000	-450,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 26,471,000 bushels. This is 4,189,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 2,659,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 10,201,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,965,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 259,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on June 6, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED

	June 6, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	95¼@96¼	97¼@98¼	1.03½
St. Louis	95¼@96¼	95 @96½	1.04½@1.06
Kansas City	92¼@93¼	91¼@92¼	92 @ 95
Cincinnati	95¼@96¼	98 @99	1.05 @1.08
New York	95	1.06½	

	Chicago	St. Louis	Kansas City	Cincinnati	New York
CORN, No. 2 WHITE	73 @73½	71½@72	59½@60½	60	58½
OATS, No. 2 WHITE	40½@41	40½@41½	40½	40½	40½

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on May 23, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:
Wheat—July, 86½¢; September, 85½¢. Two weeks before, 97½¢ and 87½¢ respectively.
Corn—July, 70½¢; September, 67½¢. Two weeks before, 70¢ and 68½¢ respectively.
Oats—July, 40¢; September, 37½¢. Two weeks before, 41¢ and 39½¢ respectively.
Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat: July, 96½¢; October, 86½¢. Two weeks before, 95½¢ and 96½¢ respectively.

Cotton

New York, June 6, 1914.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 13.65¢; middling Gulf, 13.90¢. Two weeks before, 13.70¢ and 13.95¢ respectively. A year before the price was 12.10¢ and 12.35¢ respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, June 6, 1914
Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	35	40	140
Tuesday	30	37	56
Wednesday	25	30	42
Thursday	24	32	45
Friday	25	25	33
Saturday	20	..	36
Total, 6 days...	150	164	352

*Holiday.
Firmness pervaded the market and fancy Rurals sold 2¢ higher. Trade was quiet, but the supply was limited and good stock was readily taken.
Sales reported were: Per bushel, bulk—Wisconsin, Rurals, 2 cars at 85¢, 1 car at 87¢, 1 car at 88¢, 1 car at 90¢.

Per bushel, bulk or sacked, Wisconsin Tri-umphs, Burbanks and Kings, poor to good, .75@80¢ Round white .78@85¢ Duster Rurals .85@90¢ Michigan, round white .78@85¢ NEW POTATOES—Trade quiet today, a heavy rain in the morning and the fact that it was Saturday combining to cut down the attendance of buyers. Market was steady, with fresh receipts of 15 cars.
Sales reported were: Per bushel, sacked—Texas Triumphs, 1 car badly rotted at \$1, 1 car fair at \$1.25, Barrels, Alabama red, .50@.55, .50@.55, .50@.55, Georgia, not well graded, 4.00 Per bushel, sacks, Louisiana red, 1.00@1.35 Alabama red, 1.00@1.35 Texas red, dirty and muddy, resacked, 1.00@1.40 The price of old potatoes is about 12¢ a bushel higher than two weeks before and about 45¢ a bushel higher than a year before. The price of new potatoes is about the same as two weeks before and about \$1.50 a barrel higher than a year before.

BEANS—Rule rather quiet. Dealers seem to be supplied. No changes quoted.
Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice, \$2.20@2.23 Common 2.00@2.15 Red Kidneys, common to fair, 2.65@3.15 Fancy 3.20@3.25 Brown Swedish, long, 1.80@2.10 Round 2.00@2.25 Pea Beans and Red Kidneys are unchanged from two weeks before. Brown Swedish are 20¢ a bushel lower than two weeks before.

HAY—Receipts, 1,055 tons. Offerings moderate and demand good. Feeling firm.
Choice Timothy Hay, \$18.00@18.50 No. 1 Timothy, 15.00@16.00 No. 2 Timothy, 13.00@14.00 Iowa and Nebraska Prairie, 17.00@19.00 Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie, 9.00@11.00 Timothy hay is unchanged from two weeks before. All kinds of prairie hay are \$1 to \$2 a ton higher than two weeks before. A year before choice timothy hay was quoted \$15 to \$16 a ton.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$8.50@9. Oat straw at \$7@8. Wheat straw, \$6.50@7. There is no change in the price of straw from two weeks before.

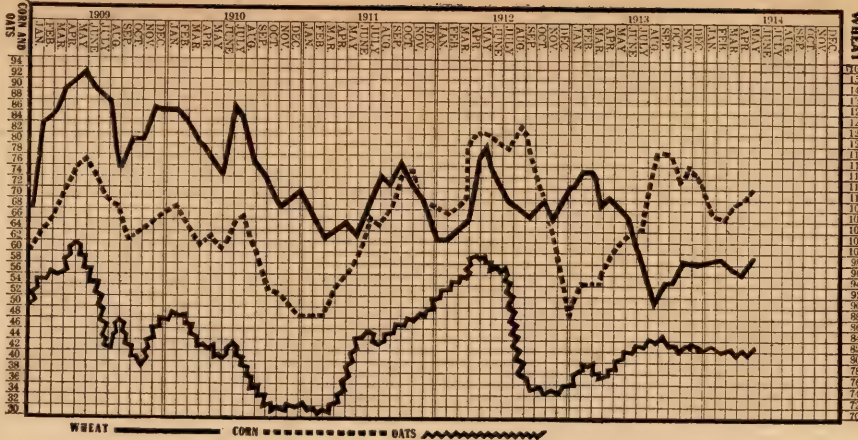
BROOM CORN—Steady, but dull. The demand remains slow.
Per ton, Illinois corn, \$115@135 Oklahoma 90@130 Damp and damaged less.
The price of broom corn is the same as two weeks before.

	Change from period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
Bushels			
WHEAT	5,633,000	-8,621,000	-1,605,000
CORN	1,822,000	X 1,596,000	-1,433,000
OATS	X 226,000	X 259,000	X 1,045,000
BARLEY	-734,000	-153,000	X 1,855,000

before. A year before the price of Illinois corn was \$100 to \$120 and of Oklahoma was \$50 to \$80 per ton.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Cases			
Monday	22,239	22,220	29,431
Tuesday	24,704	19,549	25,545
Wednesday	25,237	23,612	22,659



Read Wheat Prices at Right, Corn and Oats at Left

This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago for the period, 1909 to May, 1914, inclusive. The lowest figures in May, 1914, were: Wheat, 94¢, on May 2; Corn, 65½¢, on May 2, and Oats, 38¼¢, on May 2.

Thursday	16,854	13,396	21,392
Friday	16,962	16,935	14,630
Saturday	22,846	..	15,985
Totals	128,342	95,712	129,642

*Decorated Day.

Receipts April 1, 1914, to June 6, 1914, 1,421,058 cases
Receipts April 1, 1913, to June 7, 1913, 1,530,851 cases
Receipts April 1, 1912, to June 8, 1912, 1,512,957 cases
Receipts April 1, 1911, to June 10, 1911, 1,308,441 cases

The market is ruling a little more quiet and it is not so easy to effect sales. The best eggs meet with sales to local dealers for home use and to fill outside orders, but anything but the best are dull.

Fresh Firsts, 18¼@18½¢
Ordinary Firsts, 17¼@17½¢
Checks, 14¼@15¢
Ditties, 15¼@16½¢
Miscellaneous, cases included, 16 @18¼¢
Cases returned, 15¼@18¢

Storage packed eggs are meeting with a moderate demand. Firsts are quotable at 19@18¼¢, with a sale at 19¼¢, and Extras quotable at 19¼¢.
The price of eggs is the same as two weeks before.

Fruit

Chicago, June 6, 1914
Apples—An easy feeling continues. Demand so limited that trade is dull. It is the end of the season and demand can hardly be expected to pick up. Those who have stocks on hand are anxious to sell and clean up. Rather than to miss sales when buyers appear concessions are sometimes made.

CHERRIES—Sour cherries when good size and nice are good sale. Sweet there is not so much demand for, as the trade goes more to California. Still, if the sweet are large size and fine they are saleable, but if small or ordinary then few care for them.

LEMONS—Quoted as quiet. The weather is not settled, not warm enough. Domestic in only moderate supply. There is a good supply of imported.

ORANGES—Continue to meet with a good, steady demand and there is plenty of fruit to supply the trade. At late prices the market is just about steady. Grape fruit rules quiet. Offerings and demand both are on a very moderate scale.

BLACKBERRIES—A few held over on sale. They were common, soft when they came in. No regular market for such goods.

GOOSEBERRIES—Not many offered, but enough for the demand, which is very small as yet.

RED RASPBERRIES—A very few nice Illinois in early sold at \$5@6 for 24-pint cases. There may some come later.

STRAWBERRIES—There was a good, firm market for nice berries. Receipts larger from Michigan—about 4,000 cases. They were moderate from elsewhere. The Indiana came late. All grades of stock saleable, but prices had to be made to correspond with the quality.

Melons

CANTALOUPE—These melons are selling fairly well, especially considering that so many are still rather green and can not satisfy all that is expected of them in the way of flavor. The Pink Meats are sold before they get here.

WATERMELONS—Are as yet in only tame demand. The weather is not right yet and prices are above the point where buyers want many. Receipts today, 3 cars.

Vegetables

BEETS—Saleable and steady at strong prices when fine, clean, uniform in size and with nice tops. Supply moderate.
ASPARAGUS—Trade quiet today, as usual on Saturday. Supply moderate and market steady for nice thick stock.

CAULIFLOWER—Fair sale when fine, good size, with nice green leaves. Poor, small stock is dull, even at a discount.

CARROTS—Market shade easier today. There was a fair supply and the trade was quiet, as usual on Saturday.

CABBAGE—There is a large supply and buyers take only nice, green, good-sized and solid cabbage. Poor, small, yellow is neglected.

CELERY—A little Louisiana on sale. It is not really desirable, being green and rusty.
CUCUMBERS—Southern are dull and weak. Good many offered. Few are really nice. A good many are common. Home-grown are getting the best trade.

EGG PLANT—Market is well supplied, but there is not much demand as quality is not really desirable.

GREEN ONIONS—Home-grown supply the trade at low prices.

GREEN PEAS—Saleable when green, good and fresh. There is an ample supply and poor, dry, discolored peas are neglected.

KOHLRABI—Slow sale. Supply is moderate, but ample.

LETUCE—Home-grown is plentiful and supplies the trade. The quality is not fine, but it is as good as the bulk of the outside lettuce coming.

ONIONS—Saleable when fine, sound and clean. Poor, soft, dirty or mixed stock dull. Supply is small.

PIE PLANT—Market is supplied with home-grown, which has moderate sale.

PEPPERS—Demand is slow. There is a fair supply and much of the stock on hand is poor, mixed, more or less shrunken and soft. This is dull and does not clean up.

RADISHES—Market is supplied with home-grown, which have moderate sale at low prices.
SPINACH—Little demand. There is a good supply of home-grown and it does not clean up.
STRING BEANS—In good supply for Saturday. They must be sold. There was no chance to dicker long on sale. The poor, and there were quite a few, had to

be sold low. In the case of very common it was a matter of taking bids.

SWEET CORN—Little demand as yet. Quality is not fancy and the best trade does not take hold.

SQUASH—Few hampers of white and crookneck squash in from Alabama. Quality was common and sales were slow.

TOMATOES—Floridas still in liberal supply and easy. Fair sales reported. A good many will remain over to next week. Mississippi slow. Some of these had green and leakers in the same case.

TURNIPS—Supply of nice, clean, white turnips is small. There is a fair demand for that kind and they are firm. Poor, yellow, wilted stock not wanted.

Straight Talk by a Member

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We, as members of the Farmers Society of Equity, having joined ourselves together for our own greater betterment, are deeply sensible of our duty in doing our part of the work necessary to attain our only object in uniting and becoming a part of one body. We need not and should not neglect the simple, but nevertheless important duties our membership imposes upon us.

The one thing, probably the most important of all, and yet the most neglected, is to attend the regular and special meetings. They do not come often enough to be burdensome. It will not do to say we can not spare the time, for we can, and we know we can. It is not true that it matters little whether we go or not—it matters much, even though we take no active part in the deliberations except to vote. Our place is there and our presence in our place is encouraging to the officers and lends great strength to our local.

It is no credit to us to stay at home and then complain of what was done or what was left undone. It is true a few must do most of the work, but one thing every one must do, and that is to show sufficient interest to lend the neighborhood your presence for a few hours in a cause that is for the common welfare of all.—C. E. Squires, Taylor, N. D.

A Wrong View of Independence

The Planters' Protective Association of Kentucky and Tennessee, an organization of tobacco planters which sells the crop of its members, has filed damage suits against ten of its members for violating their pledges by selling their own tobacco outside the association. There are some farmers who are willing to pay dearly for what they delude themselves to believe is "independence."

Money Lenders to Farmers Form a League

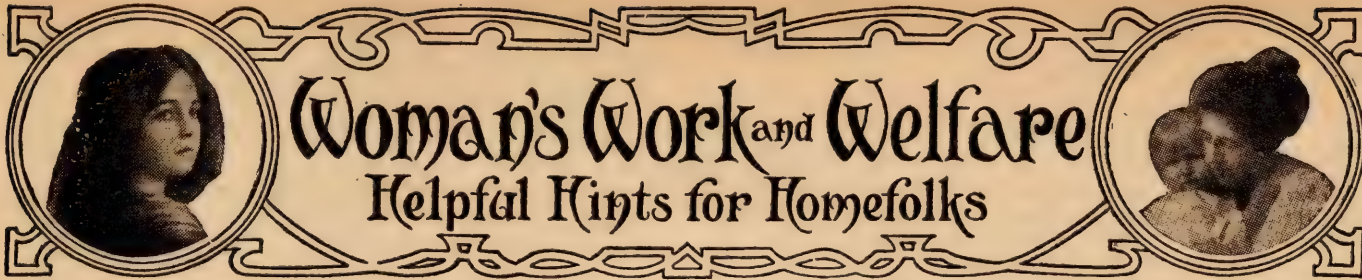
Dealers in farm mortgages in Iowa have formed a league of their own. Now how are the mortgagors to look after their (the borrowers') interests unless they also organize? Or will they depend upon the dealers' league to look out for them?

Co-operative Associations Should Federate

H. V. Bruce, secretary of the Greater New York market committee, also secretary of the Wholesale Co-operative Association, says the great drawback to successful co-operation is the fact that the many co-operative institutions are disassociated, working independently instead of working together.

Farmers, Preachers and Prohibition in Texas

The Texas Farmers' Union awhile ago passed resolutions opposing the political agitation of the liquor question, and thus called down upon their devoted heads the wrath of the clergy, who consider it a momentous political problem deserving every attention. The union responded by saying the clergy are mostly supported by the farmers, and, in any event, would best keep theology out of politics. Tut, tut, folks! Do all the good you can, in all the ways you can, to all the people you can. But, after all, don't stir up political strife in a farmers' organization. They have other fish to fry.



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

Fireside Social Chats

Conducted by Aunt Sophia

FEEDING BABY FOR HEALTH

Mrs. Barthold had my sympathy. I have had three babies who cried for three and four months instead of sleeping and growing as babies should. I thought, and the doctor said, they had "indigestion," yet in the light of a broader experience I doubt it. I had an abundance of milk—they would nurse and immediately throw it all up.

I worked and worried, tried this and that, punishing the little innocents whom I loved dearer than my life with all kinds of "remedies," and can plead only my ignorance for such a course.

As later developments proved, they needed only a chance to be good and grow. There was no nourishment in my milk and the poor little dears were just simply starving. As soon as I began to feed them and use common sense in the care of them they changed so swiftly into happy, healthy little ones that my neighbors could hardly believe them to be the same children.

Doctors sometimes know very little about the ills of babyhood or, perhaps I'd better say, the prevention of illness. Experience is the best physician, but unfortunately by the time we are able to rely on him the nest is empty, or our children have suffered an irreparable injury at the hands of the one who loves them best, even though they have survived our indiscriminate dosing, jolting and idiotic feeding of anything and everything we happen to have in the house.

The little stomachs are very tender and delicate, able only to take very easily digested food, well prepared.

Humanity in general relies too much on medical advice—of this I am more and more convinced as the years come and go. Every mother ought to study the laws of nature and abide thereby. Cleanliness—absolute cleanliness—and plenty of fresh air, good water, and plenty of it (the tiniest babe needs a drink of water often) and the right kind of food, with common sense care, will, to my notion, do more to make and keep the babies (and ourselves as well) healthy and happy than a whole bushel of doctor bills.

We used to have a big doctor bill to pay every year. Now listen, sisters—I have discarded my "apothecary's shop" and rely on water mostly, and haven't had a doctor in the house for five years and all my family have had better health in that time than ever before. Every mother should use her own judgment—she knows her babe better than any one else. It's all right to confer with others, provided you sift their advice carefully, using only that which would be good and apply to your own particular case.

Baby's welfare should be the first consideration always. Mind you—I mean his best interest, not his own little lordly wishes by any means. But dear me! I am overstepping all "first call" privileges. But the care of babies, both big and little, is a subject so broad, deep and important that a lifetime of talk and study only reveals to us just a little of what we ought to know.

I have found that salt water sprays, with an application both in and outside the nose of mentholatum, good for nasal catarrh. Have had no experience with asthma.

Our farm papers can do a great work for busy, tired farm mothers and children through the medium of carefully planned woman's and children's pages.

I was a farmer's daughter and am a farmer's wife. As such I am deeply interested in everything that tends to the uplifting of the farm home and the bettering of its conditions. I read everything I can get hold of on the subject, take several high class woman's magazines and farm papers, and have collected from here and there and yonder what I call my "Bureau of Home Information," carefully sorted and labeled for ready reference.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is all right—may it continue to grow and prosper and preach its sound doctrine to all is the wish of "The Farm Home Friend."

GARDEN NOTES

By A. C. McPherson

Chicago Market and Golden Dawn Crookneck are both excellent summer squashes and are prolific bearers. Those having trouble with the squash beetle will do well to make plantings remote from previous crops that have been troubled with this pest. An application of soot will generally put the beetles to rout.

We have discarded the Valentine bean or Early Six Weeks as it is often called and substituted the Kentucky Stringless. Pods are edible and fine flavored and tender and entirely stringless. It is very prolific. It is of the bush variety. If the first crop is sown early a second crop can be grown on the same ground and will be immune from the bean weevil. Kentucky Stringless is a favorite with market gardeners and canning factories.

Dwarf Lima beans do not give either the satisfaction or profit of the Mammoth Lima. Dwarf Limas are liable to mildew and decay very soon from being in close proximity to the soil, while the flavor is not equal to the climbing Lima. As a lazy man's bean they are a success.

Egyptian Blood beet proves a very early, excellent kind, sweet and fine grained—a desirable quality in beets. They do not need to be reset, but if planted closely can be thinned as needed. Among radishes the French Breakfast stands at the head of the list of the early sorts. They are small, but of excellent flavor. Cincinnati Market radish is an early radish, one of the long sorts six or seven inches in length, of good flavor, flesh crisp and brittle.

Early Cluster cucumber has stood the test of years, and for table use or for pickling has no equal. Flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor, seeds small. Should be gathered or shipped when about two inches in length, for pickling. Long Green cucumbers are best for market purposes. Their size is their chief recommendation. We gave them up long ago. They were too elusive when wanted of a certain size. Then, like "Jonah's gourd," they grew in one night to outlandish proportions, unfit for pickling.

Early Winningstatt cabbage holds its own among early sorts. Being a firm header and well on the way to maturity before the cabbage moth appears, its chances are better for growth. It is a good keeper and does not rot easily.

McIvor Sugar watermelon is an excellent sort, very sweet and of good size. Kleckley's Sweet is also a delicious melon. Both are excellent for the home garden or for field planting.

Dwarf Champion tomato possesses many desirable qualities. Bush compact and foliage dense. They can be set two feet apart in the row, as they make upright growth and are desirable

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING



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OUR FREE OFFER—Send date of birth with 35c for a one-year subscription to our Magazine, or 50c for two subscriptions, and receive pillow top FREE. If you are prompt we will also send 10 Dress Pattern Coupons FREE. By using these coupons you will save 50 cents. THE HEARTHSTONE, 3357 Michigan Avenue, Dept. 4 CHICAGO.

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Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each. UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis, Ind.

A FLORAL NOVELTY



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These rare and curious plants grow and stay green by placing them in water. When taken out of water they dry and curl up and go to sleep. They will keep in this state for years. Simply place the whole plant into water; it will open up and start to grow in about 20 minutes. We will send two of these sacred plants postpaid and to any one sending 10 cents for a six-month subscription to our monthly magazine. Y. CECIL CONCERN SPRING

\$25 for a Name for this Pony



I will give \$25.00 FREE for the best name for this beautiful prize Shetland pony. Send the best name you can think of right away, for not only do you have a good chance to win the \$25 prize but

You Can Win the Pony, Too

for I am going to give him to some boy or girl who will do a little easy work for me. I have just given "Dandy," another beautiful pony, and now I am going to give away this pony. But first I want a name for him.

1500 VOTES FREE

Just as soon as you send me a name for the pony I will tell you all about my great offer and I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 free pony votes. Remember, I will give \$25 for the best name for this pony, and I send you 1500 free pony votes and full particulars about the pony as soon as I hear from you. Write me today.

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A. M. PIPER, 714 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

"Songs of Equity"

A new song book just published. Eighty pages and cover. Every local should have one for each member and it should be in each farm home. There is nothing like a song to open a local clearing house meeting and there are no songs equal to these, which were nearly all written expressly for this society.

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United We Stand, Divided We Fall
White-Winged Bird of Equity
Who Would Wed a Farmer
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where space is an object. Fruit of good size, solid, firm flesh, purplish pink in color and of good flavor and very productive. They ripen early and are among our latest keepers. We have kept them until the middle of January. The Dwarf Champion withstands droughty seasons on account of its dense foliage much better than the thin-leaved sorts, as the Stone and General Grant tomato.

THE BACK GARDEN DOCTOR

A druggist's shop can not provide better remedies than your own back garden. Take the leaves and stems of the sunflower, steep them in spirit and you have an excellent tonic. For sore throat nothing is better than blackberry jam and a decoction of the leaves is good for whooping cough. If you can not sleep take some powdered root of the common cowslip. For asthma try coltsfoot. Onion gruel is excellent for a cold. Slice a few onions and boil in a pint of new milk. Stir in a little oatmeal and a very little salt. Boil until the onions are tender, then sip rapidly and go to bed.

RATS IN A BARREL

Fill a hardwood molasses barrel about one-fourth full of cracked corn and set it in the rat's runway. They can easily climb up the wooden hoops on the outside of barrel and get to the corn, but the inside of the barrel is so smooth that they can't get out again.

THE USEFULNESS OF CHEESE CLOTH

This cloth is most useful for the cellar, a garden, stable or chicken house. Frames covered first with chicken wire, then cheese cloth tacked tightly over them, let in air and light, yet keep out dust and insects. The windows of stable and cow barn should have these protections as soon as hot weather comes. Cellar windows ought to have cheese cloth frames inside their bars.

TO RENOVATE FEATHER PILLOWS

Open one corner of the ticking and pour boiling water in. This makes the feathers a wet mass, which can be handled easily. Take them out and wash thoroughly with soap and water, rinse in several waters until free from soap, put back into the clean cover and hang out in the sun. The feathers will swell to fit the cover and will be very light and clean, with no scattering or blowing about.

HINTS FOR HEN KEEPERS

Instead of using china "nest" eggs, try some home-made ones. Take one pint of lime, one-fourth pint of cement, one teaspoonful sulphur and one moth ball, well crushed. Moisten all with water. Mix well with water and mold in empty egg shells. These are unbreakable and help to keep the hens free from vermin.

What is Now the Fashion



Some Practical Designs

Women are wearing such numbers of separate waists, and especially in the plainer models, that variety is hard to obtain. Two styles are here shown, both novel and both easy to make.

6717—LADIES' WAIST. This is the accepted thing in plain waists and we find it developed in printed wash silk, crepe de chine and the inexpensive lawns, cambrics, voiles and the like. It has body and sleeves in one and the open neck is trimmed with a wide collar. Cuffs to correspond trim the elbow sleeves. The closing is placed diagonally in front. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires, without seam at back, 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material; with seam at back, 2 1/4 yards of such goods.

6731—LADIES' WAIST. This is a trifle more elaborate than the other blouse shown. It has a plain, seamless shoulder yoke, with drop shoulder, and to this yoke is attached the full lower portion, gathered in both front and back. The sleeve is straight and plain, open below the elbow. The neck is open and there is a pretty collar as a finish. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

6716—LADIES' HOUSE DRESS. This has a plain blouse with a side front closing and regulation sleeves and a skirt which has three gores and which opens at the side of the front. Sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material, with three-fourths yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim.

6732—LADIES' SKIRT. A skirt which will develop well in either taffetas, serge or wash materials. This is a three-gore skirt, which may be made with either high or regulation waistline. It closes in the center of the front. There is a tunic, also, which is cut away in the front in an ornamental outline and which hangs about half way down the skirt. This may be omitted if preferred. Medium size requires 4 yards of 36-inch material.

6746—CHILD'S DRESS. This is designed to be slipped on over the head. It has a long-bodied blouse, resembling the middy style, and this is cut with body and sleeves in one. The skirt is attached to the blouse and is pleated all around. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

6750—BOYS' SUIT. This model is very smart. It has a plain coat or blouse and the sleeves may be either short or long. The closing is in the center of the front and the neck is a trifle open. The suit has an underwaist and to this is joined a pair of small trousers, which may be gathered in at the knee or left with the lower edge straight and open. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

Latest Fashion Book 2 Cents—We publish four times a year a Quarterly Fashion Book, illustrating 200 styles for ladies, misses and children, and containing many valuable dressmaking lessons. The regular price is 10 cents a copy, but if you will order the book at the same time you order a pattern we will send the spring number,

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

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Boys! It's great sport to "hold up" your friends with this for-sure looking automatic revolver. This is really a flashlight of merit. Convenient for use about house and barn. No danger of fire in hay or elsewhere. Needed for night driving or trips to the barn after dark. By parcel post, prepaid, sample \$1.10. Agents wanted. S. E. FERRY Indianapolis, Indiana



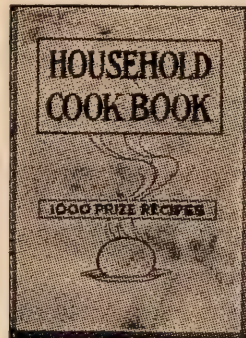
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In every neighborhood where UP-TO-DATE goes any boy can pick up several dollars a month by taking new and renewal subscriptions. We have boys making \$5 a week. Easy, agreeable work. Perhaps our proposition will be more attractive than you think. Send for it. Circulation Department Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind.

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Most cook books are more or less extravagant or impractical. Here is a cook book that is different. It contains 1,000 proved, tested, practical, prize-winning recipes—all calling for only such ingredients as nearly every housekeeper has on her shelves. Included in this book are recipes for 39 salads, 32 fruit and egg desserts, 18 cakes, 68 pies and puddings, accurate rules and measurements, ways of canning and preserving—1,000 valuable recipes in all. One of the greatest collections ever published in one book.



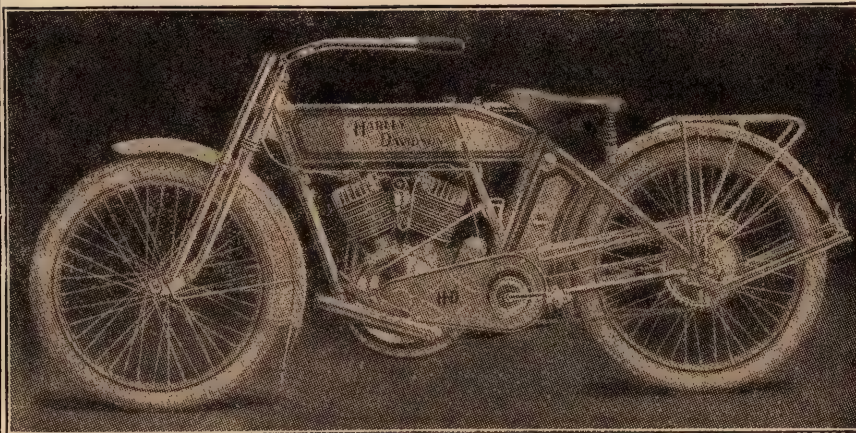
We will send this book free and postpaid to all who send only 10 cents to pay for a 3 months' trial subscription to our big family and story paper, the Household. Address The Household, Dept. C B-360, Topeka, Kan.

Bracelet 25c It's all the rage. Girls, wear it to school and all the others will envy you. Handsome gold finish, heart shape design, set with stone. Adjustable to any wrist. Not more than two to one person at the introductory price of 25c. S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

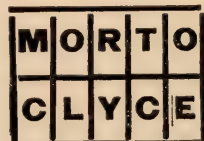
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\$250 H. D. Twin Cylinder 8 H. P. Motorcycle Given Away



On July 31st, 1914, Farm Life will give away, absolutely free, a \$250 Harley-Davidson twin cylinder 8-h. p. 1914 Model Motorcycle, equipped with Step Starter, Double Clutch Control, Double Brake Control, Steel Luggage Carrier, Folding Foot Board, Full Floating Seat, etc. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. UNLIMITED CASH REWARDS for every one who joins Farm Life's Motorcycle Club. Whether or not you win the Motorcycle, you will be handsomely rewarded in cash at once for everything you do. You don't have to wait until the end of the contest to get your cash rewards. HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PRIZES GIVEN AWAY DURING THE CONTEST. In addition to the Motorcycle and the cash rewards, Farm Life will give away several bicycles and other valuable prizes during the contest. 2,000 POINTS FREE. The letters in the ten squares in the coupon, when properly arranged, spell a word found in this ad; 2,000 points free on the Motorcycle Contest will be given for a correct solution.



Farm Life, Dept. U. D., Spencer, Ind.

2,000-POINT COUPON

My solution of the ten-letter puzzle is.....

Please credit me with 2,000 points in Farm Life's Motorcycle Contest.

Name

Town

State.....R. F. D.....

Your Banker and Postmaster Know Farm Life

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET of EQUITY, and everyone that sends a New subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER of EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

ULIVUS FOLGER of Elberta, Mich., is so much interested in the Cadet letters and sees so clearly the possibilities of the Cadets of Equity that he writes to ask if it would not be possible to make of this department a separate paper to be issued every week instead of twice a month. We appreciate the kindly suggestions of our friends, but such a thing is entirely impractical because of what it would cost. Besides, this is only one of the departments of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, truly "a paper with a mission," and devoted to the building up of all that is good. It is also impractical to date the letters, as it is seldom we can print them near the date when they were written, but when something specially pertaining to the date is mentioned we give the date in parentheses. Mr. Folger is seriously afflicted and does not expect to be well again. He takes great interest in fossils and mineral curios and would be glad to correspond with persons of like mind.

We begin with the following letters from Nebraska and Kansas:

DEAR CADETS—I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a grand paper. My brother has taken it for several years. I live on a 640-acre farm and was 18 years old May 25 and would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Frances Morey, Angora, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy and live on an 800-acre farm. We have 625 acres of winter wheat and it looks fine (April 27). I have just begun to take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I consider it a good paper. I would like to join the Cadets and exchange post cards with them. Some can get views of the country. I live about twelve miles out, but we have an auto, so we can soon get to town. We have many amusements here.—Richard Buckles, St. John, Kas.

But we must continue the letters as they come now, beginning with this nice little Montana girl:

DEAR CADETS—I have been reading some of your letters and enjoy them very much. I am a country girl, but I go to town school. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My father tends a ranch of 200 acres, 150 acres of which is in oats and the rest in pasture. We have seven horses, eight cattle, and hogs and chickens. I enjoy gathering the eggs and feeding the chickens, but best of all I enjoy reading the Cadet letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys.—Evelyn Dennis, Victor, Mont.

DEAR CADETS—I always welcome the day when we receive UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but about the first thing I look at is the Cadet letters, for I think they are very interesting. I am a boy 16 years old and live in eastern Nebraska. The country here is very hilly, but we raise good crops. I live on a 160-acre farm and we raise wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and hay. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Levi Isaacson, Malmö, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—I am a New Hampshire girl, 17 years old, and live on a farm of 150 acres. My brother and I had a small garden last summer and we planted watermelons. After they were up about an inch there came a great rain and washed them all away. We planted again and they proved a success. In the fall we took our best melons to the fair and mine took first prize. I expect to have a garden this summer and raise more watermelons. I am quite musical and play the organ and violin and am an alto singer. I go to church about every Sunday and sing in the choir. I am a member of a club called B. B. S. and an associate member of the Christian Endeavor. It held a convention this spring and our society got the banner. I would like to get letters or cards from the boys and girls and will try to answer all I receive.—Clara R. Miner, Antrim, N. H.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Dixie farmer, 21 years old, and live in Baldwin county, Alabama. I like to farm here in the south, for we can farm nearly all the year round. We came from Indiana, where we used to own a farm of 111 acres, but my father

sold that and bought 140 acres here. I have a brother up north. He does not like it here. We raise all kinds of fruit, such as oranges, lemons, grapefruit, persimmons, figs, pears, grapes, peaches, strawberries, and I have seen bananas growing in the neighborhood. Flowers bloom here the year round. My favorites are magnolias, roses and carnations. We can raise corn as well as we did in the north, or better. Our other crops are rice, field peas and beans, oats, clovers, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, cabbage and peanuts. We have the best of climate and pure, cool water. I think Alabama, at least around Loxley and in Baldwin county, is as healthy a country as can be found anywhere. I will be glad to correspond with any of the boys and girls near my age.—Roy W. Marshall, Loxley, Ala.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Texas girl and would like to become a Cadet of Equity. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE and I enjoy reading the letters very much. I live on a farm of 200 acres and we raise cotton, corn, oats and wheat. August 12 I will be 15 years old and I have seven brothers and four sisters, but one of my sisters is married. I am a Bohemian girl, my mother and father having come from Europe. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Mary Pancik, Temple, Tex.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I enjoy it very much. I am 18 years old and a stenographer for a large department store of this town and I enjoy my work very well. I would be pleased to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all letters or cards I receive.—Eleanor Sullivan, 149 S. Tamarack St., Laurium, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—I am taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it is a grand paper. I am 21 years old and live with my parents in a little town called New Hope. I like to live in the country. I think it is so much more pleasant and healthy than in the city. I enjoy riding and driving and all other country sports. I would be glad to correspond with any of the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all I receive.—Robert M. Dickey, New Hope, Ala.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's daughter and live with my parents on a 160-acre farm. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it is a fine paper. We raise most all kinds of grain and vegetables. I am fond of music and like to ride horseback. I like the country better than the city. I wish to be a Cadet of Equity and would like to correspond with any of the Cadets.—Beatrice Gano, Parkers Landing, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—Though I am not a farmer, I would like to become a Cadet of Equity. I have just been reading UP-TO-DATE and it greatly interested me. I am a girl of 16 and live in a small town near the center of Keweenaw peninsula of Michigan. Summer is here and it is my favorite season, with its nutting, rowing and many other sports. Winter has its sports, too, but I do not like it as well as I do summer. I hope to hear from the Cadets of Equity.—Amelia Sirola, Kearsarge, Mich.

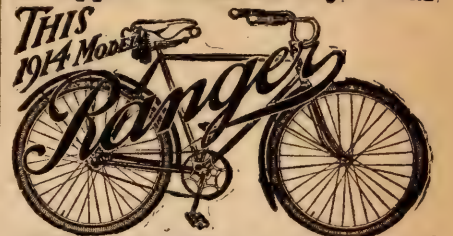
DEAR CADETS—I have been reading UP-TO-DATE and would like to become a Cadet. I live in old Virginia on a farm of 172 acres. My father owns a grazing farm of 620 acres of fine bluegrass, and we have about 100 cattle, fourteen horses and we milk eight cows. This is a healthy country. I am 20 years old and would like to receive cards or letters from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all.—C. C. Foltz, Edinburg, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 16 years, a reader of UP-TO-DATE, which I think a grand paper, and I live on a farm in northeastern Oklahoma. This is a timbered country and has a great many creeks and rivers running through it, which gives moisture to the farm land. But there isn't much farming done here, as we are in the oil and gas belt. We moved here from a prairie country and I like prairie much the best. I hope to hear from the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all who write.—Dallia E. Varnum, Chelsea, Okla.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Arkansas boy and read UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I have lived on a farm all my life and think farming a great business when done properly. I live near the state agricultural college at Magnolia, Ark., and have taken a number of courses there in agriculture. I think the college a great institution. The main building has twelve recitation rooms and a study hall that will seat about 500. There are four brick dormitories, one large dining hall and about twenty other buildings for various purposes. The college is only a little more than three years old, but the good work accomplished already by its fifteen teachers is very gratifying. I think every boy and girl who wishes to live on a farm should attend a college like this. Now, Cadets, send me your photos, letters and cards. I will gladly exchange with you and tell you more about our college and the country in general.—Grover Lee McCollum, Emerson, Ark.

We have again used all of our space, but still our good letters are not all printed.

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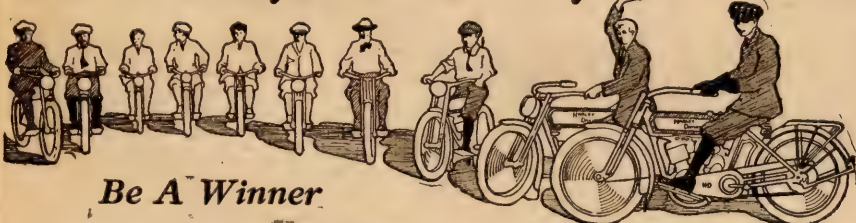
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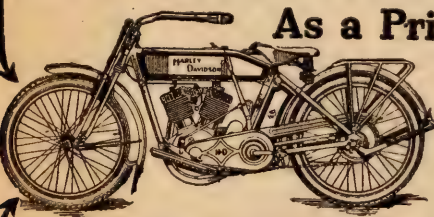
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The Edwards process of galvanizing makes the zinc spelter practically one piece with the steel. No ordinary galvanizing can compare with it. Each and every Edwards Metal Shingle, Metal Spanish Tile, each sheet of Edwards Reo Steel Shingles, Grip Lock Roofing, Pressed Standing Seam or Roll Roofing is dipped in a bath of molten zinc, one at a time after the metal has been stamped and resquared. This insures a uniformity. The edges are galvanized as heavily as the sides. Not the space of a pin-point on the steel is exposed to the rain, snow, frost, acids or anything that eats or destroys a steel roof.

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This device not only takes care of expansion and contraction so that an EDWARDS Steel Roof never warps, buckles or breaks, but it is so designed that nails are driven through the *under* layer of metal only—nail holes are protected from exposure—cannot rust. No special tools or experience needed to lay it—anyone can do the work—lay over old shingles if you wish.

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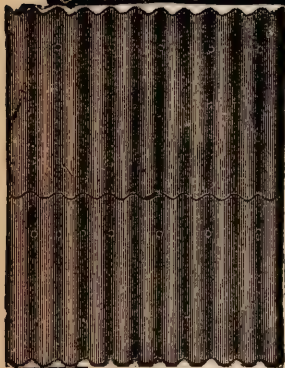
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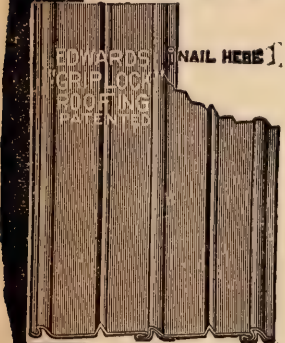
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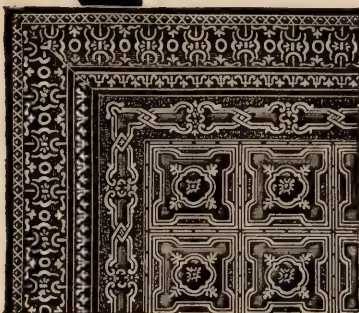


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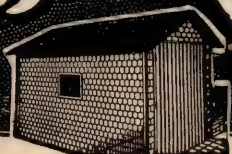


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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

July First, 1914

Number 13



What Are You Going to Do About It?

The 1911 wheat crop was 730,000,000 bushels. There was not a month from July 1912, to June, 1913, that it did not sell at over \$1.00 for cash wheat, in Chicago. We will say the crop was worth \$730,000,000 basis Chicago.

The 1914 crop is estimated at 900,000,000 bushels and on the strength of this enormous estimate the price has been put down to 79 cents (Chicago price on June 25th).

(Continued on Page 14)

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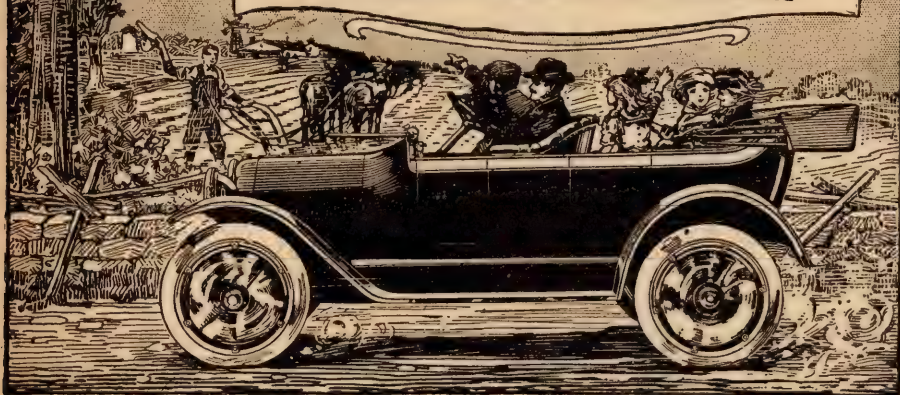
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

Farmers' Institutes and Their Attendance

The growth of farmers' institutes in the United States is quite remarkable. In 1902-3 there were held 9,570 institutes, with a total attendance of 904,654, an average attendance of 94 at each institute. In 1912-13 there were 20,640 institutes held, with a total attendance of 2,897,391, and an average attendance of 141. What a great work these institutes might do if they were to add to their curriculum practical teachings on co-operative marketing for better prices. The attendance would increase more in one year than it has increased in the last ten, if this were to be done.

A Boy Dairyman

Farmer Sonda, of Ohio County, West Virginia, bought three Guernsey cows four years ago. One of them has a record of 13,600 pounds of milk and 626 pounds of butter fat in a year. Her daughter, at 23 months of age, produced 12,000 pounds of milk and 600 pounds of butter fat in a year. Mr. Sonda has a son, George, 12 years of age, who is caring for a heifer 21 months old, with her first calf, under an official test, doing all the work of caring for and milking the young cow. At present she is producing thirty-five pounds of milk daily, testing 4.7 per cent. George, we venture to say, will never leave the farm for a cheap job in the city, but will turn out to be a successful farmer and a substantial citizen. Here's a hint to fathers who are wondering how to keep the boy on the farm.

How Much Is the Cholera Loss?

The West Virginia Agricultural College has published estimates of the losses from hog cholera in Jefferson county of that state, giving the money loss annually at from \$10,000 to \$30,000. It then figures the total annual loss for the entire country (\$73,000,000) and maintains that with cholera entirely eradicated farmers would save this amount in cash. There is one thing these expert statisticians invariably fail to take into account when figuring on how much money farmers would have by preventing losses. They never figure on the probable price that would be paid for vastly increased quantities. Instead, they figure the losses on the basis that if the hogs were saved they would bring the same price per pound the smaller supply brings. But every one knows the larger the supply the lower the price. Losses from cholera should be prevented, if at all possible, for the sake of those who lose or may lose, but loss of profit is as great a disaster, and anything which lowers the price without just cause should be combated as vigorously as the cholera itself. While we are saving the hogs, let us also save the profits.

Beet Sugar Production

The beet sugar output for the season of 1913-14 is the largest on record, according to statistics obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture. The total quantity was 733,401 tons, which is 40,845 tons more than was produced the previous season. The total acreage devoted to sugar beets was 530,006 acres, an increase of 24,706 acres over the preceding year, the average yield per acre being over nine tons of beets both years, the exact figures being 9.76 tons per acre in 1913 and 9.41 tons in 1912. (An average acre yields about 2,500 pounds of refined sugar.) The farmers received \$5.34 per ton for their 1913 crop and \$5.78 per ton for the 1912 crop, a difference of 48 cents per ton. They received \$30,406,000 for the smaller crop of 4,225,000 tons of beets grown in 1912 and only \$30,222,000 for the larger crop of 5,660,000 tons grown in 1913. By raising the larger crop, and allowing the buyers to dictate prices, they practically gave away 1,435,000 tons of beets and paid the buyers \$184,000 in cash to accept the gift. Is it any wonder the buying interests are able and anxious to contribute liberally to the greater production movement? Now just think a moment, brother farmer. Here the buyers got 1,435,000 tons more of beets, made 40,845 tons of sugar more than they made the year before, yet they paid you \$184,000 less for the larger amount than they paid you for the smaller quantity, and there is no reason why you should suffer the loss. Get together, men, for the sake of your wives, your boys, your girls and posterity, get together.

The Home Value of the Farm

Farms may be valued in many ways. They have an earning value, a speculative value, a cash value, a social value, a potential value and other less important values. When buying a farm the prospective purchaser should study the farm he considers buying in the light of each of these values. How much will the farm earn—i. e., on how much money will it be able to pay, net, an income of 6 per cent? What are the prospects for the farm, if maintained in its present state, to sell for a higher price some future time? If placed on the market, at a forced sale, what would it bring in cash? How desirable is the neighborhood, socially? Given good treatment, with wise investment in capital, how much can its earning power be increased and its other values also increased—its potential value? But there is another value, a very real one, not usually considered. That is the home value. The business man of the city or town, when he embarks in business, looks after the values carefully—the earning, speculative, cash and potential values of his business. He buys his business on those foundations alone. His home he must buy separate and apart. But the farmer, in buying a farm, buys his home at the same time, and it is this home value, more than anything else, which contributes to the high prices of farm lands. Farms are not worth the prices paid for them, in many cases, for their earning power, for speculation or for their future usefulness, but the man desires a home and is willing to pay a good sum for that alone. So, whereas the townsman buys a business on one hand and a home separately, paying what he considers each to be worth, the farmer does the same thing, only he buys both together. This accounts, in a great measure, for the abnormally high farm land values in many sections—high when based upon earning power.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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J. A. Everitt
Editor

Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month by The Equity Pub. Co. Inc.
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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JULY 1, 1914

No. 13

Balanced Rations

Independence Day is at hand.

Dollar wheat will come if the farmers do their part.

Some day farmers will celebrate the day of their commercial emancipation.

Sugar in barges was the first cargo to pass through the waters of the Panama Canal.

Salvation is free, but we must ask for it, then work for it. It is the only way to get it.

If you must be a hero worshiper, don't make the mistake of picking yourself as the hero.

The boy who will work without being watched will some day be able to watch others work.

Now that you've got your wheat crop, what are you going to do about getting an honest price for it?

There is liberty enough to go all around, but farmers must ask for, then take the liberties that belong to them.

The grain dealers are never going to hand the liberty of the markets to the producers on a silver platter—not on your life!

Louisiana farmers want to increase the consumption of "black-strap" molasses. Why don't they try making it really good to eat?

The farmers who really make a big thing of farming are those who are their own middlemen, dealing direct with the consumers of their products.

The war of revolution in marketing farm products is now on, and commercial independence will be the final outcome. The old system will meet both its Waterloo and its Yorktown.

From January 1 to March 25 over 62,000 cases of eggs were shipped from Shanghai, China, to ports on the Pacific coast of North America. Their value, delivered in America, is quoted at \$4.63 per thirty-dozen case, or 15½ cents per dozen.

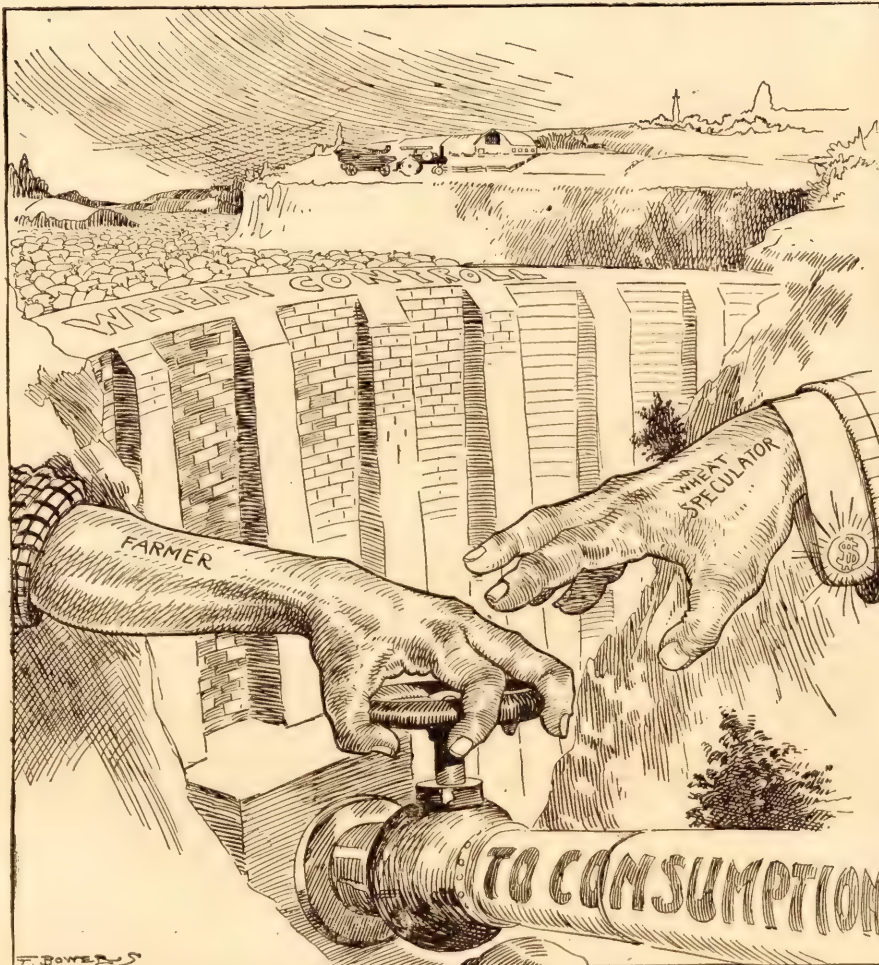
The first three men were agriculturists. Adam was a gardener, Cain was a plowman and Abel was a shepherd. Adam was banished, Cain turned murderer and Abel was killed. Farmers have been in tough luck from the very beginning, it seems.

If every one who eats oleomargarine instead of butter on his bread and baked potatoes knew at the time it was oleomargarine, the price paid for the butter substitute would not be what it is. It is the demand for butter that makes high-priced oleo.

It is high time to organize good citizenship economy leagues to see whether or not our high taxes are justified. What goes with the money? Do the people get value received? Taxes are becoming a real burden, and it is growing worse all the time.

The patriots of 1776 could never have won independence for America if each of the colonies had fought the enemy alone. By uniting they won. Farmers' associations can not win the great reward so long as they stand independently. They must all get together under one flag.

To Whom Does Control Belong?



Congress and the Country

WITHOUT in any sense taking a partisan view of the matter, the present Congress of the United States is making a grievous mistake. No matter what party may be in power for the time, the national interests watch Congress while it is in session and are more or less handicapped by the agitation of questions that affect the country at large and the doubt as to what may be finally done. That Congress should remain in continuous session for more than a year, therefore, is not only absurd, but it is a manifest mark of a lack of statesmanship. There have been many times when the present Congress could have adjourned with every show of a finished work, and with an honorable record that could not have been assailed even by those who opposed its enactments. But to dwindle on and on, agitating this question and that question, assailing this concern and that, favoring or opposing this action or that, keeps the whole country in suspense and benefits nobody at all. A year of this unsettled condition is more than any party, any administration or any set of politicians or statesmen, if such a word in this case is advisable, has a right to inflict upon the country. Many have been driven to the belief that it would be better for the nation if Congress met only once in five years. Some think the sessions should be even farther apart than that and a few doubt that Congress, as it works at present, is any benefit to the country at all.

At all events, common sense should rule even in that distinguished body. It should do a reasonable amount of the most important work it thought devolved upon it and then retire to quietly await results, and give the country a chance to settle down and adapt itself to the changed conditions. Staying in session a year, and constantly jumping from one disturbing thing to another, is unjustifiable and inexcusable. Adjourn and get out of the way.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"We all want larger yields."—Prairie Farmer. Yes, of both crops and cash.

"Alfalfa is good for 'greens' to use on the table."—The Business Farmer. Possibly so, but we prefer ours in the form of beef and butter.

Our readers should give particular attention to the articles now appearing in our columns regarding the marketing and price of wheat.

"If the farm pays well the boys will want to stay."—The Practical Farmer. Provided, undoubtedly, that the boys get a share of the profits.

"No remedy was ever infallible."—Ohio Farmer. True; while the electric chair puts an end to the criminal it doesn't put an end to crime.

"If you, Mr. Dealer, can help the farmer grow more grain you have helped yourself."—Farm Implement News. Oh, the dealer will help himself, all right.

"We suppose the early melons must be coming along nicely now."—Progressive Farmer. And we suppose that unless a careful watch is kept the early melons will be going as rapidly as they come.

"To the boy raised on the farm the city often lies like a paradise of ease."—W. C. Smith, in County Contributors. If the city ever tells the farm boy it is a "paradise of ease" it lies like a pirate.

"The constant discussion of the farmer and his problems means that in the near future farming will have taken its proper position."—Farm and Family. But not until something besides constant discussion is done.

"The state instructs farmers in scientific agriculture. Why should it not instruct them in economic agriculture?"—Ft. Worth Record. Do you mean to intimate that agriculture which is not economical may be scientific?

"We think there should be a silo on every farm of sufficient capacity to feed the stock on the place."—Indiana Farmer. We think there should be sufficient stock on every farm to feed up the contents of a silo of good capacity—and then, of course, have the silo.

"It is the hope of the consuming world that the farmer may produce more; it is the conclusion of the college men that the farmer can produce more and it is the aim of the business man to induce the farmer to produce more. The business man very naturally wants all he can get for his money."—Oklahoma Farm Journal. There is the milk in the "greater-production-propaganda" cocoanut of the boards of trade.

EDITORIAL

Again the Fourth of July

ONE HUNDRED and thirty-eight years are not many in the life of a nation, and yet that is as many as this great country can count. Four more days and in city, town and village and country our people will be celebrating the 138th anniversary of the nation's birth. Those who witnessed or took part in that great event are all gone—completed their work, accomplished their great achievement, wrote pages of history such as had never been written before, put the human race upon a higher level, and went to sleep amid the plaudits of the world.

They scarcely knew how great a work they had done, and could not with human eyes see what was to follow. The greatest nation on earth built up in a hundred and thirty-eight years! And its greatness consists in its uplift of mankind. Wild forests and wilder men and animals retreated before the breath of unpretentious labor and adventurous perseverance; a more ambitious but no nobler spirit followed and built cities made of palatial homes; the genius of restless aspiration sent vessels on the waters and carriages across the lands propelled by powers that were not realized when the Declaration of American Independence was signed! The things that have followed in such confusing, incomprehensible rapidity and almost weirdness paralyze the pen or the tongue that would enumerate them. Signs meaning words flashed by lightning along a thread of steel. Words themselves, the very human voice, going from tongue to ear hundreds of miles apart, and sometimes with no connection but the earth's natural envelope of atmosphere!

The Nation to Tyrannize Farming

WE OPPOSED the Lever agricultural extension bill and we are glad we did, not because of its pretended and apparent purpose, but because of its absurd propositions, its impractical methods and the hidden evils that we felt sure lurked beneath it. But it became a law in spite of opposition and already its hidden purposes begin to show themselves. The agricultural colleges that share in its unwise and extravagant appropriations must sign a contract entirely surrendering their independence as state institutions and make themselves subservient in their teaching and methods to the national Department of Agriculture. This virtually places the agricultural education of the country under the dictatorial control of one person, and he a politician, subject to the party administration that may at the time be in power. No such thing was ever heard of before, not even during the old days when the tillers of the soil were held to be serfs and were not consulted on any questions of government. The states and their educational institutions will certainly not accept such terms—will not sell their educational independence for the paltry dollars, though counting into millions, that the national government is offering for it.

These are serious matters and we are not alone in seeing them in this light. Read the following, which we quote entire as the leading editorial in a recent issue of one of the most prominent farm papers of the country:

In considering the new federal law to promote farm demonstration work in the several states, the rub comes with its administration. According to the law, supervision of funds appropriated by Congress is delegated to the United States Department of Agriculture. Right here is where

But the greatest achievement of all has been in the development of the human mind, the higher aspiration, the longing for greater and nobler things. All hail the American church and school, and the American press, though here it must be confessed things may have crept in that are neither elevating, inspiring nor uplifting. In fact, there is work yet to be done. There is still room for progress. The President of the United States has said there is as much to think about, as many evils to overcome, as much to do for the equality of men and in the interest of good government, as there was when Bunker Hill and Lexington became famous, when Washington suffered and prayed at Valley Forge, and when the heroes in Independence Hall in Philadelphia defeated the power of a king and dared the rope and the gallows.

Now no nation dares assail us. Our flag is our own, and patriotism guards our remotest border line, but as the egg may become foul within its unbroken shell, so many evils, dangers, usurpations, inequalities, unfairness, injustice, tyranny, selfish power and greed grow up and establish themselves in our very midst. There are classes here—classes that usurp powers, that actually rule in a way that does not belong to them; and there are classes that tamely submit rather than step out independently and with the peaceful means of victory given them by the declaration of 1776 and the constitution that followed, win almost as great a victory as the fathers won in war. There is more in this than the words we are writing, and the good sense, exalted ambition and patriotic instincts of the great masses of the common people must solve the problem.

the centralized policy of the government may defeat the very intent of the bill. You see, the federal Department of Agriculture is controlled by Congress, and Congress by congressmen, and these congressmen are politicians who every two years must stand for re-election; so they want to have a finger in this extension pie to get its aid in securing their re-election.

You would never doubt this fact if you were to read the articles of contract proposed by the national Department of Agriculture for the acceptance of the various colleges, in respect to the administration of this Lever act. This co-operating contract not only binds the agricultural colleges to do the bidding of the federal agents, but emphatically declares that all appropriations made by Congress under the Lever act shall be approved by the national secretary of agriculture.

Not content with that chain around the colleges' feet, they insist also that all state funds appropriated by states, or individuals, or otherwise, and used for co-operating and demonstration work shall also be approved by the secretary of the national Department of Agriculture. This means that if any state Legislature appropriates money for farm bureaus, agricultural extension work, those having charge of those expenditures must go to Washington and get approval before the projects may be undertaken. That is national control with a vengeance. You might just as well say that our state colleges are directed by men of so little consequence that they can not be intrusted to spend money for farm demonstration work even if the state directly makes the appropriation for a specified purpose. Furthermore, all moneys given by friendly citizens, boards of commerce, agricultural societies or farmers themselves must first be approved by the agents of the national department before any project can be taken up.

The proposed contract submitted by the federal department makes the farm bureau men and all other county agents and extension workers joint employees of the national department, and all of the work and all the projects undertaken, also direct projects of the Department of Agriculture where the final approval and authority rests. No agricultural college can afford to submit to such an arrangement as this.

This country can not afford to have its agriculture signed up in any sort of educational trust. Better far get no help from the national government than to have state initiative and state enterprise dominated

and controlled by the federal Department of Agriculture. Bind the extension service with political strings and you make impotent these very colleges that have done so much in the past.

The contract submitted by the federal government stipulates "that all funds which any college has or may hereafter receive for extension work in agriculture and home economics from appropriations made by Congress by the state Legislature allotment, and from its board of trustees, or from any other source, shall be under federal approval and control." Daniel Webster, one of our greatest statesmen, once declared: "The contest of the ages has been to rescue liberty from the grasp of the executive power." We appeal to our readers to prevent centralized executive power from destroying agricultural liberties in their several states. Make plain to the officers of your own agricultural college that they must not sign any agreement with the national Department of Agriculture that places the control and administration, or even its approval of state-raised funds, under the authority of the federal centralized government.

We seldom give our readers so lengthy a quotation, and we do so now only because we approve what is said therein and we are glad to know that others see the dangerous tendencies of the times as we ourselves see them. This unblushing effort to monopolize the farm education of the country ought to be an unmistakable warning concerning the much discussed rural credit proposition. The same power is behind both, and to increase the power of monopoly is the purpose of both. No matter who pays for farm education, the things taught must be controlled by a power able to exclude everything that would harm or weaken the monopoly market schemes that give farm profits to the few that "toil not, neither do they spin," and the rural credit scheme is to get liens upon or actual control of the farms themselves, the homes of the farmers, and thus complete the absorption we have so long and so persistently fought. But one power can prevent it, and that is the united power of the farmers.

Quantity and Price

IN THE YEARS when the farmers are "blessed" with bumper crops prices rule low, don't they? Nobody denies that fact and everybody knows it. That is why the product buyers are constantly urging increased production. They want more stuff on the market so that they can make the prices lower, not the prices at which they sell to consumers, but the prices they pay the farmers.

These speculating market monopolists can not always control the yield per acre nor the total production, but if they can bring cheap products from other countries they can produce the effect of a bumper crop every year, can't they? The thing these speculators need is oversupplied markets, and the effect is precisely the same whether that oversupply comes from bumper American crops or whether it is brought in from foreign fields or pastures. There can be no mistake about that, can there? The effect on the price must be the same. We speak thus particularly because some of the farm papers contend that the recent tariff changes can not unfavorably affect the farmers.

Let us see. The figures we give are from authoritative official sources. Imports of foodstuffs in their natural condition, just as they came from the farms, including food animals, increased from \$117,194,237 in the half year ending with March, 1913, to \$143,421,536 in the half year ending with March, 1914, and imports of foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared for use during the same periods increased from \$95,744,241 to \$100,967,378. Thus the increase in importation of all food products in the period named amounted to over \$30,000,000, or an average of \$5,000,000 a month.

The articles of food showing the largest increases in importations during the six months preceding the first of last April are fresh beef, cattle, corn, wheat, rice, fruits, molasses, etc. During that time we imported 550,000

head of cattle and 83,000,000 pounds of beef and veal, and nearly 9,000,000 bushels of corn, besides large quantities of wheat and other products. Had our farms, ranges and pastures produced that much more than they did, would there not have been great talk of a bumper crop? In fact, the Department of Agriculture reports for the period thus covered the greatest crop ever produced, and of our stuff was sent abroad during that same period \$502,000,000 worth of foods. That is proof that we did not need these importations, but the market monopolists needed them to depress prices and help them to buy cheaper. But there is no evidence from the retail markets that they sold any cheaper.

Farming was never before in so critical a condition so far as government is concerned as it is now. And it is not because of the Wilson administration either. It is because of the monopoly control of the politicians of all the parties, and the masses must assert their power.

Nine Hundred Million Bushels

THE DEPARTMENT at Washington persists in reporting for the harvest of 1914 an extravagantly large wheat crop. The June 1 report made the crop 900,000,000 bushels, the largest crop ever produced in this country. And all this in spite of the reports with which the papers are full of serious losses in various portions of the country—of losses from April and May droughts in the Illinois wheat belt, the ravages of the Hessian fly and the army worm in Missouri and Kansas, and damages from other causes in many other localities. In many places no small acreage has been reported plowed up and planted to corn.

We mention these things only as the press and personal letters give them, and they certainly do not indicate the enormous crop reported by the Department of Agriculture. Those reports, though, whether real or imaginary, have a depressing effect upon the price and make the farmers anxious to dispose of their wheat at the prices first offered. If that is not the object of the persistent urging to produce big crops, and the equally persistent reports that big crops are coming, then we confess our inability to understand what the object or purpose is. It is not that we need more wheat or other products, for we are constantly sending out more or less of these very products to other countries.

But in spite of it all, our contention is that American farmers are entitled to remunerative prices. If they are not offered such prices they should refuse to sell. Other creators of things of value sell at nobody's prices but their own, and the purchasing world thinks nothing of it. We ask the same business rule for farming. That is why a few years ago we waged and won our memorable campaign for dollar wheat, and it costs just as much to produce and harvest and market a bushel of wheat now as it did then. Hence we take the position that, no matter how large the crop nor how much is unfairly and unjustly brought in from abroad, our farmers deserve and should have a dollar a bushel for their wheat. And that does not mean that consumers should pay any more than they now pay for their bread.

They Looked Alike

"Miss Gertie, can you tell me who that hard-featured young fellow over there is?"
"Yes, that is my brother."
"Oh, excuse me. I see your favor now."

Would Clean Up

"Aunt Chloe, do you think you are a Christian and going to heaven?"
"I 'spects I is, pa'son."
"But don't you know anything unclean can't get into heaven?"
"Yes, I 'se heard dat."
"Well, you smoke and your breath is awful unclean."
"But when I goes to heaben I'll leave my bref here."

Hay and the Meadow



Photo from the International Harvester Co.

Making Hay While the Sun Shines

GRASS has ever been one of the chief foundation stones of agriculture. Before the flood ancient tribesmen grew wealthy from sheep and kine that waxed fat on the grasses of the valleys of southern Asia. Today, in America, hay ranks second to corn in value. The farmer, especially he who farms for the future as well as the present, should be deeply concerned in his meadow, greatly interested in the part grass should have in his scheme of farming.

There has been a steady, comparative decrease in meadow acreage in the middle west and the yields are not increasing as they should. This is a condition which can and should be remedied. There has been a lack of intelligent, far-reaching interest in this matter on the part of the farmers. The present system of short term tenancy has also a very important bearing on the subject. The wisest, most profitable system of farming, in the long run, requires careful attention to grass culture. This attention is not and will not be given by the short term tenant, who often plows up a sod, but seldom seeds one.

A good meadow requires a well-drained soil, which should not be allowed to become acid, and which should have an abundance of humus or organic matter. Humus holds moisture from evaporation. Growing grass requires an abundance of moisture. Ground limestone and barnyard manure are both excellent for top dressing meadows. In many sections of the country the best farmers apply manure only to the grass land. "Feed the clover, and it will feed the land, the stock and the farmer" is a favorite phrase with many successful farmers.

A good meadow is composed of a mixture of clovers and grasses. The seeding should be sufficiently thick to produce a fine stemmed hay. Coarse stems contain too much woody fiber. When seeding a meadow to a mixture only those plants which mature at the same time should be used. A first-class meadow, which is always the most profitable, is uniformly mature when it is time to mow the grass.

Farmers who are disappointed in the production of their meadows can well study the matter of feeding the grass. Suitable plant food should be abundant. The application of a good grade of commercial fertilizer can be profitably made in all cases, except possibly where the soil is almost devoid of humus. In such cases it is

better not to attempt a meadow, but plant cowpeas or soy beans and fertilize that crop. Pasture it off and turn under the residue.

From 300 to 400 pounds per acre

of good fertilizer should be used at seeding time. If for any reason a stand is not obtained, the fertilizer will push along a catch crop and its value returned. Proper fertilization will help to secure a stand in many cases.

Top dressing meadows with commercial fertilizer is also a profitable practice. The greatest benefit is obtained by spring applications, which may be distributed by a grain drill in the absence of a fertilizer distributor. Even where liberal applications of barnyard manure are made, commercial phosphates can be used with telling effect. Top dressing meadows with barnyard manure should always be done with a good manure spreader. One load properly spread with a spreader will do as much good as two loads or more thrown off a wagon with a fork.

It is always a good practice to run a spike-tooth harrow over the meadow in the spring after top dressing with either commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure.

The constantly growing needs of the country for a larger beef supply makes it imperative that farmers of the middle west and in the south should interest themselves in the problem of more productive meadows, increased production of live stock and more fertile farm lands. The soil is the basis upon which all are founded, and those who have given this particular problem careful attention are of the confirmed opinion that it pays handsomely to feed the grass on the meadow lands.

MONEY IN KIEFFER PEARS

By E. E. Troxell

THAT the Kieffer pear may be grown with profit, and at little expense, is shown by the experience of J. B. James, a Putnam County (Indiana) orchardist. Mr. James attributes his success to the fact that he ripens his fruit off the tree.

While the Kieffer is often, if not generally, considered to be a poor variety to plant, this grower thinks it has certain advantages. The first one he named was hardness. His four-acre orchard is just a part of his farm. It gets no special attention of any kind. About the only thing that is ever done is to spray about twice each year and to thin out the trees so that they will not bear too heavily. The orchard is not even well pruned. As for cultivation, it gets little or none. The orchard, as he himself says, was simply planted and let run wild.

And yet, in spite of this neglect, it has proven very profitable. Since it came into bearing there has not been a year when it has not produced a crop. Some years it does not do as well as others, but in no year has there been a complete failure—and it has been bearing for seven years. In many localities the blight makes pear growing a pure gamble. While it is a fact that this disease is liable to visit the central Indiana orchard at any time, it has never appeared in the James orchard.

The success achieved with Kieffers is attributed almost entirely to the

Mr. Dooley and a Sane Fourth

"Good mahnin', Hinnessy."

"Good mahnin', Mister Dooley. I iggspect ye're layin' in a plintyful sooply iv foirecrackers an' torpedoes to sillybrate th' galorius Fourth iv Juloy."

"Hinnessy, I till ye what, these sillybrashuns ain't what they're blown oop to be. Whin I was a young mon I thought it th' greatest injoymint in th' wurld to hold a cannon cracker betwane me teeth an' see jist how long it would take thim to git me to th' horspittul. but now whin I've only got two little squint eyes lift an' can carry all me teeth around in me vist pocket, I say to mesilf, 'Mister Dooley,' sez I, 'ye'd better lave th' Amerrycun aigle alone on th' ridge iv th' bahrn instid iv pullin' out his tail fithers.'"

"Thin ye're f'r a safe an' sane Fourth?"

"I am that, Hinnessy. Th' only min that have profited by all this hullabaloo have bin th' haythin Chinymyn who have pounded th' gunpowder into thim divlish foirecrackers."

"What do ye think has projuiced th' change in sintymint in th' last few years, Mister Dooley?"

"It's simply common sinse, Hinnessy. Th' paypul are gradually comin' to their sinces. They're findin' out that they've bin payin' th' fiddler thousands iv dollars, to say nothin' iv th' human flish an' bones thrown in f'r good measure. I till ye, Hinnessy, it's jist th' same with this Fourth iv Juloy bizniss as it is with high livin'. We've got to th' place where we must apply common sinse to thim both. F'r years an' years we've bin sillybratin' an' swingin' our shillalies, shoutin' at th' top iv' our loongs, 'Th' Amerrycun aigle is th' grandist burrd that was ivir hatched frum a riviloochinary incubator,' an' thin we've listened to a silver-tongued orator full iv limmynade till us iv th' 'boundliss raysources iv our glohryus nashun' and whin we cooled off we were wonderin' where we'd get enough taters to fill th' mouths iv th' comin' ginnyrashun."

"Then what is yure idee iv th' true paytriot, Mister Dooley?"

"Th' true paytriot is th' mon that iggstinds th' farm roight oop to th' kitchen door; that tells th' fahrmer an' th' consoomer to shake hands on a square deal; that declares a business indipendence day fer the projoocer an' th' consoomer; that makes loife more worth th' livin. He's th' true paytriot, Hinnessy, avin if he didn't shiver with Jarge Washington at Valley Forge an' pick oop loomps iv Pinnsylvania coal along th' railroad tracks."



A Well-Developed Kieffer Pear Tree in Full Bloom

methods used to ripen the fruit. The fruit is picked sometime between the 1st and 15th of October. It is then placed in a dark, cool, even-tempered room, where it remains until sold. When the fruit is put in the warehouse it should not be piled in big bins. On the contrary, it should be spread out over much space, so that there will be little weight on the lower layer of fruit.

The Kieffer, when ripened in this way, will keep as well almost as apples and will have a delicious flavor. If it is allowed to ripen on the trees it will get soft, will begin rotting around the core and will have a flat, disagreeable taste.

Sale for the fruit is found on the local market for the most part. When all the fruit can not be disposed of in this way a ready market at a good price is found in Chicago and Indianapolis. The annual profits range from \$75 to \$100 per acre.

A National Farmer's Market Place

The advertising columns of UP-TO-DATE FARMING are virtually a great Bazar for every reader—a market place to reach every corner of the nation. The advertisements are guaranteed and you may safely spend your money with these advertisers.

When you want to buy: First see if it's advertised in UTDF; if not, write us and we will help you.

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Running Water in the Farm House

RUNNING WATER is a luxury that can be had in every home, whether located in town or country. For the health, personal comfort and pleasure of the whole family it should be considered a necessity. Every home should be provided with an abundant water supply of unquestionable purity.

In the town and city this is taken care of for the resident. Every home or business house is supplied with running water for drinking and cleansing purposes, fire protection, lawn irrigation and other uses. For this service the city dweller gladly pays a considerable amount every year, either in the form of taxes or as a direct payment for the water used.

The country resident must provide this service for himself, but in doing so he has a great natural advantage over his city neighbor. He can have a water supply of much purer and

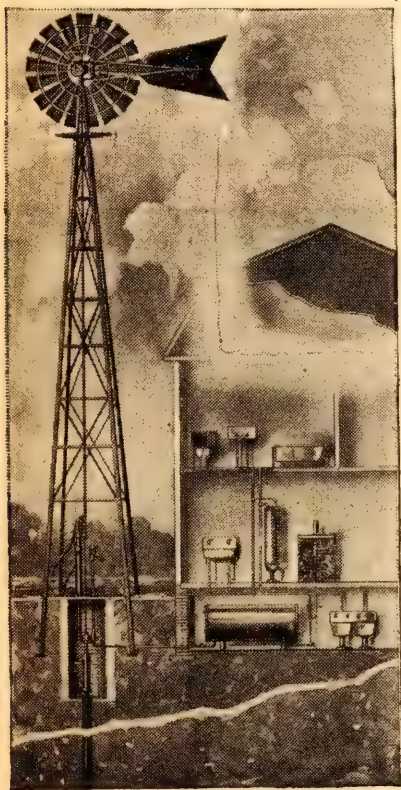


Fig. 2—Water Supplied by the Windmill

more palatable quality, at a very much lower cost. An abundance of clean, wholesome water can always be obtained from deep wells, springs and other convenient sources of supply, and the yearly cost to the country resident is small.

The country resident also has more uses for water supply than does his city neighbor. In addition to the house service and fire protection it affords, a reliable water supply on the farm provides water for the live stock and for irrigation. Every farm should have its own private water works system, just as every town has its public water works plant. There is no reason why the country home should be without the luxury of a running water supply for bath, laundry and kitchen.

Selecting the System

To have a running water system it is, of course, necessary to provide some means of pumping the water from its

source to a storage tank so it can be distributed through pipes to the various points in the house or outbuildings where faucets are installed. There are two general methods of distributing the water after it is pumped. In one the water is forced into an elevated tank, located higher than the highest discharge cock so that it will flow by gravity. In the other the water is pumped into an air-tight tank usually located below the ground to protect it from freezing, and the water is forced up to the various discharge cocks by the air pressure in the tank. This is called the pneumatic tank system. Air pressure in the tank is supplied either by a separate air pump or by a special arrangement on the pump which causes it to pump air with the water. Fig. 4 illustrates an elevated tank system with storage tank in the attic and hand pump in the basement, and Fig. 2 a pneumatic tank system.

Which of these methods is used is largely a matter of choice.

The factors which determine what equipment should be used are:

(1) Amount of water needed; (2) source of supply (whether shallow well or deep well); (3) height water is to be pumped; (4) method of operation (whether hand, windmill or power).

Amount of Water Needed

One of the first things in planning a running water system is to decide upon the amount of water needed. This can be determined approximately from the following table, which gives the average quantities of water per day required for the different services demanded of a water supply system:

Each member of the family will require for all purposes, including kitchen, bath, water closet, laundry, etc.	25 gals.
Each horse will require.....	10 gals.
Each cow will require.....	10 gals.
Each hog will require.....	2 gals.
Each sheep will require.....	1 gal.

If the water is to be used in the house only, therefore, and there is a family of six, the storage tank should have a capacity of $6 \times 25 = 150$ gallons for a one-day supply.

If water is to be used in the house and barn and there is a family of six, with eight horses, twelve cows, twenty hogs and ten sheep to be provided for, the tank should have a capacity of $6 \times 25 + 8 \times 10 + 12 \times 10 + 20 \times 2 + 10 \times 1 = 400$ gallons for a one-day supply.

If the pump is to be operated by a

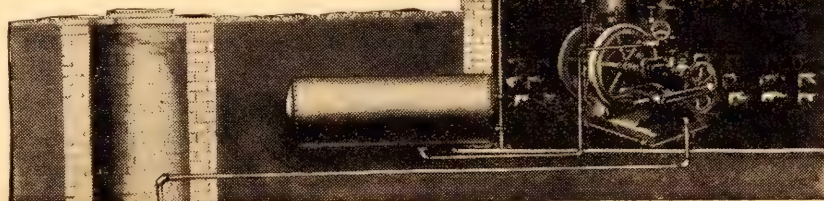


Fig. 3—A Gasoline Engine and a Compressed Air Tank Keep Water Throughout the House

By H. F. Miller

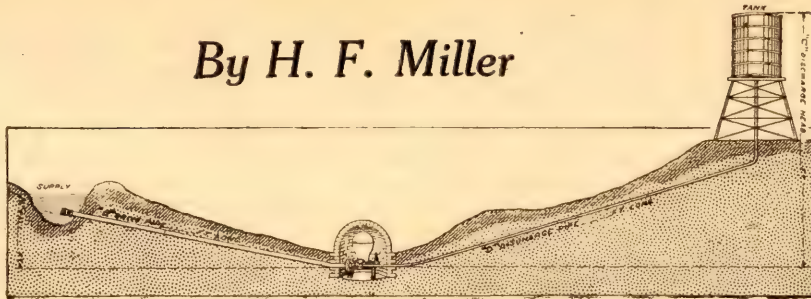


Fig. 1—Hydraulic Ram System of Elevating Water

windmill the tank should be large enough to hold at least three days' requirement to tide over periods when there is not sufficient breeze to operate the mill. If any of the other equipments are used the tank need be large enough to hold a one-day supply only.

Source of Water Supply

After determining the quantity of water needed it is necessary to decide upon the source of supply, whether it is to be taken from a shallow well, cistern, spring or other source near the surface or whether it is to be taken from a deep well.

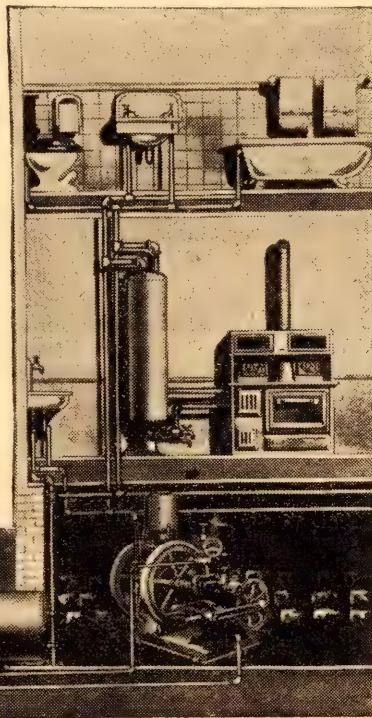
Shallow wells are considered as those in which the water level is near enough to the surface so that water can be drawn up by suction. The suction distance is usually considered as about twenty feet. The best practice is to eliminate suction lift if possible by having the cylinder under water. In no case is it good practice to have the cylinder more than twenty feet above the water level.

Deep wells are considered as those in which the water is too far below the surface to be drawn up by suction. In these wells it is always necessary to have the cylinder and standard separate, connected by pipe. The length of this pipe should be sufficient to bring the cylinder within at least fifteen feet of the water. Here again, however, the best practice is to have the cylinder below the water level, as this keeps the cylinder primed and the valves will not dry out.

After the source of supply is settled upon it is easy to figure the height the water must be pumped. This height should be taken vertically from the water level at the source of supply to the storage tank.

Type and Size of Pump to Use

Having determined the capacity required and the source of supply, it is



necessary to decide which general class of equipment to install—whether one operated by hand, windmill, gasoline engine or other power, or by a hydraulic ram which operates automatically, using the force of a few feet of fall between the source of supply and the ram.

The hand system is usually satisfactory when small quantities of water are required, as for house service only. When water is wanted for house, barn and trough service, one of the windmill, power or hydraulic ram equipments should be used.

The windmill has the advantage over the hand system that it eliminates the manual labor. As the windmill can not be depended upon at all times, however, it is necessary to use a larger tank with this system than with others, so there will be a reserve supply in the tank to tide over days on which there is not sufficient breeze to operate the mill.

Fig. 1 shows a hydraulic ram system, Fig. 2 a windmill system, Fig. 3 a power system and Fig. 4 a hand system.

The power pump, driven by a gasoline or kerosene engine, electric motor or water wheel makes the ideal equipment when running water is needed in any quantity for the house, barn, trough, etc. It eliminates the manual labor and is independent of weather

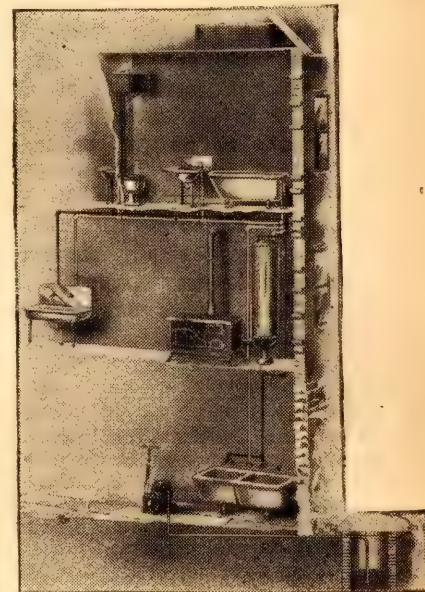


Fig. 4—A Cheap, but Efficient Hand Power System

conditions. Water can be pumped whenever it is desired. The expense for gasoline or other fuel is very small, while the engine can be made portable and used to great advantage for grinding feed, sawing wood, winnowing grain or other arduous tasks about the farm.

Hydraulic Ram Operated Systems

When a sufficient supply of good water is available in the farm of a spring or running stream, the hydraulic ram provides the ideal equipment. The ram operates automatically by using the force of running water to pump a part of the water to a higher level. It runs day and night, requiring no attention whatever, and a ram will last a lifetime. There is no labor of any kind required and no expense for fuel. The equipment is also very inexpensive and can be easily installed by any one. The ram is used most often with an elevated tank in the attic, loft or outdoors, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, but can be used with the pneumatic tank system.

In cold climates the ram should have some sort of protection from freezing. As the water is always in motion, however, it will not be apt to freeze except in very severe weather.

Oat Facts For Progressive Framers



Photo from the International Harvester Co.
Harvest Time in the Oats Fields

OATS is one of the most popular and satisfactory of all the grain crops. The esteem in which oats are held as food for live stock, especially for young animals and those doing heavy work, is due partly to their digestibility, but mostly to their high protein content. The protein content ranges from 11 to 17 per cent, according to variety and season. In the same season different varieties will show a difference in protein content as high as 4 per cent, and the same variety in different seasons will vary its protein content as much as 2 or 3 per cent. For instance, at the Ohio Experiment Station the Alaska oats grown in 1905 showed 12.44 per cent protein. The same variety yielded 16.28 per cent. Soil and season seem to have much more to do with protein content than does variety.

The Ohio station has made a series of very interesting experiments of value to farmers in connection with the oats crop. These experiments have run nine years, and a summary of the results, given out by the station authorities, is as follows:

1. Of the varieties tested the five best, in order of rank, are: Siberian, Big Four, Silver Mine, Improved American and Sixty Day.

2. The judicious use of manure, limestone and fertilizer in connection with systematic crop rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover has resulted in a net annual return of \$6.50 per acre for fertilizers used.

3. Eight tests, extending through four years, gave disk preparation for the seed bed an advantage over plowing of an average 3.34 bushels per acre.

4. Early and late seeding was carefully compared, the earliest being March 22, the latest May 10. The earlier seedings were the most satisfactory.

5. The rate of seeding was varied from four to twelve pecks per acre. The highest net yield was obtained from a seeding of nine pecks to the acre.

6. The value of a fanning mill in preparing grain for seeding was indicated by an increased yield of 3.4 bushels per acre in favor of the screened oats.

7. Oats from more northern climes showed no superiority over the home product and gained little, if any, in productiveness upon acclimatization. With but one exception, varieties imported from England and Sweden proved inferior to the domestic varieties on American soil.

In the south the varieties of winter oats give far the best results. On most southern soils it pays to fertilize

this crop with nitrogenous manures and phosphates. Cotton seed meal is the most satisfactory organic nitrogenous fertilizer and is applied at the rate of 200 pounds per acre in the fall at seeding time. Nitrate of soda, applied at the rate of 100 pounds per acre, as top dressing, in the early spring as soon as growth begins, is quite productive of satisfactory results.

Acid phosphate gave better results than ground rock or raw phosphate.

An excellent crop rotation for southern farms, to include oats, is the following, recommended by the Alabama Experiment Station:

First Year—Corn, with cowpeas between the rows.

Second Year—Fall-sown oats, followed by cowpeas, soy beans or peanuts.

Third Year—Cotton, with or without a cover crop.

Smut is a serious handicap to heavy yields in some southern sections. It can be prevented by treating the seed before seeding with formalin.

SHOCKING THE OATS CROP

By W. C. Smith, Thresherman

Taking care of the oats crop is a problem in many localities principally because of the nature of the straw. Every farmer who has raised this crop for several seasons has no doubt suffered loss caused by wind storms that blew the oats until a portion of the field lay flat on the ground. When such storms occur while the grain is in the ripening stage the only remedy is to get under the heads with the binder by cutting one way only. This is a slow, tedious job and many oats are lost even when the greatest care is observed.

Many oats, too, are ruined in the shock, especially in wet season, and during my experience as a thresherman I find one of the chief reasons for this is building shocks that are too large. If one is reasonably sure of being able to have the threshing

done soon after the grain is cut it is a good plan to set up but three or four bundles in a place without capping or placing a hudder over them. In nine cases out of ten it is poor practice to place a hudder or cap on the oats shock anyhow. If the season is rainy it affords but little protection and they must be taken off after a rain if the grain is to be threshed soon to allow the sun to get to the standing sheaves. The cap retains the moisture and the straw is too soft to afford the needed protection. After oat straw is once wet it is not an easy matter to thoroughly dry it again.

The grain will sprout more readily under a cap sheaf than in any other part of the shock simply because the moisture is retained longer there. Notice the cap sheafs in your oats shocks and you will seldom, unless it be an exceptionally damp and cloudy season, find a sprouted grain in it. On the other hand, the heads of the standing sheaves directly underneath will contain more or less sprouted grain, according to the amount of rainfall and the number of damp, cloudy days that have passed.

FIGHTING THE WEEDS

With the summer time comes the weeds—it wouldn't be summer without them—and now the farmers will be fighting them. For the benefit of these weed-fighting farmers I give below methods for killing the different kinds of weeds. These methods have been tried with success by expert agriculturists.

The Canada Thistle—Cut off the plants close to the ground and then pour oil of vitriol on the stumps.

White Tops—Keep the plants cut down and do not allow them to bloom.

Burdock—Treat in the same way as the white tops.

Cocklebur—Cut off the plants and put salt on the stumps.

Sour Dock—The plants must be pulled up by the roots.

Wild Mustard—This must also be pulled up by the roots.

Quack Grass—This may be killed by covering it with litter or manure.

Plantain—Cut off the plants with a hoe.—Buckeye Farmer.

CASH VS. CREDIT

"Production" of wheat does not cease until it becomes ready to eat. The baker is the man who puts the final touches upon the wheat, and he is entitled to just as much credit as a producer as is the farmer who grew the grain, because the baker has made the product of the farm fit for human consumption, and that is the purpose and the final purpose of grain production. Men do not produce for the sake of production but only for the sake of consumption."—The Price-Current Grain Reporter. Men produce for consumption for profit. The baker is entitled to both credit and compensation commensurate with the value of his time, labor, necessary investment, etc. So is the farmer. Of what good is credit for work done if it does not carry with it a just and equitable compensation?

SAVE THE WIFE

There will soon be as many co-operative laundries as there are co-operative creameries. Is there any reason why a farmer's wife should not have her washing and ironing done for her, as well as her churning? Why should she do her own washing and not her own churning? Let machinery save men's wives as well as the men themselves.

CORN CANNED OR DRIED

There is a debate on in some sections of the country as to whether sweet corn is best prepared for winter use by canning or by drying or evaporating. For market purposes the canned corn is likely to remain in first favor, because it requires but little cooking and is more readily prepared for the table.



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Protects grain from fire, water and vermin—saves insurance—keeps grain in perfect condition. You can hold grain for better prices, without fearing it will be damaged when you store it in a

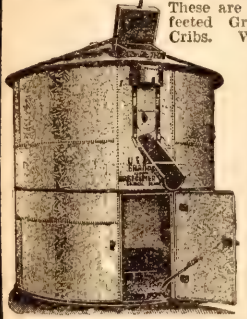
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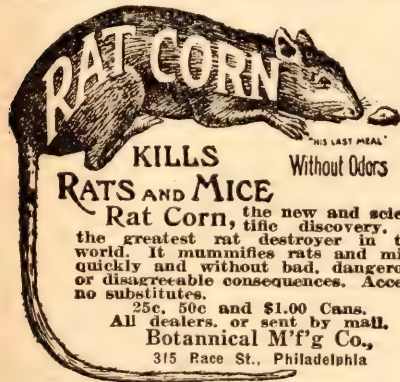
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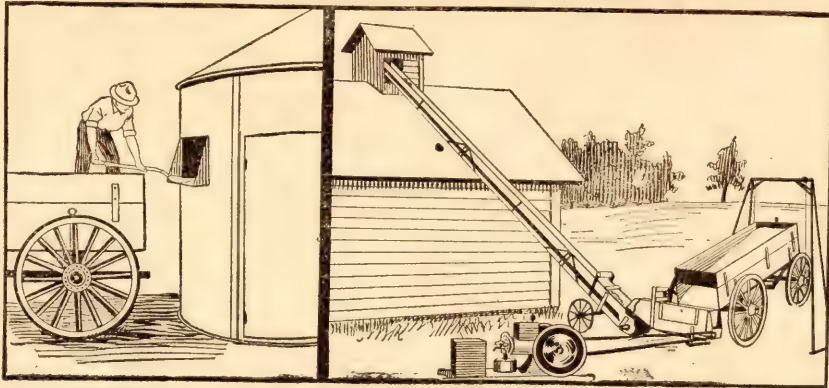
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

Ways and Means of Holding Wheat



A Portable Bin or a Permanent Granary Should Be on Every Farm

HUNDREDS of thousands of farmers lose money every year of bumper crops (and in most years of short crops) by being compelled to market their wheat at threshing time. Such a situation confronts such farmers right now.

Certain investigators who have made a study of this problem during the past few years assert that since 1910, inclusive, the average loss to the farmers who sold their wheat at threshing time has been a little over 20 cents per bushel.

The farmer who stores his grain for a higher market, whenever the price is on one of its low levels, will profit greatly by the process, if he stores his grain under proper conditions. This year will be a year of low prices at threshing time, and is a year for big profits in storing and holding grain. Somebody holds and stores the wheat until it goes into consumption. The consumer gets his supply in small quantities, along as he needs it. The farmer has been paying the speculator a good price for this holding service.

In these days of modern invention and mechanical ingenuity grain storage on the farm is no longer impractical nor expensive. Portable and stationary bins and storage houses can be provided to supply storage facilities that are both safe and economical. This paper, always eager to be of real service to farmers, has made a thorough investigation on this subject and our advertising columns, in this and in succeeding issues, will carry the advertisements of makers of satisfactory storage bins and supplies for the farmer who will improve his opportunity and provide storage for his grain.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING's campaign in behalf of dollar wheat is founded upon years of study and a clear insight into past experiences and present conditions. It will result successfully if it receives the intelligent support of the wheat grower who can arrange to store his own grain, either on his own farm or in some terminal elevator. On the farm is the best place for it. In our next issue will appear an article dealing specifically with all phases of storing wheat on the farm, showing the farmer with a good crop how he can provide himself with suitable storage capacity and make the investment a most profitable one. Full data was not compiled in time for this issue. Watch for it in the next.

Points About Supplying Your Market For Farm Products.

By W. Clement Moore

Very often farmers make a complete failure in their business transactions after they have apparently won success. Sounds funny, doesn't it—but it's true. To illustrate the statement more clearly, I will tell you of a farmer who passed through the experience. He found that he could produce a certain crop to advantage—celery it happened to be—and he made a contract with a commission merchant to handle a certain quantity each year. This order was about all that the farmer could raise to advantage, and with the celery crops of a few other farmers was about all the celery that the merchant could well handle. For a couple of years things went well, but, due to the fact that the farmer did not properly feed his soil, his product began to deteriorate in value and quality and the demand grew less and prices dropped. With this shortage of money the farmer was financially unable to put his soil in proper condition again—and thus from a promising, profitable business a complete failure was made. The land and the business was "farmed to death." In reality it was "starved to death."

It is in just such cases as the above that it pays to study soil conditions and soil needs. The celery required a certain food, large quantities of nitrogen for instance, and this should have been given back to the soil after every crop was taken off. The same facts hold good in the raising of all crops—

fruits, vegetables, cotton, tobacco, corn, hay—everything must be fed by the soil and the soil must be given back that which it contributes to the life and growth of the plant produced.

In making a contract, therefore, to supply a certain product, your future must be guarded by keeping your soil in such condition that you will be able to uphold the standard of quality as well as quantity in filling your orders each year. Soil that is failing will give positive evidence of the fact in the crop it produces.

Sometimes farmers are confronted with the peculiar proposition of a larger demand than their supply will accommodate. I have known many farmers to meet such demands by making a contract with their neighbors to furnish them with the extra amount needed for their custom. Perfect fairness pays best in such cases. You should make sufficient profit on the produce bought from your neighbors to pay you for the handling of it, and you should insist that the quality shall be up to the standard you try to maintain. You should not disappoint your customers, even though you temporarily pay as much as you receive for the required product. This mutual interest will net a profit to both.

I know of a poultry farmer, too, who made a yearly contract with a large hotel to supply a certain number of absolutely fresh laid eggs every day

during the year, and the contract price was very high—I think 5 cents each—the contract to be annulled if at any test a single egg proved to be more than one day old. Such a contract might seem impossible to fulfil, but this farmer made an agreement with his neighbors to the effect that on any day he demanded, they would furnish him their entire day's production at 1 cent more than the regular prevailing price per egg. He always had the eggs and is holding the contract yet. This particular hotel was located in a fashionable resort and catered to the very wealthiest people, so they could well afford to pay a high price for eggs in order never to serve a stale one.

As much has been said in this article relative to contracts, it might be well for us to understand a few of the simple rules which govern the making of a contract and its fulfilment.

1. The thing to be done must be possible. That is, the act itself must be within reason.

2. No contract is binding if it is contrary to an existing law.

3. Contracts are not valid if in content or purpose they are injurious to the public.

4. Contracts are not legal if made on Sunday.

5. Parties making a contract must not be intoxicated. If so, it is not valid.

6. There should be a complete understanding in the arranging of any contract.

7. Any agreement that is clear in its purpose is lawful whether it is written after a set form or not.

8. It is not necessary that a contract be sealed or witnessed, even though it is better to have it so.

THE GAS ENGINE ON THE FARM

FARM HELP is scarce and wages are high. Farm work must be done by power of some kind. This power problem is one that keeps every farmer figuring all the time. It is a hard problem to meet. Farm power must be supplied by man, by horses, or by machine. To hire men means expense. There is a lot of farm work that can not be done by horses. The thing needed is power that is cheap to maintain—which, when idle, does not consume anything. This power must always be ready for action. The ideal power is economical, easy to manage, inexpensive and independent of wind and weather. Nothing represents this power so well as a gas engine—that I know from actual experience.

When I was a boy on the farm I had to pump water for a lot of live stock. It was mighty hard work for a boy. Finally we put up a wind mill. That did fairly well. A wind mill won't work half the time when you need it most—when the weather is hottest and the farmer busiest with the most important work of the year the wind mill is sure to stand idle for several days at a time and not pump a stroke. Then it is necessary to take valuable time from important work and pump water by hand for the stock. This means a greater loss in dollars and cents than the average man has ever figured out. There is also the danger that a severe storm will tear the wind mill down, making it a complete wreck. That means a big expense for repairs and also several days that the water must be pumped by hand.

In my farming operations during the last few years no other piece of machinery has saved me so much labor and made me as much money as the gas engines used. That which has been true on my farms ought to be true on every farm. I don't know a farmer anywhere who can afford to run his farm a single day without a gas engine.

Gas engine construction has reached a point where the practical and safe farm engine is simple and easy to operate. Anybody on the average farm can run a gas engine without any trouble at all without any previous experience.

OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF FARM LIFE

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

My section of the country is very sparsely settled (northeastern Wyoming), few of us having more than one or two neighbors within a radius of eight or ten miles, so it is very lonely at times, and especially so for those of us having small families or whose families have gone out from the home, taking up land for themselves, teaching school or in other ways doing for themselves.

At election one year a number of us women (for we women are full-fledged citizens here) talked the question of our isolation over and decided it would ameliorate our condition if we should start a country club, so, in the course of time, we worked up the idea sufficiently to hold a first meeting at one of the more centrally located homes and had such an enthusiastic crowd (?) present that we forthwith founded our club for social and general improvement, which we call "The Book and Thimble Club." We have fifteen members, besides any other members of our families we find it necessary to take with us. Sometimes it is our husbands, who perhaps go along to drive or open gates.

We meet every two weeks and all this last winter never failed to have a quorum present nor missed holding a single meeting. We did talk of perhaps discontinuing during the busy season, but when voted upon we decided to continue to meet, the only change being to carry our own lunch with us instead of the hostess preparing for us, as then, if work or lack of teams and the attendance small, there will not be a quantity of food left to spoil, as it so quickly does in hot weather.

We have a short business session, roll call, and responses consisting of current events, or quotations, as outlined in the program, then a program of music by those who are musical, readings, etc., and have now taken up the study of our own state—its history, geography and resources—and are later going to take up its laws.

We take our fancy work, or mending if needs must, and do that before our luncheon or during the program if we wish to work then, also, and I need scarcely add how much better we have come to know and love each other and how eagerly we look forward to these semi-monthly meetings. If we can do this in so widely separated a community, how much more easily could it be accomplished in a more thickly settled one, so I suggest no better way of improving conditions of life on the farm than the method which we have adopted.

I should add that we have no regular president, but each lady takes her turn as acting chairman, and this gives us all a better chance at practicing the art of getting up before an assemblage and making a little talk—a task not so easy for every one, but which tends towards ease of manner and speech after being done a few times.—Mrs. W. E. Massie, Colony, Wyo.

ELECTRICITY THROWS LIGHT ON A DARK PROBLEM

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

With the advent of the economical storage battery, lighting and power possibilities heretofore considered en-

tirely out of question are within the reach of the average citizen. Electric lighting plants are now in successful use, giving highly satisfactory service on a steadily increasing number of farms, giving a safe and brilliant light throughout the houses, barns and out-buildings. Drafts of wind through open windows and doors never blow out the electric lamp. A few extra lights strung on a wire ready to be fastened to lawn trees turn the yard at night into a well-lighted place ideal for a lawn party. The improved lighting service will add an attractiveness to the home that will do much to keep the young folks satisfied with the farm.

In the barn the electric light is not only convenient, but safe. The only place it can not surpass kerosene is in portability. The kerosene lantern will still have its usefulness, though its use will be greatly diminished by the installation of the electric light.

The small, handy gasoline engine which should be on every farm is used to replenish the storage batteries and will do this while engaged with its regular duties. After first cost of the plant, the cost of light maintenance is very small. A fifteen-light plant is sufficient for most farm homes and the cost will depend much upon the quality of the fixtures used. It will range from \$175 to \$225, without the engine. (A one-horsepower gas engine will operate a 32-volt plant, sufficient for a fifteen-lamp lighting system.)

Boys are by nature inclined to take deep interest in machinery, particularly of unusual order. The electric plant will be of greatest interest and pleasure to them. With a little more extensive plant the boys will rig up motors to run a cooling fan in the dining room, the sewing machine, sausage grinder, coffee mill and other "contraptions" that will be useful to mother and the girls.

City homes are now rapidly being equipped with electrical devices for cooking, which devices are attached to the lighting wires in the kitchen in the same manner in which the lighting lamps are attached. Bread toasters, steak broilers, chafing dishes and coffee percolators are heated by electricity. No fire in the range is necessary—no heat outside the cooking utensil. With a good storage battery plant the country home can be equipped in the same manner.

Vacuum cleaners are a great blessing to the housekeeper who is fortunate enough to possess one. Electrically operated cleaners are now the most satisfactory for all ordinary work. These, too, can be operated by the electricity generated by the gasoline engine and stored for use in the storage battery.

Let the farm home be equipped in a manner to make life worth living and then we shall live longer and enjoy all our blessings to a greater degree.

Here's to the success of UP-TO-DATE FARMING in all its good work, and more particularly to its endeavor to make farming more profitable by better control of marketing. When farmers are properly organized and co-operating as they should all these things may be the privilege and possession of even the average farmer.—J. C. Milam, Clifton Hill, Mo.

THE TWO P'S

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

An interesting subject to the woman on the farm is pin money (interesting because it is so essential). Like all the others, I wanted to make a little extra money and was not contented until I found a way to get it for myself. This is where the two P's came in.

Our orchard was young and the trees as yet small. I took two spaces between rows of trees and planted one to peas and the other to parsnips.

My peas yielded heavily and sold readily to our grocer for 5 cents per pound. I could make two pickings a week, averaging forty pounds a picking.

As farm work was new to me (a city school ma'am), I did not know that different kinds of peas would mix, and planted one row of an earlier variety along one side of my main crop.

The next year I was very much surprised to find I had a new variety of peas that combined the excellent qualities of both kinds and which were medium early, neither as early as the one nor as late as the other. They were a fine, large podded pea, meaty and sweet, and continued in bearing longer than either of the other kind and yielded a heavier crop. But as the price that year was only 3 cents per pound, I did not average any more money. Still, I did well.

The parsnips were the sugar Hollow Crown variety and grew very well. I sowed them too thick and for that reason did not have so good a crop as I might have had. I dug five sacks of large ones, which sold for 90 cents per sack, and had several sacks of smaller ones for home use.

In this country the gopher is a serious hindrance to parsnip raising, as they are very fond of the vegetable and unless closely watched will take the whole crop.—A. N. A.

WHY I STAYED ON THE FARM

In regard to keeping the boys content on the farm, I will tell of my experience. When I was 13 years old we lived in Wise County, Texas, on a cattle ranch of 17,000 acres, also several farms, of which my father rented one, which was to be run in cotton. There were 2,000 acres near the house that had at one time been in cultivation, but had grown up in small saplings of post oak. My father told my brother and I if we would cut the growth off of this land we could have what it made in cotton. We went to work chopping off the growth and soon had the ground ready for the plow. Father plowed the land and helped plant it. How we boys watched the cotton as it came up and grew! We did most of the cultivating ourselves and felt like real farmers. We watched the first blossoms, first bolls, and when it began to open we felt like millionaires. After we picked it we were the proud possessors of \$48.80 each. Then we planned what to do with our money. First we each bought a suit of clothes and I bought a sow pig and father fed it as his for one year. She had five nice pigs and the next fall had another litter of seven. I gave father two for the feed and sold four for \$102.50 and had six pigs and the sow left.

At other times father gave me cotton patches, peanut patches, truck patches, etc., to keep our minds employed and let us be earning money.

We were always content on the farm because we could earn some money for ourselves and thus always were in good spirits. If fathers would encourage their children in this there would be better boys, happier homes and more contentment on the farm.—Lon Wilson, Lahoma, Okla.

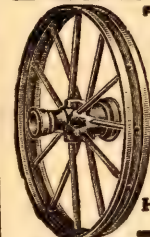
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Just as I have for hundreds of thousands of other farmers who sent me the coupon. Send no money. I don't ask you to risk one penny. Tear off the coupon below, mark down the number of hogs, sheep, horses, cattle and mules you own, give your name and address and shipping station and I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the moderate freight charge when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. Tell me what Sal-Vet has done for you and if it don't do what I claim—if it fails to rid your stock of the dangerous stomach and intestinal worms I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. It is no trouble to feed Sal-Vet. Being a salt animals like it and run to it freely.

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It requires no dosing, no doping, no drenching, no starving, no trouble at all. Surely then you can't afford to deprive your stock of this great blessing—you can't afford to turn down this liberal offer when many Agricultural Colleges, prominent breeders and hundreds of thousands of farmers will tell you it pays to feed Sal-Vet, especially since you can try it at my risk and without a penny of pay in advance.

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Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

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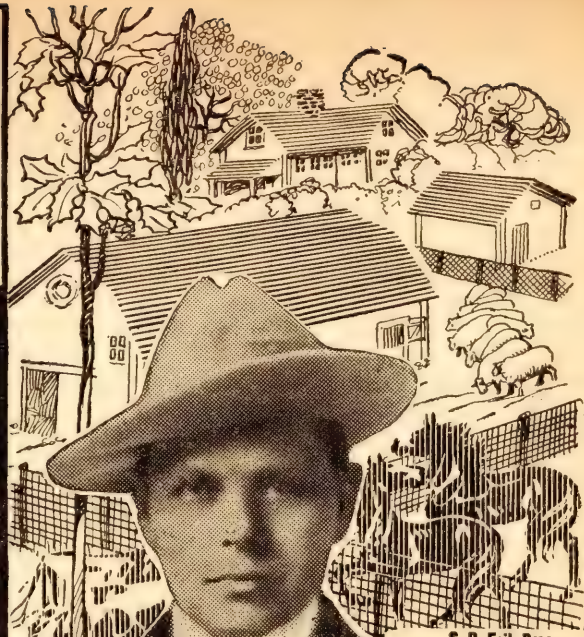
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"I am a large user of 'Sal-Vet' and we have a large flock of Shropshire sheep, and our farm is, as you might say, sheeped to death; we are not bothered in the least with worms. Out of 191 lambs that we had dropped this year, we lost only one, and that death was [not caused by] worms."—Henry L. Wardwell, Springfield Center, N. Y., Ex-President of American Shropshire Association.

"I honestly believe that the hundred pound keg of 'Sal-Vet' which I fed, paid me a profit of \$75.00."—R. J. A. Swafford, Litton, Tenn.

"As soon as the 'Sal-Vet' was received, we began feeding it at once to our sheep, that had been dropping off with no warning whatever. Am glad to say that we have lost only one since that day, but no more. Horses, hogs and cattle have done splendidly since having free access to 'Sal-Vet' and I am free to say that I never had better success with any preparation, than I have had with yours."—J. B. Burrows, Decatur, Ill., Director 19th Congressional District Illinois Farmers' Institute.

PRICES 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 500 lbs., \$21.12. Special discount for large quantities. No orders filled less than 40 lbs. on 60-day trial offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet packages. 60-day trial shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog or sheep and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular pkgs.

Mr. Feil is a Registered Pharmacist, a graduate of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy and of the National Institute of Pharmacy. He has been engaged in laboratory work for more than 25 years and was formerly assistant to Dr. Nathan Rosewater, former Chemist of the Ohio State Dairy and Food Commission, for many years has been engaged in compounding veterinary remedies.

The Cost of Raising a Dairy Cow

According to investigators in the Department of Agriculture, the average net cost of raising a dairy heifer one year old on a Wisconsin farm is \$39.52 and of a two-year-old heifer \$61.41. These figures are applicable to other dairy districts in the north and east where land and feed values are similar to those in Wisconsin. They are based on data obtained from raising 117 calves from birth to the time they enter the dairy herd. The details, with a complete summary of the investigation, have recently been published by the Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 49, under the title of "The Cost of Raising a Dairy Cow."

There are in the United States over 21,000,000 dairy cows. These figures give some idea of the importance of this economic problem to the country as a whole, for these cows must be replaced every few years. The cost of the production of these heifers is a large item in keeping down the profits of the dairymen.

The new bulletin contains numerous tables and several illustrations of the Jersey calves from which the items of cost were obtained.

The most important item was the cost of the food, which was estimated at market value and amounted to nearly two-thirds of the total net cost of the heifer, while labor formed 12½ per cent of the cost.

Figures for the average net cost of the one-year-old heifer are as follows:

Feed	\$24.67
Labor	4.45
Other costs.....	6.36

Total\$35.48

To this should be added the initial value of the calf, which was estimated to be \$7.04, making a total cost at the end of one year of \$42.52. This charge is justified in view of the fact

that dairy cows are credited with this item in determining the cost of milk production. By allowing \$3 credit for manure, it leaves a net cost of \$39.52 at the end of the first year.

Figures for the average net cost of the two-year-old heifer are as follows:

Initial value.....	\$ 7.04
Feed	40.83
Labor	7.81
Other costs.....	13.73

\$69.41

Credit for manure..... 8.00

\$61.41

One-half of the feed cost the first year and one-third for the full two years is for whole and skim milk.

The man labor required in raising a heifer is about forty hours during the first year and twenty-three hours the second year. The total cost of man and horse labor for the two years is close to \$8. The manure produced during the two years has been valued at \$8, consequently the cost of labor is practically offset by the value of the manure.

The item "other costs" consists of expenses usually overlooked in estimating costs. These are interest, charge for the use of buildings and equipment, expense for bedding, miscellaneous expenses, a share of the general expenses for the entire farm business and a charge to cover losses by death and discarding. The total for these forms nearly one-fifth of the total cost of the two-year-old heifer.

The foregoing figures show that it costs more to raise calves to maturity than is commonly supposed, and they support the idea that it does not pay to raise any but the best heifers. Raising scrub heifers and selling them at \$25 to \$40 apiece, as many do, is unprofitable except on cheap land or under other very favorable conditions. But it does pay to raise the

best heifers, for in good dairy sections well-bred heifers are worth considerably more than \$60 when two years of age. Furthermore, dairy farmers as a rule are obliged to raise their own stock, as it is difficult to buy productive cows at a reasonable price. In some sections of the west where alfalfa is worth only \$4 or \$5 a ton, or in the southwest where pastures furnish feed the greater part of the year, this cost may be greatly reduced. Even where it costs \$60 to raise a heifer, two-thirds of this amount is charged for feeds at market prices, a large part of which can be grown on the farm at a profit. Thus by raising the heifers the dairy farmer finds a home market for feeds grown on the farm at remunerative prices, and at the same time aids in maintaining the fertility of the farm.

AYRSHIRES

By C. M. Winslow, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association

The Ayrshire breed originated in the County of Ayr, Scotland. Every surrounding from their earliest history has been conducive to making them hardy, rugged animals, capable of enduring any climate, subsisting on any kind of fodder and giving the largest returns for the food consumed. The cows are of medium size, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds at maturity, as a rule, though frequently weights run as high as 1,400 and 1,500 pounds. In color they are always red and white. Some are largely red, with clearly defined white patches; others are largely white, with red patches. The proportion of color can be controlled by breeding. In build the Ayrshire conforms strictly to the most approved dairy type, having the typical wedge shape, small head, thin neck, straight back, long, slim tail; large, well-arched barrel, large udder and large, tortuous milk veins.

The milk of this breed is admirably adapted to the wholesale and retail trade. As a producer of high-grade, healthy milk at a minimum cost, the Ayrshire has no rival. The milk has excellent keeping qualities, is easily digested, does not separate its cream easily, has a good body, is rich in appearance, never looking blue. It excels all others for feeding children and invalids. Ayrshire cream is particularly adapted to the manufacture of high-grade ice cream, giving it unusual smoothness and flavor.

In butter production this breed would take high rank if used for butter making. The average cow will produce from 400 to 500 pounds annually. But on account of the excellence of the milk the breed has not been largely engaged in butter production.

Calves make desirable veal. Steers fatten young and quickly and gain in weight rapidly. The breed will make a very good quality of beef.

The Ayrshire cow is productive up to a good age, and is found doing good, profitable work in the dairy at twelve to fifteen years of age.

Within the last two years, four Ayrshire cows have made official records of over 20,000 pounds of milk each in twelve months.

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Soy beans worth \$1 per bushel have been advertised and sold as a wonderful coffee berry at \$1 per pound. Cat-tail millet worth \$1.50 per bushel has been advertised and sold as a wonderful forage plant under high-sounding names at \$1.50 per pound. Investigate all the new and the so-called wonder-working plants before paying big prices for them.

Strange Combination

"Papa, I believe you said you was born in California?"
"Yes, my son."
"And mama in New York?"
"Yes, dear."
"And I was born in Indiana?"
"Yes, darling."
"Well don't it beat the dickens how we all got in the same family?"

15⁹⁵
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Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

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A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, \$2.50; Dues, \$1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

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State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

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B. F. Walton, Geneva, Neb., to whom all prospective organizers should apply.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity

One dollar for the 1914 wheat crop is the most vital matter before the whole country.

The article that appeared in our preceding number showed clearly the equity of dollar wheat and that it should not be difficult to get it. A few things, though, are necessary, as follows:

First—Fix the price, \$1, in your mind.

Second—Tell all your neighbors to fix dollar wheat in their minds and ask it. Write it also in your letters.

Third—If you are a member of a farmers' association, get it to join in this movement. If not a member of an association, join the local association, if one at your place, and if it will work for dollar wheat, or send the coupon below and you will be told how to proceed.

Fourth—If you can not sell your wheat at \$1, basis of No. 2 red, No. 2 hard or No. 1 spring, when threshed, store it, (a) in a granary, (b) or in a local elevator, (c) or ship it to a terminal elevator.

Fifth—If the local organization has no elevator now, arrange with the local elevator to handle at a price per bushel, or lease, buy or build one. One dollar per acre for the land tilled can well be invested in facilities for marketing. The more farmers there are in a community who agree to control their wheat, the better terms can be made with the local elevator.

Sixth—If you need money to meet pressing obligations you can get it when in an organization. Then there will be one secretary or business agent for the community. The people who control the big elevators and big banks don't want to bother with an infinite number of small transactions. But where a community has 50,000 to 500,000 or more bushels of grain to store, or needs \$25,000 to \$250,000 or more advanced, and all the negotiations can be made through one man, it becomes practical to control and finance the wheat crop, while it remains the property of the grower.

As the season of marketing is right on the wheat growers of the southern belt, and it may not be possible to organize in time, we recommend them

to try to store through the local elevator man. He should co-operate with farmers in this matter. He will get the same for handling the crop whether the price remains at 60 cents to 70 cents or goes to \$1. If he refuses to store your wheat, or ship it to be stored, subject to being sold when your price will be paid, you may reasonably conclude that he wants to buy it to get the advance himself.

Don't let the elevator man, or anybody else, discourage or frighten you. Remember, somebody stores the surplus and gets cash advances on it. It is just as legitimate for the grower to do this, or have it done for him, as for anybody. But the grower must do it if he ever hopes to be an independent business man.

So the wheat grower has the choice of two things. He can control his crop in one of the ways mentioned above or he can dump his crop to again feed and fatten the speculator sharks. To dump now he will only get about as much as can be borrowed against it, if stored, while if stored and the price goes to \$1 he will get a third to two-fifths more.

Send the coupon and help in this movement.

Farmers should write to the papers they subscribe for and ask them to help in the dollar wheat campaign.

This is not a task for one paper, but all should join in it, as all will be benefited if the wheat crop sells at \$1 instead of 60 cents to 70 cents.

We are pleased to say that the Farm Home, of Springfield, Ill.; American Fruits, of Rochester, N. Y.; Pennsylvania Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.; Skordemann, Minneapolis, Minn.; Trans-Missouri Farmer and Ranchman, Cheyenne, Wyo., and Farm Life, of Spencer, Ind., have notified us that they will help to make the movement successful. We don't know why the other farm papers are silent, when their help would mean so much for farmers. We believe their subscribers can stir them up if they will tell them it is a matter of helping to win this fight or withdrawal of support.

There are over three hundred farm papers. Every one of them has taught the science of production dur-

ing the past year and persistently pointed out that big crops were necessary for farmers' prosperity. Their teachings, coupled with a favorable season, have produced the big crop, but at prevailing prices it will not sell for as much money as several smaller crops of recent years sold for.

There is something radically wrong when the crop must be a lean one to bring a good profit to the producer. As long as this is true the better farming instructions, as far as the farmer's prosperity is concerned, would better not be given.

So write to your other farm papers and tell them to advise all their readers who have wheat to sell to hold it for \$1. We believe if each of the 300 papers would do this in its next issue a condition would be produced in a few days that would stop the decline and begin to send the price toward the dollar.

Write them and demand their help or a reason why it is refused.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States on June 13 was 25,265,000 bushels (Bradstreet's report). This is the lowest it has been since September, 1912. Two weeks before it was 32,024,000 bushels. So the decrease in two weeks was 6,759,000 bushels. At this rate of decrease eight weeks would wipe out the visible supply entirely. We believe, if a fair number of the farm papers would print some of the facts, figures, arguments and proofs as we printed in our June 15th number, that a condition can be produced that will practically annihilate the visible in less than that time and put the price to \$1, notwithstanding that the heavy marketing season is approaching.

In other words, if the growers of wheat who read other farm papers were in the same frame of mind as are the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, they would control enough of the wheat that otherwise will be marketed to win this fight in a few weeks. And there is no good reason, that we know of, why they should not do this, since all of them have been supplied with the article.

Write to them, then, to help. Demand that they help or give a reason for refusing. Insist on knowing why they are always silent on the subject of profitable prices. Let us know what reports you get.

The June government estimate of the wheat crop was 900,000,000 bushels. The leading states in production were credited as follows (bushels):

Winter Wheat—Kansas, 148,000,000; Nebraska, 65,000,000; Indiana, 42,000,000; Oklahoma, 41,900,000; Illinois, 41,800,000; Ohio, 37,800,000; Missouri, 36,700,000; Washington, 32,100,000; Pennsylvania, 23,000,000; Texas, 16,900,000; Michigan, 15,900,000; Oregon, 15,000,000; Montana, 13,000,000; Iowa, 10,800,000; Kentucky, 10,400,000; Idaho, 10,100,000.
Spring Wheat—North Dakota, 85,600,000; Minnesota, 63,800,000; South Dakota, 46,200,000; Washington, 21,300,000.

The winter wheat estimate is 630,000,000 bushels and the spring wheat 270,000,000. Then the estimate for Kansas is about one-seventh of the entire crop, or about one-fourth of the winter wheat. Kansas, also, heretofore has furnished about one-third of the shipping winter wheat—that part that is shipped out of the country where grown.

Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri were in the great drought section last year and raised very little corn. They will be short of feed until the new crop of corn comes, which will be about three months yet. In the meantime, with the cost of a bushel of corn in those states more than can be gotten for a bushel of wheat, it is entirely probable that the extra production of wheat, over a normal crop, will be more than consumed at home for stock feed.



THIS IS THE CLUB THAT THE DUMPER PUTS IN THE HANDS OF THE SPECULATORS WITH WHICH TO BEAT PRICES DOWN.

Also, the price of corn is higher, relatively, than the price of wheat all over the country. So the person who has both wheat and corn will naturally feed wheat and sell corn, and the person who must buy feed will find that he can get more feeding value from a dollar's worth of wheat than from a dollar's worth of corn.

If the estimate of 900,000,000 bushels of wheat is realized we will have 137,000,000 bushels more than last year and 170,000,000 bushels more than the crop the year before, 1912. The crops of corn and oats in 1912 were by far the largest ever grown. We will say no wheat was fed of the 1912 crop, yet cash wheat sold in Chicago up to these prices for the months named: 1912—July, \$1.16; August, \$1.07½; September, \$1.07; October, \$1.11; November, \$1.07½; December, \$1.11½. 1913—January, \$1.15½; February, \$1.12; March, \$1.08; April, \$1.09½; May, \$1.09½; June, \$1.08.

It is only reasonable to assume that at least 170,000,000 bushels of this wheat crop will be fed to live stock. We predict that this estimate is too low. If it is, then the crop, for the usual channels of consumption, will be reduced to the same as the crop of 1912, which sold over \$1 every month of the crop year.

The oats and corn crops, particularly the latter, were very short in 1913, but the wheat crop was the largest up to that time grown in this country, as well as the largest world's crop by 230,000,000 bushels. The price of wheat ruled low and corn

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The demand for wheat comes over a whole year, but you get your crop all at once. It follows, then, that the demand must be fed as it appears. This means that farmers must control their marketing. That's easy. Just fix ONE DOLLAR in your mind and ask it. Don't sell when it won't be paid. Sell when it is paid. Quit selling the minute it won't be paid. Only this and nothing more.

This Beautiful 21 Jewel Im. Railroad Watch
will be sent C. O. D. for your examination. If you think it equal in appearance to any 21-jewel 20-year guaranteed watch pay us only \$3.95 and the watch is yours. State if open or closed case is wanted. Will send a lady's watch if you prefer. Chain FREE for cash with order.
FLOREY & CO., Jewelers, Findlay, Ill.

A Great Offer to TOBACCO USERS
4 lbs. Best Kentucky Leaf Tobacco Only \$1.00
We will send direct to you, all charges prepaid, 4 lbs. of our KENTUCKY NIGHT RIDER TOBACCO, grown in the famous Webster County District, for one dollar (Canada and Pacific coast states, \$1.50). Hickory cured, and the purest, sweetest smoking and chewing tobacco on earth. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send today or write for full information. Reference: First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
H. C. DAY TOBACCO CO., DEPT. F, SEBREE, KY.

very high. Many millions of bushels of wheat were fed to stock and we see now not only a comparative scarcity and a stress for the new crop to come on the market in this country, but the same is true of Europe.

Our purpose in making these illustrations is to prove that notwithstanding the record-breaking crop of winter wheat, and the good prospects for spring wheat, that there is not the remotest prospect for a real surplus beyond actual needs. Consequently it will be the greatest folly to dump any wheat at prices that are now offered. But don't forget that the foreign wheat crops are reported short and the WORLD'S CROP will not be more than an average. In other words, the longage of our crop will be taken up by the shortage of foreign crops.

So here we have given the situation. It is one that presents a real golden opportunity to the wheat growers. They can embrace it or reject it. We mean if they will sit tight and refuse to sell under \$1, the price will be paid in a short time. But some won't take this advice and will dump, notwithstanding that the way is pointed out how they may store and get nearly as much money while owning the wheat as they would get by an outright sale.

And some wheat growers who would be glad to act on this advice will not get it because of our inability to reach them. And this emphasizes the importance of each reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING doing what we requested above—write to all the farm papers you subscribe for and tell them to request their readers to not dump the fine wheat crop at present prices, but like one man hold it for \$1.

If other farm papers will do only that the battle for dollar wheat can be won in a few weeks. If they will not do it, it will take longer and millions and millions of bushels will be dumped to load up the speculation machine and which will be used as a club to beat down prices on all the controlling farmers have left. And the loss of \$300,000 to \$400,000 on each million bushels you should charge not to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and those papers that have signified their willingness to help, but to the farm papers that refuse to help in this cause.

And to the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and all others to whom the Dollar Wheat and Prosperity message comes, and who are going to control their crops and ask a dollar, we say: Be of good cheer. You will need to wait awhile, but, regardless of the help we have, we predict the price will be paid for all the wheat bearing the "\$" label when the world finds it can not buy it for less.

And there is another important work each reader can do. Send the coupon and get some circulars and carry the message to all your neighbors.

Please send the coupon at once.

THE NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE, FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I will give.....days in the interest of the Dollar Wheat Campaign. I can see about.....growers in that time. I will travel by (write automobile or other form of conveyance, as you have)..... Please send me instructions and supplies.

My name.....My P. O.....

Rural Route..... County..... State.....

If you will consider taking the lead to organize your community, if paid for the service, say so here.....

Instructions Everybody should help a little. Cut out the blank. Fill in all spaces. Write name and address perfectly plain. You have given perhaps 100 days to producing a wheat crop, now you should give one day or more toward getting a price that it is worth. You will not be required to do more than distribute the printed matter we send and say a few words about this movement and take the names and addresses of those you see.

Notice to F. S. E. Members

The annual dues of a great many members are payable on July 1. Notices have been sent to all local clearing house secretaries where dues are payable at this time. It is expected that all members included in this class will turn in their dues promptly. The great campaign for Dollar Wheat is now engaging every facility and resource of the National Clearing House. To win this great victory is to pave the way to success in winning others. Members can aid materially by prompt payment of dues. To withhold them now is to aid and abet the forces working for low-priced wheat. This is your fight, brother member, and while we are doing our utmost at headquarters in your behalf, we are expecting you to do your part. The payment of dues helps to supply the munitions of war in this great price-and-profit battle.

Yours fraternally,
C. HAYES TAYLOR,
National Secretary, F. S. E.

Keep One Dollar Wheat Before You

(Selected from Songs of Equity, published by Farmers Society of Equity)

Ye sons of toil, who plow and who sow,
Who toil from gray morn till the sun has sunk low,
Whose labor yields riches yourselves never know,
Keep one dollar wheat before you.

Ye long have been faithful of heart and of hand,
Ye have fed many millions, from strand unto strand,
And for fruit of your labor still grows the demand;
Keep one dollar wheat before you.

Both "live and let live," though millions are fed
By the sweat of your brow; shall ye bow your proud head
To be crushed to the earth 'neath the rich gambler's tread?
Keep one dollar wheat before you.

All others who work in the world's turmoil
Name the price to be paid for the fruits of their toil.
Ye too are free men; ye sons of toil
Keep one dollar wheat before you.

For sake of the woman you won for your bride,
Who has faithfully loved you and toiled by your side;
For sake of the children, your joy and pride,
Keep one dollar wheat before you.

Let this be your motto, "United we stand,"
And with hands clasped together, a true, loyal band,
Let us all stand as one for the right you demand;
Keep one dollar wheat before you.

SELLING OR STORING

Mr. Wheat Grower: You can sell your wheat now at, say 60 to 70 cents, and other people will hold it until the demand of consumption needs it. As an alternative you can store your own wheat and get a cash advance of nearly this amount on it, if you need it, and in a short time sell it at one dollar or more. Read "Personal" article in this paper and send the blank.



Say No

When Anybody Asks You More Than Goodyear Prices For a Tire

16 makes of tires now cost more than Goodyears—up to one-half more. None offers extra quality. We undersell just because we build more tires than any other plant in the world.

What Goodyear Prices Buy

Goodyear prices buy No-Rim-Cut tires—the tires which outsell any other after millions of mileage tests.

They buy the only tires which embody our No-Rim-Cut feature, by which rim-cutting is made impossible.

They are the only tires which get the extra "On-Air" cure. That saves the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

They are the only tires in which tread separation is combated in our patent way.

And the only tires with the All-Weather tread—the tough, double-thick anti-skid. It runs

as smoothly as plain treads, yet it grasps wet roads with deep, sharp, resistless grips.

We spend \$100,000 yearly to find ways to better tires. Scores of experts work all the time on this problem. You get in Goodyears the final result—the best men know in tires.

You get four great trouble-saving features which have made these tires the largest-selling tires in the world.

Any higher price is simply utter waste. Don't pay it. Any dealer will supply you Goodyear tires if you tell him that you want them.



GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio
Toronto, Canada London, England Mexico City, Mexico
DEALERS EVERYWHERE
Branches and Agencies in 193 Principal Cities Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber

BINDER TWINE

If you and your neighbors have not bought your binder twine you can hear of something to your advantage by writing
The Equity System Indianapolis, Ind.

KILL THE BUGS AND SAVE THE PLANTS

FARMERS AND GARDENERS—It is easy to kill the bugs and worms that kill your plants. Ferto-Insecto is an inexpensive and easily applied powder that will do the work. It is harmless to man and beast.

FERTO-INSECTO POSITIVELY KILLS

Potato Bugs, Squash Bugs, Pumpkin Bugs, Melon Bugs, Currant Worms, Cabbage Worms, etc. Kills all creeping things that eat the leaves. It is a perfect insecticide. Ferto-Insecto is especially valuable in dry season, as it attracts moisture. Easily applied.

PRICE
5 lbs. 25c 50 lbs. \$1.75 500 lbs. \$12.50
10 lbs. 40c 100 lbs. \$3.00 1,000 lbs. \$22.50

Made by O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Indiana

Ferto-Insecto is certainly great. It saved me a fine crop of cucumbers from the ravages of the insects, and cabbage from the green worms.
ISAAC A. MOORE,
Haddenville, Pa.

Railroad Watch

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Watch bargains we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for **ONLY 95 CENTS**. Gentlemen's also, full metal silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 6 years. Send this advertisement to us with **95 CENTS** and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.**

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MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Address

and then sell. When we all do this the price will always be right.

The first step, and the most important one, is for the wheat growers to become members of a co-operative organization. Let them own a local elevator and do their own handling and shipping. These things properly carried out will solve the prosperity problem for the wheat growers.

Let us all get behind the movement now and hold fast. There is no need for this great wheat crop to force itself upon the market in a few short weeks—there is no reason why it should. There is a reason—a great, all-sufficient reason—why it should not, and that reason is the price. To dump the wheat crop is to dump the dollars.—A. Y. Satterfield, Pocatello, Idaho, National Organizer, F. S. E.

VICE-PRESIDENT W. H. MITCHELL, KANSAS
I surely indorse all that has been done at headquarters in the way of securing a better price for the wheat crop of 1914. Much can be accomplished if the proper activity be exerted, which I have no doubt will be done. While I should enjoy exceedingly the task of helping at headquarters to put the great machinery of the Farmers Society of Equity at work for the relief of the poor farmer, I regret that it is impractical for me to be with you. You have my hearty indorsement to go on.—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas., National Director, F. S. E.

J. HARRIS LENKER, PENNSYLVANIA
I approve the plan for the Campaign for Dollar Wheat. It makes little difference in cost to the consumer whether the farmer gets 70 cents per bushel or \$1. (It need not increase the cost to the consumer in the least. Wheat at \$1 to the farmer will supply bread at 5 cents a loaf, or flour at \$5 a barrel, at a fair profit to handlers, if the speculation, multiplicity of transactions and uncertainties are eliminated.—Ed.) It is high time for us to take a stand and establish fair prices on what we produce. The wheat problem is a great one, but I believe we can manage it for this crop.—J. Harris Lenker, Sunbury, Pa., National Director, F. S. E.

C. B. LOZIER, ALABAMA
In regard to the proposed action to put the price of new wheat to \$1 and hold it there by controlled marketing, I think the plan a good one, which will give the grain farmer the prosperity he has honestly earned. I believe the plan will succeed, and wish to assure the country of the hearty support and co-operation of the Gulf Coast District.—C. B. Lozier, Mobile, Ala., National Director F. S. E. and Business Manager of the Gulf Coast District.

S. W. MORRIS, MINNESOTA
Your letter concerning proposed activities for a Dollar Wheat Campaign is at hand.

Certainly I am in favor of such action. Wheat is entirely too low to pay a fair profit on labor, capital, land and loss of soil fertility.—Fraternal yours, S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn., National Director, F. S. E.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The demand for wheat comes over a whole year, but you get your crop all at once. It follows, then, that the demand must be fed as it appears. This means that farmers must control their marketing. That's easy. Just fix ONE DOLLAR in your mind and ask it. Don't sell when it won't be paid. Sell when it is paid. Quit selling the minute it won't be paid. Only this and nothing more.

From a New York Business Man

Early this morning, when the mail came in, I read the articles on pages 13 and 14 of the June 15th issue relative to Dollar Wheat. It is one of the ablest articles the writer has ever had the pleasure of reading.

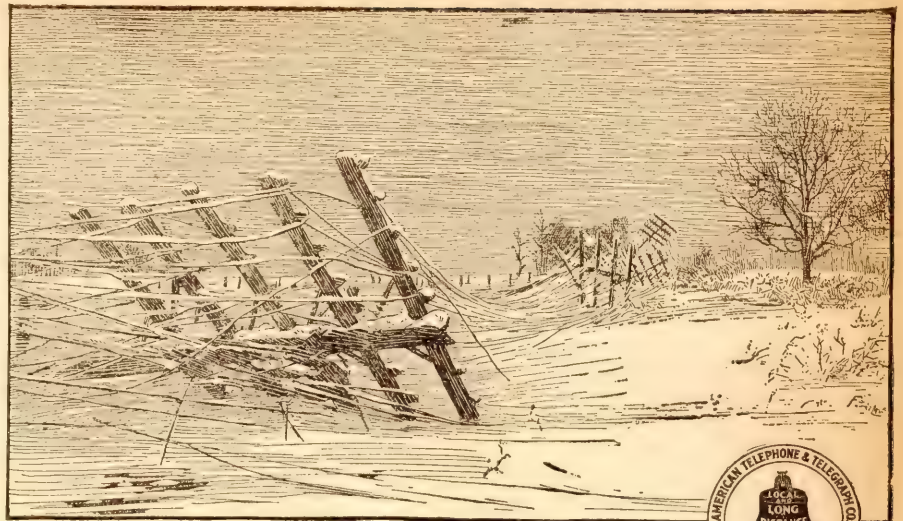
UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the only paper endeavoring (in a practical way) to put more dollars in the farmers' pockets.—George B. David, of Geo. B. David Co., Inc., Publishers' Representatives, New York and Chicago.

Standardize the Price

The secretary of agriculture had representatives of wool growers and manufacturers meet in conference at the Department in Washington recently. They declared it necessary to standardize by national law the grading of wool. Let the government standardize the grades and then let the wool growers organize and standardize the price for each grade.

Section Hands Want to Harvest Wheat

It is said that railroads in the wheat belt have had to raise the pay of section hands to prevent them from throwing up their jobs and going to work in the harvest fields where pay is better. The railroads will doubtless get it back after the harvest is done, by a reduction greater than the advance.



The Telephone Emergency

THE stoutest telephone line cannot stand against such a storm as that which swept the Middle Atlantic coast early in the year. Poles were broken off like wooden toothpicks, and wires were left useless in a tangled skein.

It cost the telephone company over a million dollars to repair that damage, an item to be remembered when we talk about how cheaply telephone service may be given.

More than half of the wire mileage of the Bell System is underground out of the way of storms. The expense of underground conduits and cables is warranted for the important trunk lines with numerous wires and for the lines in the congested districts which serve a large number of people.

But for the suburban and rural lines reaching a scattered population and doing a small business in a large area, it is impracticable to dig trenches, build conduits and lay cables in order that each individual wire may be underground.

More important is the problem of service. Overhead wires are necessary for talking a very long distance. It is impossible to talk more than a limited distance underground, although Bell engineers are making a world's record for underground communication.

Parallel to the underground there must also be overhead wires for the long haul, in order that the Bell System may give service universally between distant parts of the country.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

SELLING OR STORING

Mr. Wheat Grower: You can sell your wheat now at, say 60 to 70 cents, and other people will hold it until the demand of consumption needs it. As an alternative you can store your own wheat and get a cash advance of nearly this amount on it, if you need it, and in a short time sell it at one dollar or more. Read "Personal" article in this paper and send the blank.

The Berry Growers of Neosho

There are 300 strawberry growers living in a radius of six miles from Neosho, Newton county, Kansas, who belong to co-operative marketing associations, and by means of these have marketed more than seventy-five car loads of berries, grown on less than 300 acres of land, each car containing an average of \$1,100 worth of berries, and all paid a profit to the growers. By thus co-operating, having their products graded and packed in the best manner and made ready in car lots enables them to command the best markets. The one weakness in the business is the multiplicity of associations. Business long ago demonstrated that combination, eliminating unnecessary duplicity, replacing competition with co-operation, is most efficient, less wasteful and consequently more profitable. But federation will come—is coming rapidly.

SALESMEN

Earn Larger Salaries Than Any Other Class of Men

We will teach you to be a high grade salesman, in eight weeks by mail and assure you definite proposition from a large number of reliable firms who will offer you opportunities to earn good wages while you are learning. No former experience required. Write today for particulars, list of hundreds of good openings and testimonials from hundreds of our students now earning \$100 to \$500 a month. Address nearest office: Dept. A59, NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASS'N., Chicago, Kansas City, New York, San Francisco.

FARMER LOCAL TRAIL- COM- ASTOR RETAILER
BUYER ROAD MISSION AGENTS

Farmers' Society that has solved the marketing problem wants a representative at once in each community to put the new system in operation. Farmers, or their sons, or others, who can give part or all time. Useful and profitable work. THE EQUITY SYSTEM, Desk A, Indianapolis, Ind.

\$250 Will pay reliable woman \$250 for distributing 2,000 FREE packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. N. WARD & CO., 222 Institute Place, CHICAGO

Awl Given

Save money daily with awl by pairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6 1/2 in. long. Make lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included. OUR OFFER—Awl given with a two years' subscription for 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—50,000 acres in the fruit and clover belt of Michigan, in Mason, Manistee, Lake and Westland counties; fine for fruit, stock or general farming, grains, grasses and vegetables; prices \$10 to \$35 per acre, and a big selection at \$18; payments \$10 to \$50 down and \$5 to \$10 monthly on 40 acres, or annual payments if preferred. Write for 72-page book and large map and ask about our private car excursions leaving Chicago Tuesdays, July 7th and 21st; round trip fare to Wellston, my Michigan headquarters, \$8.30, rebated on purchase; return Friday, 7:20 a. m. Come now and see the growing crops and get a choice selection. George W. Swigart, owner, 2-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

160 ACRES—rich creek farm; 60 cultivation; 130 hog-tight fence; good water; house; orchard; no rocks; white community; 3 1/2 miles Winthrop, on railroad; good title; immediate possession; \$20 acre; terms (8 mules wanted). Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED for first-class Arkansas land proposition; no rocks, hills nor swamps; big money for reliable men and women. Call or write Wm. C. Uphoff & Co., Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale: rich farming section; great variety of crops; \$35 per acre and up; write for particulars. Arthur Pomeroy, Lakeview, Mich.

WANTED—To hear of good farm or unimproved land for sale; send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Antonio Warren, Freehling, Va., R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

THOUSANDS of government positions open to men and women over 18; \$900 monthly; vacations; short hours; write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-26, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail; former experience unnecessary; all we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business; no soliciting or traveling; all or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and to become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-operative Realty Company, L-511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

WILL PAY reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Good pay; free quarters; prepare for examination now. Ozment, 112-F, St. Louis.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 23, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, beautifully marked, 3 to 5 weeks old, 15-16ths pure, \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOXES WANTED—Ross Brown, McFall, Ala.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice



IN JUNE 20 Bradstreet's summarizes business conditions of the country as follows:

"Excellent" is the word frequently used when referring to the crops. Improvement in the south. Corn helped by rain. Winter wheat harvesting in full career. Optimism spreading in agricultural sections. Demand follows closely. Industries slack. West and northwest send best reports. East repressed. South slightly improved. Heavy buying of new crop wheat by Europe. Exchange market breaks. Gold exports culminate. Stocks steadier.

Rarely has there been a season down to July 1 when the weather averaged as favorable for crops the country over. And the crops are a weather affair, except in irrigated districts, regardless of all other elements that may be at work. True, there has been too much rain, so claimed some places, but we rarely find that too much rain is harmful in the long run. So Texas, which was reported drowned out, is sending flattering reports about crops, although some delayed. If we were to judge the country by central Indiana we would say that the drought had cut the 1914 crops short. But there are only spots that have been hurt up to this time and our reports are so generally good that we can say the general crop prospect is splendid.

Interest naturally centers around wheat. Harvest is from a week to two weeks earlier than usual. This came very acceptably to millers and others dealing in the commodity, as the supply in elevators and bins was nearer exhausted than for several years at this season. The opinion is generally held that wheat will go to market with great freedom. We are inclined to think there will be some disappointed people, as growers are not satisfied with the price, which has had a straightaway decline of 12 to 15 cents, and the tendency of buyers is to put the price still lower. Many new granaries have been erected, a great deal of wheat will be stored by farmers' associations for \$1, and immense quantities will be fed to stock.

The visible supply of wheat is the lowest since September, 1912. The price of new wheat on June 26 reached the lowest price in twelve years—since 1902. Before the close of the market there was a rally which carried the price up 9¢ above the low. The reason given for this rally "seemed to be chiefly owing to farmers evidencing a disposition to withhold sales until offered better returns." The Chicago report says further: "Most of the big receiving houses here admit that country acceptances on bids for wheat had become decidedly less. Some of the principal handlers said responses, instead of being liberal, as heretofore, were now at best only fair." Comment on this situation is unnecessary, except we will say, if the people who produced the wheat will sit tight on it a little while they can put the price wherever they want to. Those big receiving houses without wheat will be like a kite's tail without the kite.

The corn visible increased liberally since our last report. This is not unusual just before the harvest time, when country elevators clean their bins for wheat and farmers market more, in view of the busy time ahead. The price of corn is a little higher, but we predict there will be a gradual decline in prices if the present good prospect for the new crop is maintained.

Oats, contrary to our expectation, are lower. In view of the short time before the new oats will come on the market, the price will probably be draggy. In view of some curtailment of acreage and damage by drought over a good part of the oats-producing area, we consider oats a good hold for better prices.

Cotton crop prospects have improved and prices are lower. Only the most favorable weather till the end of the season can give a bumper crop, so we predict prices to continue about as at present.

Potatoes are winding up their season at \$1 and over in all markets. This is the top of the season's prices. Quite in contrast, a year before they wound up the season at 15 cents, if, indeed, they could be sold at all.

We can't think much of a business where such absurdities in values are possible. Here is what President Wilson said on June 25 to a company of Virginia editors:

"There is nothing more fatal to business than to be kept guessing from month to month and from year to year whether something serious is going to happen to it or not and what in particular is going to happen to it if anything does. It is impossible to forecast the prospects of any line of business unless you know what the year is going to bring forth. Nothing is more unfair, nothing has been declared by business men to be more harmful, than to keep them guessing."

The President was referring to kinds of business, not agriculture, and it is proposed to enact some laws that it is hoped will remove some of the uncertainties of business. But few people are trying to produce conditions that will remove the uncertainties of agriculture. The Presi-

dent said: "It is impossible to forecast the prospects of any line of business unless you know what the year is going to bring forth." And why should not such a degree of definiteness be obtained for agriculture as for other business? It will be sometime and it can be done for agriculture quicker and easier than for any other business if a few more earnest people will work for it.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold it for \$1 a bushel. **CORN**—Market any old corn. Buy oats and wheat if you can to feed rather than feed corn at the price. **COTTON**—Market gradually. For definite marketing advice about any crop address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's on June 13, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	June 13, 1914	Change from two weeks before
WHEAT	25,205,000	-6,750,000
CORN	9,278,000	X 3,363,000
OATS	9,372,000	-903,000
BARLEY	2,202,000	-445,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 21,195,000 bushels. This is 5,296,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 1,577,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 9,540,000 bushels on the same date, which is 661,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 680,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on June 24, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	June 24, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chicago	84 1/2 @ 84 1/2	95 1/2 @ 96 1/2	1.00 @ 1.04
St. Louis	80	95 1/2 @ 96 1/2	97 @ 98
Kansas City	81 @ 82	95 1/2 @ 96 1/2	88 @ 95
Cincinnati	85 @ 87	95 1/2 @ 96 1/2	89 1/2 @ 92
New York	85	95 1/2 @ 96 1/2	99 1/2 @ 1.02
Minneapolis	87 1/2 @ 89 1/2	No. 1 hard, 90 1/2 @ 92 1/2	No. 1 northern, 87 1/2 @ 89 1/2
Two weeks before	96 1/2 @ 98 1/2		
A year before	83 1/2 @ 85 1/2		
CORN, No. 2			
Chicago	71 @ 75	73 @ 73 1/2	62 @ 62 1/2
St. Louis	71	75 @ 75 1/2	62
Kansas City	73 @ 73 1/2	72 1/2 @ 73 1/2	59 @ 59 1/2
Cincinnati	78 @ 78 1/2	76 @ 76 1/2	65 @ 65 1/2
New York	82 1/2	82 1/2	68 1/2
OATS, No. 2			
Chicago	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2	40 1/2 @ 41	42 @ 42 1/2
St. Louis	40 1/2	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2	42 1/2
Kansas City	39 1/2 @ 39 1/2	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2	41
Cincinnati	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2	42 1/2 @ 43	44 1/2 @ 45
New York	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2	42 1/2 @ 43	44 1/2 @ 45

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on June 24, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:

Wheat—July, 79 1/2¢; September, 78 1/2¢. Two weeks before, 86 1/2¢ and 85 1/2¢ respectively.

Corn—July, 63 1/2¢; September, 67 1/2¢. Two weeks before, 70 1/2¢ and 67 1/2¢ respectively.

Oats—July, 38 1/2¢; September, 37 1/2¢. Two weeks before, 40¢ and 37 1/2¢ respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat: July, 80 1/2¢ October, 81 1/2¢. Two weeks before, 96 1/2¢ and 86 1/2¢ respectively.

Cotton

New York, June 24, 1914

Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 13.25¢; middling Gulf, 13.50¢. Two weeks before the price was 13.65¢ and 13.00¢ respectively. A year before the price was 12.40¢ and 12.65¢ respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, June 24, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	13	35	50
Tuesday	10	26	40
Wednesday	12	15	25

Total, 3 days... 25 76 115

Trade quiet and market steady at unchanged prices. Receipts were reported at 12 cars. They were ample for the requirements. Weather was hot and there was a little pressure to sell, although no concessions were made to attract bids.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin, bulk, 1 car mixed stock at \$1.10, 1 car round white at \$1.05, 1 car Rurals at \$1.10, 1 car at \$1.15. Sacked, 1 car poor mixed varieties at 90¢, 1 car nice Rurals at \$1.15. Per bushel, bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Triumphs, Burbanks and Kings, poor to good, \$0.90 to \$1.00. Round white 1.05 to \$1.10. Dusty Rurals 1.05 to \$1.15.

NEW POTATOES—An easier feeling pervaded the market, but prices were without any particular change. Receipts were reported at 75 cars. A fair demand was enjoyed, but bidding was not as brisk as on earlier days this week. Little chance was noted in the quality, as most of the Texas were more or less heated and roted, while Oklahoma and Arkansas offerings were generally good.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, sacked—Texas Triumphs, 2 cars heated, shrunk 50 to 60 per cent, at 90¢, 2 cars shrunk 40 per cent at \$1.20, 2 cars good, sound at \$1.25, 1 car fancy at \$1.40; Oklahoma and Arkansas, 2 cars at \$1.40, 8 cars at \$1.45, 2 cars at \$1.50. Per bushel, sacks, Arkansas and Oklahoma

red 1.35 to 1.50. Texas, depending on quality, .90 to 1.40. Louisiana and Mississippi red, poor to good, .90 to 1.40. Per barrel, Virginia Cobblers, 4.90 to 5.00. North Carolina Cobblers, 4.50 to 4.75. Louisiana white, fair, not fine, 4.00.

The price of old potatoes is from 15¢ to 25¢ a bushel higher than two weeks before. A year before the only price quoted that any potatoes were sold at was 15¢ a bushel. New potatoes are much lower than two weeks before.

BEANS—Nothing new can be learned of. There was

little doing. Hot weather causes light demand. Not many beans coming in or offered. Quotable: Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice, \$2.15 to \$2.20. Common, 1.95 to 2.00. Red Kidney, common to fair, 2.65 to 3.15. Fancy, 3.20 to 3.25. Brown Swedish, long, 1.80 to 2.10. Round, 2.00 to 2.25.

The price of pea beans is 5¢ a bushel lower than two weeks before. Other varieties unchanged. A year before hand-picked choice pea beans were quoted exactly the same as above.

HAY—Receipts, 2,232 tons. Supply liberal and demand good. Market steady.

Choice Timothy Hay, \$17.00 to \$17.50. No. 1 Timothy, 14.50 to 15.50. No. 2 Timothy, 12.50 to 14.00. Iowa and Nebraska Prairie, 17.00 to 19.00. Illinois and Wisconsin Prairies, 8.00 to 11.00.

The price of timothy hay is 50¢ to \$1 a ton lower than two weeks before. Nebraska Prairie hay is unchanged, while Wisconsin Prairie hay is unchanged to \$1 a ton lower than two weeks before. A year before choice timothy hay was quoted at \$18 to \$18.50 a ton.

STRAW—Dry straw quotable at \$3.50 to \$3.90. Oat straw at \$7.00. Wheat straw at \$6.50 to \$7. All varieties of straw are unchanged from two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Quiet as lately noted.

Per ton, Illinois corn, \$115 to \$135. Oklahoma, 90 to 130. Damp and damaged less.

The price of broom corn is the same as two weeks before.

Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
-4,349,000	-10,031,000	-3,803,000
X 5,029,000	-70,000	458,000
X 1,400,000	-2,054,000	X 3,198,000
-325,000	-273,000	X 1,395,000

A year before Illinois corn was quoted \$100 to \$120 and Oklahoma \$50 to \$80 a ton.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	20,387	15,012	13,614
Tuesday	15,899	13,299	17,292
Wednesday	17,220	20,969	18,142

Totals 53,506 51,280 49,045

The market is dull at quotably unchanged prices, excepting for low grade stock, which was weaker. There is general complaint about the slowness of trade and parties having anything but the finest eggs find it difficult to effect sales unless by favoring buyers.

Fresh, Firsts 17 1/2 @ 18¢. Ordinary, Firsts 16 1/2 @ 17¢. Checks, good sound, 14¢. Musty and moldy, 9 @ 10¢. Dirty, good, 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2¢. Heated, showing heavy loss, 12 1/2 @ 13¢. Miscellaneous, cases included, 16 @ 18¢. Cases returned, 15 1/2 @ 17 1/2¢.

Storage packed eggs are meeting with a moderate demand. Firsts are quotable at 19 @ 19 1/2¢ and Extras at 19 1/2 @ 19 1/2¢.

The market is about 1/2¢ per dozen lower than two weeks before.

Fruit

APPLES—Not much doing in either old or new. Demand limited for either kind. None of the new are really attractive as yet. Old are taken very sparingly. Stocks are being slowly worked off. Holders are anxious to close out.

CHERRIES—Are meeting with fair sale. Receipts are very good from outside mainly from Michigan. Home grown and nearby cherries also are being brought to market. There was a weak market.

CURRENTS—Are fair sale when of nice quality and quotable as follows:

GOOSEBERRIES—In good supply. They were easier. Sales had to be made largely to canners.

RED RASPBERRIES—Were a shade firmer when good. Receipts only moderate. One thing against them was that they came late. Michigans are rather dark color.

STRAWBERRIES—Were weak. Poor condition of the berries and hot weather caused it. Many Michigans are running small. Berries from all quarters show effects of rains and hot weather, being wet, tender to soft, some scalded. They had to be sold at the first opportunity as they would not hold up.

LEMONS—Are ruling easy. Trade has not been just satisfactory of late. Prices recently have weakened some. Supply is good.

ORANGES—Are held steady. There is at the same time only a tame demand. Supply is ample.

PINEAPPLES—Are ruling firm. Selling very well and supply only moderate.

PEACHES—Were selling in a moderate way. Only offerings noticed were Oklahoma white.

PLUMS—No change in this market. Good size red plums fair sale. Small are dull. Very small, yellow plums coming have no value; not wanted.

Melons

CANTALOUPE AND GEMS—There is a liberal supply, causing an easy feeling to prevail. Standard crates, standard melons are selling very well. Small melons in such crates and pony crates are slow. Not many flat crates offered. They are moderate sale.

WATERMELONS—Hot weather favors these melons. There is a good demand. Receipts today were reported at only 12 cars, and higher prices were quoted.

Vegetables

CARROTS—Market is now supplied with home-grown. Outside carrots are not wanted and they do not sell unless very fine. As a rule the southern are not as good as the home-grown and they have little value.

CELERY—Michigan has fair sale when fine and well bleached. There is an ample supply and market is easy.

ASPARAGUS—Market is slack. Buyers say it is too warm and they are not taking hold. There is a good supply and prices are lower. Trade dull and receivers have a hard time cleaning up.

BEETS—Home-grown now supply the trade. Outside beets do not sell unless they are exceptionally fancy and there are not many coming fine.

CALIFLOWERS—Home-grown is plentiful and sells according to quality.

CUCUMBERS—Home gardeners keep the market well supplied. Outside stock not wanted unless very fancy.

CABBAGE—Salable and steady when fine, large and green. There is a good supply, including home-grown and southern. Trade is slow as it is too warm.

EGG PLANT—In limited demand. There is a fair supply and market is easy.

GREEN ONIONS—Home-grown are in good supply and easy.

GREEN PEAS—Home-grown now supply the trade. Outside peas usually arrive dry and common. They do not sell and are no longer wanted.

KOHLRABI—Home-grown supplies the trade. It is plentiful.

LETTUCE—Home-grown in good supply and supplying most of the trade. Outside lettuce does not sell unless it is very fancy.

ONIONS—Market is firm. Stocks remaining on hand are limited and fresh receipts are small. Some of the California arrive soft and poor and have to be shaded to sell.

OKRA—Moderate sale and easy. There is little demand.

PEPPERS—Market a shade better for nice, fresh, good size and dark green peppers. Demand moderate.

PIE PLANT—Market is well supplied with home-grown.

PARSLEY—Trade is quiet. There is an ample supply of home-grown.

RADISHES—Home gardeners keep the market well supplied. Demand fair.

STRING BEANS—Slow. Southern and eastern beans are about done. Home-grown are coming more freely and will soon supply most of the trade. Just now there are practically no fancy beans on the market. The best offered are only fair and sell slowly. The bulk are common or ordinary and do not clean up, although offered at low prices. Some have to be dumped.

SWEET CORN—Fair sale when good, green and well developed. There is not much coming and market is steady.

SPINACH—In moderate supply and salable when fine and fresh.

SQUASH—Dull. Supply is moderate, but ample, as there is little demand.

TOMATOES—Quiet trade. Supply of fancy, sound, fine stock not large. Market firm for that kind. Poor, green or mixed stock dull. Receipts also included poor leakers that have little value.

TURNIPS—Trade quiet and supplied with home-grown.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The demand for wheat comes over a whole year, but you get your crop all at once. It follows, then, that the demand must be fed as it appears. This means that farmers must control their marketing. That's easy. Just fix ONE DOLLAR in your mind and ask it. Don't sell when it won't be paid. Sell when it is paid. Quit selling the minute it won't be paid. Only this and nothing more.

SELLING OR STORING

Mr. Wheat Grower: You can sell your wheat now at, say 60 to 70 cents, and other people will hold it until the demand of consumption needs it. As an alternative you can store your own wheat and get a cash advance of nearly this amount on it, if you need it, and in a short time sell it at one dollar or more. Read "Personal" article in this paper and send the blank.

Measuring the Value of Agricultural Education

Three thousand six hundred ninety-eight farmers, scattered over fourteen states, have been personally interviewed to get their views on how the different methods of educating farmers are looked upon by farmers themselves. Two-thirds of them take farm papers. Three-sevenths of them get agricultural bulletins. Three-ninths attend farmers' institutes. Two out of every thirteen belong to a farmers' organization. One in fourteen writes to the experiment stations for instruction. Half the number interviewed stated none of these methods helped them any. One from each six thought the bulletins the most helpful. One in three preferred the institutes, one in forty got the most good farm papers and one in four considered all agencies equally valuable. But now, after this has been determined, what good is it? Who is to benefit by this knowledge, and how? What do the taxpayers get for the money the investigation cost? Wake up and think about these things.

Two Roads to Rural Credit

There are two "schools" of rural credit advocates. One, led by Senators Fletcher and Moss, and having the indorsement of President Wilson and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, advocates the establishment of private land mortgage banks, using capital secured from individuals, the profits to go to the banks. The other school, with Congressman Bathrick of Ohio and Senator Norris of Nebraska as sponsors, advocates the issuing of government bonds to secure the capital to loan to farmers, as direct as possible, upon a narrow margin of profit, the profit to go to the government. The committees on banking and currency in both the House and the Senate have a bill for rural credit which is a compromise between the two schools. These measures will be important legislation in the next term of Congress and farmers should be watchful.

Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

Fireside Social Chats

Conducted by Aunt Sophia

MOTHERS ARE NOT BLAMELESS

THERE are too many girls growing up with the very wrong idea that work is very undesirable, if not actually a disgrace. Such girls are not getting the right foundation for a happy life. There are only a limited number of millionaires and men of wealth sufficient to support wives in luxury and idleness—not nearly enough to go around. The average, everyday man, God bless him, is good enough for any woman, and a wife good enough for such a man must be both willing and trained to work. Such a pair can be happy, and will be useful and respected members of society. The girl who is looking for a life of ease in the lap of luxury is looking at life from a wrong position. Very, very few of them find such places, and of those who do not one in ten find enduring happiness at the same time.

Girls are not always to be blamed for the way they look at such things. Really they see things very much through their mothers' eyes, so to speak. The way to keep nonsense out of a girl's head is to fill it full of common sense. This is the mother's duty. She can train her daughter to respect labor, to believe in it and to enjoy it. In this she can not begin too early.

Sisters, hope for the best for your girls, but give them a training that will assist them to meet vicissitudes that may come to them.

AUNT SOPHIA.

WASTE BASKETS ARE STEP SAVERS

By Mrs. W. C. Palmer

Waste paper baskets are among the greatest step savers we have. They are cheap and should be placed in every room in the house, not excepting the front and back porches. It will not take long for every one to learn to remember to place their scraps in the baskets. It will mean less sweeping and tidier rooms.

The wire waste paper basket is the best for the kitchen and back porch, as it can be washed and scalded when it becomes soiled. It is nice to save the large paper bags to place in these. When the bag is full, lift it out and replace with a fresh one. Then burn the filled bag with its contents. In this way the basket does not become soiled as quickly and it saves an extra trip by not having the empty basket to carry back to its place. It will be surprising how often the basket in the kitchen will become filled. It will soon be looked upon as a joyful discovery for saving labor and steps in this room alone.

The basket in the living room should be of good material, as it will be used fully as much as the one in the kitchen. A good, substantial basket made of palm leaves can be purchased in most places from a dollar up. While these are not fancy, they are rich looking and add to the appearance of any home. As they become soiled they can be scrubbed in warm suds with a brush and after rinsing in cold clear water and dried they will look as bright as when new.

Those for the bedrooms can be made of pasteboard and covered to match the room or fancy baskets can be bought for this purpose. A covered vegetable shipping hamper makes a nice one.

While the baskets in the kitchen,

living room and porches will need emptying quite often, those upstairs will need gathering up only on sweeping day and the contents burned.

It is better not to burn too many papers or scraps in the stoves, as it not only clogs them, but the chimneys as well. A holder of sheet iron in some obscure place in the back yard makes a very convenient receptacle to dispose of such waste matter. In this way one can more easily look over the contents of each basket to prevent anything of value from being burned. By having this receptacle there is never any danger of fire while the waste matter is burning.

After the baskets are all emptied and back again, one begins to realize how much help they really are in making the housework lighter, and wonder how they ever did without them.

If one has a large, old-fashioned willow basket with a good stout handle it can be used in carrying the waste matter from the baskets upstairs. This will save carrying the baskets down and upstairs again. If a large paper bag is used to hold the sweepings from each room, the one trip with the willow basket will do.

TEACH GIRLS TO SAVE

It is no particular hardship to learn to save money. It is something that has to be learned; it rarely comes naturally. If the girl who earns \$5 a week and pays \$2.50 for board can be depended upon to put a dollar of the remainder aside, well and good; if not, she should be encouraged, nay, even compelled to do so. A bank book is a great help in these matters, and if she is not willing to put in a dollar at a time, she should hand it to her mother or father until it becomes five. When the postal banks, which are reaching out for just these small savings, become established throughout the country, they will be an infinite help. For Uncle Sam disdains the large depositor, and will not accept more than \$100 a month from anybody. But he gladly furnishes a stamp book for the stray dimes.

The girl who saves a dollar each week will have fifty to spend on a summer visit or some pretty clothes—it matters little what she spends it for as long as the habit of thrift is established. And the girl who pays her board and saves a little is the really self-respecting wage earner. She is neither a spendthrift nor a slave and she is self-supporting. She is getting more out of her work than the mere occupation or the mere money. She is forming habits of industry, thrift and independence.

Was Going Some Anyhow

"Billy, you must not be so bad or you can't go to heaven."
"Well, I've been to the ball game and the show and I can't expect to go everywhere, can I?"

Wasn't Sure

Cross Guest—Waiter, you are not fit to serve a dog.
Waiter—That may be so, but I am very successful in serving men and women.

That Ended It

"How long did your honeymoon last?"
"Till I asked my husband for some money."

Not a Question of Looks

"Thank you so much," said the lady, as she took the seat given her by an Irishman in a crowded car. "That is all right, ma'am," was the reply. "Some men never give a seat to women who are not young and pretty, but that don't make any difference with me."

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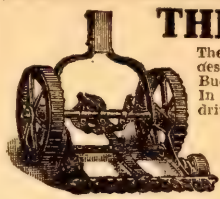
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OUR FREE OFFER—Send date of birth with 35c for a one-year subscription to our Magazine, or 50c for two subscriptions, and receive pillow top FREE. If you are prompt we will also send 10 Dress Pattern Coupons Free. By using these coupons you will save 50 cents. **THE HEARTHSTONE, 3357 Michigan Avenue, Dept. 4, CHICAGO.**



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Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything. **JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED** and you will be delighted with all three dollies. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber to 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month, 12 issues in 6 months. **Big Surprise Free** I will also tell you how to get Princess, the big, talking doll sensation from Germany. She says "Papa" and "Mama" like a real child. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. **Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.**

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Two Sacred Resurrection Plants

These rare and curious plants grow and stay green by placing them in water. When taken out of water they dry and curl up and go to sleep. They will keep in this state for years. Simply place the whole plant into water; it will open up and start to grow in about 20 minutes. We will send two of these sacred plants postpaid and free to any one sending 10 cents for a six-months trial subscription to our monthly magazine.

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Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife, a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis, Ind.

ALL THE NEW SONGS GIVEN

SEPTEMBER MORN
In Apple Blossom Time; Be a Good Little Girl; Alabama Dreams; Down by the Old Garden Gate; How Could I Know that You Loved Me?; I'd Be Satisfied with Kisses from You; If I Were in Love with You; I Know that You Remember; But I Wonder if You Care; I'll Change the Shadows to Sunshine; I'll Do Most Anything for You; International Rag; Let Me Take My Place at Home Again; Melody Man; On Old Fall River Line; Sailing Down Chesapeake Bay; and almost 200 others (words only)—the whole unequalled collection sent absolutely free, postage prepaid to all who send only 10 cents to pay for a 3-months' trial subscription to our big home and story magazine. Address at once, **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 210, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

50 Embroidery Patterns GIVEN

To introduce "The Country Home" Department of our dollar magazine, we will send you FREE, 50 embroidery transfer patterns and book of instructions, if you send only 10c for 3 months' trial subscription. Ask for catalog showing other valuable articles you can get without cost. Send 10c, coin or stamps, today. The Country Home Dept. Box 511, St. Joseph, Mo.

Embroidery Set FREE

This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, Wild Rose design—1 large Centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen 1/2 yd. long. This free to all who send only 10c. for trial 3-months sub. to our big fancy work and family magazine. Address **Household E. S. Co., Dept. 35, Topeka, Kan.**

Bracelet 25c It's all the rage. Girls, wear it to school and all the others will envy you. Handsome gold finish, heart shape design, set with stone. Adjustable to any wrist. Not more than two to one person at the introductory price of 25c. **S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

What is Now the Fashion



6721—NEGLIGEE SHIRT. For the men of the family. This may be made of some cool cotton fabric such as batiste, wash silk or madras. It has the neck quite open and trimmed with an ornamental collar with large points. If preferred, the usual band finish may be used, as the pattern provides for both. The sleeves are the usual shirt sleeve, and in the back there is a small shoulder yoke. Sizes 34 to 42 inches breast measure. Medium size requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

6725—WOMAN'S APRON. The mother who has much real work to do can wear the apron without any dress underneath it. It is of plain sacque cut, with kimono shoulder and with a side front closing. Two patch pockets add to the comfort of the wearer. Gingham, calico and other similar wash fabrics are suitable for these aprons and wash braids may be had to match all the standard colors and these are nice as trimming for the edges. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for apron and cap, with one-half yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim.

6739—WOMAN'S SKIRT. This odd skirt may be developed in wash fabrics or in woolen goods. It is a two-gore, sectional model and may have either the high or the regulation waistline. It is made to simulate the tunic effect, but the upper part is attached to the lower. Sizes 22 to 32 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 or 44-inch material.

6745—CHILD'S DRESS. This offers a novel idea in a child's dress. The body and sleeve sections are in one and the frock is intended to be slipped on over the head. Those who wish may open the shoulder seam along its entire length, or else only a few inches need be opened. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 6748 also offers a pleasing design for a little girl's dress. This has a long-waisted blouse and is slipped on over the head. The skirt is pleated all around and is attached to the blouse. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

6737—ROMPERS. A very serviceable pair of rompers may be made by this pattern. These have the body and front of the bloomers in one piece, but there is a division across the back at the waistline. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.

These patterns are guaranteed: there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each
Address Fashion Department

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

HOT WEATHER DRINKS

By May B. Brooks, in the Mother's Magazine

Iced Chocolate—Use the following syrup: Pour one-half pint of boiling water over three tablespoonfuls of cocoa, stirring until dissolved. Add one pint of granulated sugar and boil for three minutes. Then cool, add one tablespoonful of vanilla and bottle. Pour two tablespoonfuls of this syrup into a tumbler with some cracked ice, stir in three tablespoonfuls of whipped cream, a dash of milk and drop in a spoonful of vanilla ice cream.

Coffee a la Marion Crawford—Make a strong infusion of good coffee. Do not allow it to stand on the grounds or it will be bitter. Add sugar and chill. Put one tablespoonful of chocolate syrup in a tumbler, stir in the coffee and fold in a spoonful of whipped cream.

Midsummer Dream—Crush ripe peaches and very soft pears to a pulp. To two cupfuls of this add one-half cupful of pineapple juice and the same of plum juice. Sweeten and add ice water. Lay a small bunch of plums with their foliage on the plate.

Piazza Party Punch—The juice of one pineapple, six lemons, three oranges, six large crushed peaches, one pint of preserved strawberries, the same of preserved cherries, one bottle of grape juice. Sweeten and add one cupful of chopped ice, one gallon of water and a cupful of crushed mint leaves.

Jam Punch—Put a tablespoonful of strawberry jam in a glass, add the juice of half a lemon and stir until dissolved. Add a little sugar and fill the tumbler with crushed ice and water.

Grape Nectar—Mix the juice of two lemons, one orange, one pint of grape juice, one cupful of sugar and one pint and a half of water. Serve with a small float of whipped cream bearing a bit of orange on the surface.

MILK DESSERTS

Junket served very cold is a refreshing dessert in hot weather, as are the numerous milk sherbets, frozen custards and similar desserts in which milk is used. Baked milk, made by cooking sweetened and flavored milk for a long time in a slow oven, is also good. Many different kinds of puddings are made by baking milk with cereals and molasses or sugar. The cereal may be rice, corn meal or buttered white or whole-wheat bread. In this class of food belongs, so far as nourishment is concerned, the scalloped potatoes made by cooking sliced raw potatoes for a long time in a large amount of milk.

Could Keep Out of the Shade

"No, Pat, I would advise you not to move to Texas. It gets 98 in the shade down there."
"Be Jassus," replied Pat, "and I don't have to stay in the shade all the time, do I?"

Beyond Human Construction

"Higgins is a self-made man, isn't he?"
"He claims to be, but I do not believe a man could make himself as mean as he is. He must have been born that way."

No Danger

"Don't pull that dog's tail, Billy; he'll bite you."
"Why, mama, a dog ain't got no teeth in its tail."

A Hard Lot

"In India it is said they bury the living wife with the dead husband. Ain't it awful?"
"Yes," replied Grouchy, "in that country the husband gets no relief even in death!"

Announcing the NEW MODEL ROYAL No. 10

THE MASTER MACHINE
that need not be traded out
FEATURE No. 7

to "trade out" periodically machines made of iron and steel. And the expense of it in the aggregate is enormous!

**Built for "Big Business" and its
Great Army of Expert Operators**

"Big Business" demanded a typewriter of long-term service, that must improve the presswork and stand the modern "grind" at high speed for years without "trading out." For years, men who have done big things—heads of great corporations and far-seeing executives have been asking: "Why is it necessary to trade out typewriters every little while? Is it because they have been built to be traded out?"

The ANSWER to this big question is the new Royal Master-Model 10—built for long-term service.

We believe the No. 10 Royal will outlast any other writing-machine in the world. It will stand the grind. Turn the machine sideways, and you can see daylight right through it. Mark the absence of complicated mechanism! It's what you don't find there—a 1,000 working-parts less-than-others—that proves the Royal's durability. Here at last is the master-machine that need not be traded out—the typewriter that won't "die young!"

Get the Facts!

Send for the "Royal man" and ask for a DEMONSTRATION. Or write us direct for our new Brochure, "Better Service," and a beautiful Color Photograph of the new ROYAL MODEL 10—"THE MACHINE WITH A PERSONALITY"—Read our advertisements in Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, System, Everybody's, Cosmopolitan, Hearst's, Metropolitan, McClure's, Business, and many more! "Write now—right now!"



Price \$100 (\$125 in Canada)

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.
Royal Typewriter Building, Broadway, New York
Branches and Agencies the World Over

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a New subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE EARLY SUMMER has again been very dry in some portions of the country and crops will be shortened. That makes it all the more important for farmers to be in position to make the most of what they have. This paper is so earnest in its desire for those who till the soil to manage their business as other people do, and not take things so much as they happen to come, that we hope our young people will help us. Let us get everybody to study these facts that so many of the other papers refuse to discuss.

It is wonderful the different conditions that prevail in different portions of the country. Here we have a letter from the artesian well regions of New Mexico:

DEAR CADETS—I am 16 years old and live in the country. Lake Arthur is in the artesian belt and is about thirty miles south of Roswell. Our principal crop is alfalfa, though we raise a good deal of vegetables and fruit. In some places land is cheap, especially so when you take the trouble to "file and prove up." But it is not so cheap when you try to buy a farm with an artesian well on it. I would like to correspond with Cadet boys and girls.—Jessie A. Johnson, Lake Arthur, N. M.

Our next letter is from the region of big farms in Texas:

DEAR CADETS—I am a Texas girl of 14 years. I live on a farm of 6,000 acres and I think farm life is fine. Our chief crops are cotton, corn, etc. I will be 15 August 11. I have an organ and can play very well.—Pattie Medlin, Annona, Tex.

We also have a letter from Mamie Medlin, 16 years old, with the same postoffice, but we can not well make room for both of them. We must continue with the letters as they come now.

DEAR CADETS—My brother is a Cadet and I would like to become one so as to learn interesting things about the different states, especially about the schools, for I am always interested in them. I graduated

from high school and training class and now I teach school. I think the Cadet letters serve as quite a substitute for traveling. I have lived twenty-one years on the farm, but this spring my father moved to a village. I will answer all letters or postals.—Stasia N. McCarthy, Nunda, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and surely enjoy it very much, especially the boys and girls' page. I am a farmer's daughter, age 14, and we live on a 360-acre farm. My sister and I attend to the cows. We milk seven Jerseys. I think UP-TO-DATE is a good guide to farming. I go to school, and even there I get a great deal of my information from this paper. I would like to correspond with the boys and girls and will answer all cards and letters.—Ida A. Nordloh, Hayden, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I am a West Virginia girl and I wish to be a Cadet. I enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I am 17 years old and have lived all my life on a 120-acre farm in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley. The scenery around here is grand. I think there is no place like the country, where you can get all the fresh air you want and everything to eat fresh from the garden, and home-produced eggs and meat. We raise wheat, corn, hay, apples, peaches and pears. Land sells at from \$100 to \$200 an acre. We also run a dairy and keep bees. I am a junior in the high school. I play the organ and piano and am learning to play the violin. I will be glad to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer.—Mary E. Mish, Inwood, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—This letter is from southwest Missouri. It is an old settled country here and land is thin and high. We raise corn, wheat and oats, but we must fertilize for wheat. We also raise stock. I am going to Oregon to take up a homestead next spring, so will some of you homesteaders and residents of Oregon write me all you know about that state and Washington—climate, rainfall, native soil, crops, etc.? I will answer all letters and will be thankful for them. I have taken UP-TO-DATE for five years.—C. W. Gresham, Bowers Mill, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I have long wished to become a Cadet. We live on a 300-acre farm and I think farm life is the best. We milk thirteen cows and have a lot of pigs and chickens, but not very many geese. I would be delighted to have the Cadet boys and girls write to me, and I will be sure to answer all. I think UP-TO-DATE

is a dandy paper. I would love to live on a ranch out in some of the western states and I live in hope of getting there sometime.—Martha M. Scharff, DeWitt, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl, 22 years old, and I enjoy reading your letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I would be pleased to hear from any or all of you and will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Lena E. Rice, Sterling, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy, 19 years old, and live on a farm of forty acres in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana. It is planted in orchard—ten acres of apples, peaches, pears and walnuts. There are spuds, peas, garden stuff and grain in some and strawberries and raspberries in the rest. I would like to become a Cadet and would be glad to hear from the girls and boys. Will answer all I receive.—Edwin L. Neilson, Hamilton, Mont.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Ohio girl, 14 years of age, and live about a mile east of Bremen on a farm of eighty acres. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE and I read the Cadet page every week. I wish to become a member of the Cadet family and will be glad to receive cards and letters from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Alice McCandlish, Bremen, O.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I enjoy it very much. I have been taking it for three years. I have lived in the country all my life except nine years when I was small. I moved from Alabama and have lived in Texas thirteen years. I like Texas better than the older states. I live on a farm of 200 acres and we raise most anything that farmers grow. I love to read UP-TO-DATE better than any other paper. I would like to correspond with the Cadet girls and boys from every state in the Union. Age 24.—Lela Pinkston, Hubbard, Tex.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Georgia girl, 16 years old, and would like to join the Cadets. I live on a farm of 170 acres. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it the grandest paper for a farmer ever printed. It is a great advancement to both young and old. I have lived on a farm all my life and think it is the sweetest life anybody could ever live. But let me tell you, it is no easy work. There is a lot of hard labor about farming and it is a work that lasts all summer from sunup to sundown. Some of you Cadets write to me and tell me about your country. I will answer all I receive.—Zudie T. Yson, Tenville, Ga.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Iowa girl, 15 years old. I live on a farm of eighty acres. We have thirteen horses and four cows. I keep house for my father most of the time, as my mother is not at home. I have 115 little chicks now and an incubator of 110 eggs will hatch soon. I am a prompt reader of UP-TO-DATE and would like to join you. I will gladly answer any cards or letters from the Cadets who wish to write to me.—Laura Tubbs, Corydon, Ia.

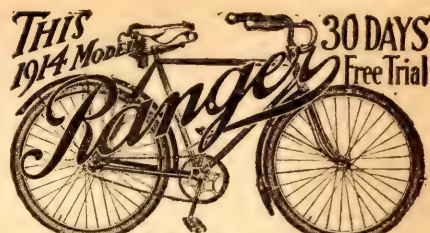
DEAR CADETS—I would like to become a Cadet of Equity. There is a farmers' union in our village and every one who belongs to it takes UP-TO-DATE. My father joined and we like the paper fine. We live on an 80-acre farm, and as my father is gone a good part of the time, and as I haven't any sisters or brothers at home, mama and I are by ourselves and we get very lonely. I would be glad to receive postal cards and letters from the boys and girls. I will try to answer all I receive.—Beauannah Trimmell, Morehead, Kas.

DEAR CADETS—I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it is just fine. I read all the Cadet letters first. I think it is a nice way for the young people to get acquainted. I live with my mother on a 40-acre farm only a few rods from the St. Joe Valley line. For pets I have a cow and a hen with fourteen little chicks. Mama has 120 little chicks. Indiana is a very beautiful place, mostly level. I am 16 years old and wish all the Cadets would write to me. I will answer all.—Juanita Shafer, LaGrange, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I enjoy reading your letters very much. They are certainly interesting. I am a farmer's daughter and have lived on a farm in good old east Tennessee all my life. My father owns two large farms now. The one we live on has a fine spring, but it is so far away we pump the water into a large tank in a cemented cellar. Our principal crops are corn, wheat, oats and all kinds of hay. I go to high school and have to walk about two miles. I will graduate next year. I have been taking piano lessons for about five years and I now have a small class. Would be glad to hear from the Cadets.—Hallie A. Friar, Shepherd, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl, 13 years old, and a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which we have taken for some time, and I like to read it fine. I live on a farm of 56 acres among the hills of West Virginia. The chief industry of our country is farming, though it is rough and hilly. I like farm life. I have three sisters and two brothers and a mother, but my father has been dead more than twelve years. One of my sisters is married, but the other two are at home. We have two churches, one of which we attend regularly. We all joined the church and were baptized. I wish to hear from any Cadet girls and boys near my age.—Gracie L. Jamison, Copen, W. Va.

Everything must have a close, and this fills our space for Cadet letters.



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It will not cost you one cent to own a fine baseball outfit, including a **COMPLETE SUIT**, cap, shirt, pants and belt; Chest Protector, heavy wire, padded mask, Catcher's Mitt or Fielder's Glove, Junior League Ball, Ash Bat, etc. Well made and durable. Just order 20 packages Gold eyed needles, sell at 10c a pkg, send us \$2 when collected, get outfit FREE. Extra present of **BASEBALL CURVER** if you order now. We trust you and take back all you cannot sell. **NATIONAL GIFT COMPANY** 953 Church St., Elmira, N.Y.

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Fits on the hand; can not be seen. With illustrated instructions how to throw all curves, for 10c, stamps or coin. **ARDEA CO.**, Dept. H. So. Norwalk, Conn.

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Boys, you can simply make money out of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves goes with each curver. **Our Offer:** We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great farm and family magazine, **MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER**. Send us 10c for a three month's trial subscription and immediately upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. If you want one of these wonderful little curvers do not delay but send us your subscription at once to the address below. Address is limited. Do not put off sending in your order now. Address **MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, Box 24, Topeka, Kansas**

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BOYS and GIRLS

THIS PONY WITH BUGGY, HARNESS, SADDLE AND BRIDLE, or PIANO all FREE, express charges prepaid. Send your name today and join my Pony and Piano Club. It costs nothing to join. I will tell you all about this free offer as soon as I hear from you. **SEND NAME TODAY.** A postal will do. Address **Piano and Pony Man, 3357 Mich. Av., Chicago, Dep't. 19**

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Send to-day for a free sample copy of **THE BOYS' MAGAZINE**, the finest boys' publication in the world. The Scott F. Redfield Co., 571 Main St. Smithport, Pa.

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Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carriage and Harness, Too, Come With Me

All Given

Who Wants Me? QUICK!

My name is "JOE"

I am 42 inches high and three years old. I am a pet, too. My color is black, and I have the silkiest, fluffiest mane and tail in the world. I am considered a very handsome pony. I am well trained. You can either drive or ride me and I am just as gentle as a kitten. I can go almost as fast as a big horse and can haul my carriage with my little owner mile after mile without getting tired or lazy.

I WILL GO ANYWHERE to find a kind little boy or girl as my owner. I am ready and waiting. I'll make you happy because that is what I was made for and it's what I like to do. If you want me, and I know you do, just send your name and address to Uncle Billy and I'll do my best to come to you in a hurry. I am going to some boy or girl, so be quick. Send your name this very day.

I have already given away 34 real, live Shetland ponies. Do you want "JOE"? Of course you do. So easy to get a pony if you do as I say. I will also send you pictures; tell you how to get "JOE" and his outfit free, and prove that what I say is absolutely true. But you must hurry. So write while you think of it—**once—don't put it off.** Just say that you want "JOE."

Send Me Your Name Today

Write me at once and I will send you **2,000 Pony Votes Free** for your promptness. I will also show you how to get more pony votes. So easy to get a pony if you do as I say. I will also send you pictures; tell you how to get "JOE" and his outfit free, and prove that what I say is absolutely true. But you must hurry. So write while you think of it—**once—don't put it off.** Just say that you want "JOE."

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From a photograph of Mr. C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and whose experience has since benefited thousands. If ruptured, write today to Marshall, Michigan.

The Truth About Rupture

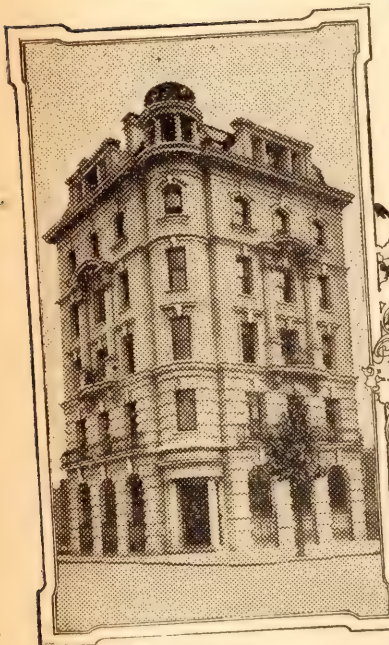
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Do Not Be Tricked by These "Fly-by-Night" Advertisers Who Offer Such Wonderful "Guarantees," But Who Have No Responsibility to Back Up Their Promises.

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Our Customers Include Thousands of Physicians, Many Noted Men and Women. **OUR LARGEST SINGLE CUSTOMER IS THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.** Our Business Is Conducted Along the Same High Plane of Business Integrity as That of the Largest Banks and Mercantile Houses. There Are No "Ifs and Ands" When You Deal With Brooks, and the Appliance Is

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The Surgeon-General says: "In each case the Appliance was satisfactory."

Southern Physician Cures Himself

In writing to you sometime since, endorsing your Appliance, I was conscientious in giving, as I believed, its just deserts, but since, I am even more agreeably pleased to state in addition thereto a "supplement"—a positive cure. Had engaged a surgeon to operate on me about 1st of February inst., but no recurrence of trouble for the past four months assures me my trouble is over and no knife needed. I have (and deem this necessary in all cases) been strict in observing all careful directions and am happy in the enjoyment of its fruits, for the trouble was a serious one and now I am as well as I ever was. Thanking you for courtesies and your invaluable appliance, I am, believe, me,

Most gratefully yours,
(Address) W. W. Hill, M. D., D. D. S.
Washington, Ga.

Kentucky Physician Says—"I Cannot Overestimate Its Value"

Frankfort, Ky.

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.,
Marshall, Mich.

Gentlemen: I have for several years used your Rupture Appliance to the exclusion of all others with perfect satisfaction. It has not failed to give relief in any case in which I have used it. It is especially to be relied on in old chronic cases—in old persons, especially laboring men. I can not overestimate its value to my patients. Every old chronic case that I have applied it to has sent another sufferer to me for one.

Sincerely yours,
U. V. Williams, M. D.

Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir: I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,
High Point, N. C. SAM HOOVER.

REMEMBER

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon and mail today. No salves—no harness—no plasters—no lies—no false or misleading promises.

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Mr. C. E. BROOKS, 1690A State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name

Address

R. F. D. City State

MR. EDITOR: I think Up-to-Date Farming is doing more for the farmers than all the other farm journals combined. I take five farm papers, but none of them helps me in marketing but yours.—C. O. Krogh, R. 4, Blair, Neb.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

July Fifteenth, 1914

Number 14

THE WHEAT CROP of 1914

?

WHO GETS THE MONEY

I SELL IT FOR
\$902,869,000

I SELL IT FOR
\$1,376,776,000

I SELL IT FOR
\$3,116,661,000

THE MILLER

THE RETAILER OF FLOUR AND BRAN

THE RETAILER OF BREAD

THE RAILROAD CHARGES FOR HAULING \$99,000,000



THE FARMER SELLS IT FOR
\$597,500,000

Who Does Farming Pay?---Read on Page Three

Lowest Prices Ever Made On World's Best Roofing

Lightning-Proof, Fire-Proof, Rust-Proof, Rot-Proof Galvanized Steel Roofing Lasts As Long As the Building Stands

That's the kind of a roof you want to invest your money in, isn't it?

All roofing you have ever bought had three cost prices—the first cost per square laid on the roof—the cost per year for up-keep—the cost of property damage by leaks.

Here, then, is *real* roofing economy.

Once you have purchased and laid Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing your roofing expense for that building is at an end for all time. Its cost per square is the lowest ever made. Has no up-keep cost. Property protection absolute. Its service, as long as building stands. Always beautiful in appearance. *Guaranteed Fire-proof, and Lightning-Proof.* Reducing the cost of your fire insurance.

Edwards Exclusive Tightcote Process Makes Rust-Proof Roofing

The Edwards process of galvanizing makes the zinc spelter practically one piece with the steel. No ordinary galvanizing can compare with it. Each and every Edwards Metal Shingle, Metal Spanish Tile, each sheet of Edwards Reo Steel Shingles, Grip Lock Roofing, Fressed Standing Seam or Roll Roofing is dipped in a bath of molten zinc, one at a time assures a uniformity. The edges are galvanized as heavily as the sides. Not the space of a pin-point on the steel is exposed to rain, snow, frost, acids or anything that destroys a steel roof.

How To Test Galvanizing

Take a piece of any other galvanized steel, bend it back and forth several times, hammering it down each time. You will then be able to flake off great scales of the galvanizing with the finger nail. Apply this test to a piece of Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing—you'll find no flaking—not a space on the metal the size of a pin point exposed to rust.

Edwards Patent Interlocking Device Prevents Warping, Buckling or Breaking, Protects Nail Holes —They Can't Leak or Rust

This device not only takes care of expansion and contraction so that an EDWARDS Steel Roof never warps, buckles or breaks, but it is so designed that nails are driven through the *under* layer of metal only—nail holes are protected from exposure—cannot rust. No special tools or experience needed to lay it—any one can do the work—lay over old shingles if you wish.

Reo Steel Shingles

cost less—outwear three ordinary roofs and are your joy and pride forever. A most beautiful roof.

No matter what kind of a building you have in mind there is a style of EDWARDS Tightcote Galvanized Roofing exactly suited to your needs. We manufacture and sell all of the many patterns of Edwards Reo Steel Shingles, Patented "Grip Lock", Corrugated, Standing Seam Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, etc., painted or galvanized, and all other kinds of the best grade of sheet metal Building Material.

Freight Paid Factory Prices

This is positively the greatest roofing proposition ever made. You can't afford to neglect investigation. All we ask is a chance to prove to you that we do indeed offer the lowest prices ever made on the world's best steel roofing. Won't you write today for our freight prepaid price and be convinced. We are the largest manufacturers of Iron and Steel Roofing in the world. We sell direct to you from the largest, most modern sheet-metal plant in existence. We save you all in-between middlemen's profits. Because of our immense purchasing power of raw materials—our wonderful manufacturing facilities and enormous output, our prices are rock bottom. We prepay freight and give you a binding guarantee against lightning losses.

FREE—Our Big Roofing Book

No matter whether your building is a corn-crib, barn, shed or mansion. Don't for an instant consider investing your money in roofing of any kind until you have received our Roofing Book, illustrating and describing every conceivable kind of Sheet Metal Roofing and Building Material—and special offer and free samples of steel roofing. Postal or coupon brings FREE copy of Roofing Book No. 691.

The Edwards Manufacturing Co., 641-691 Pike St., Cincinnati, Ohio

We simply want the right to prove to you that our prices are really the lowest ever made on the World's Best Roofing. Ask us to send you the proof, which can not be disputed, free and by mail prepaid.

Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Building Material in the World

World's Greatest Roofing Book

Mail This Coupon Now

The Edwards Mfg. Co., 641-691 Pike St., Cincinnati, O.

Please send me free samples, latest freight prepaid prices and a free copy of World's Greatest Roofing Book No. 691.

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D. State.....

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

Live Stock Losses Caused by Railroads

When live stock is killed by railroad accidents the railroad companies pay the shipper damage costs. But the railroads require shippers to sign a maximum liability contract which releases the company from obligation to pay more than a stated amount, usually about half the actual value of the animals. This is unfair discrimination, for when railroads cause the loss of other freight they are compelled to pay full value of the shippers' loss. Senator Cummins of Iowa introduced a bill in the United States Senate, where it passed, providing that railroads must settle claims for live stock losses in shipment on a fair basis, the shipper to receive actual value of the loss sustained.

Toll Rates at the Panama Canal

A freight-carrying, ocean-going steamship of average size, passing through the Panama Canal, will pay a toll of from \$9,000 to \$12,000 for the privilege of going through the canal, a comparatively short distance. That seems like a large sum of money to pay for the privilege, but let us see: The fastest steamers make the trip from New York city to Vancouver, B. C., going around Cape Horn, in from sixty-five to ninety days time. The daily expense in running a steamer of this kind is from \$500 to \$600. On a basis of sixty-five days for the trip, at a cost of \$500 per day, the total trip costs (operating expenses only) are \$32,500. By going through the Panama Canal, the trip will be shortened forty-five days, as the trip by way of the canal can be made in twenty days, at an operating expense of \$10,000, effecting a saving over the longer route of \$22,500. Surely, then, a charge of \$12,000 is not excessive. The ship profits \$10,500 each trip because of the canal. Moreover, a ship formerly could make but five trips one way each year. Now it can make three times that number, thus greatly increasing the annual earning capacity of the ship. To put it another way, a ship transportation company can do now as great a volume of business annually with a single boat as it formerly did with three and with a reduction of operating expenses amounting to \$67,500.

The Grain Movement and Car Shortages

We are oft reminded of the saying, "figures can't lie, but liars can figure." Some amusing and astounding figuring is being done on the wheat crop by those whose inclination statistically far overshadows their ability as accurate and astute statisticians. We have before us a table of figures on freight cars and the grain movement that are as absurd as they are astounding. "Estimates of the wheat to be moved in the next sixty days," says this figure juggler, "are around 900,000,000 bushels, requiring approximately 1,000,000 cars." He then goes on to show how far short of that number of cars the available supply is, and by his process of mathematical calculation decides that wheat will be held back from the terminal markets, willy-nilly. For a few weeks there may, indeed, be shortages in the car supply, but as a matter of fact there will probably be less than 900,000,000 bushels harvested and threshed, and the threshing season will run well into October. Millions of bushels will be fed on western farms, because at the comparative prices of wheat and corn wheat will prove by far the most economical and profitable feed. Then many millions more will be held on farms, in granaries and storage bins. This is always the case, regardless of conditions. Many millions more will be ground into flour by local mills for local consumption. Only the winter wheat crop will be available for transportation prior to August 15 and not all of that, by any manner of means, and the winter wheat crop amounts to only 630,000,000 bushels.

The Trusts, the Anti-Trust Laws and the Farmers

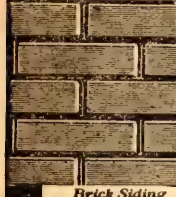
The United States Supreme Court recently set aside several fines of \$5,000 each imposed upon the International Harvester Company by a number of county courts where suit was brought against the company for violation of the anti-trust law, thus reversing the action of the county courts and of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Soon afterward the Supreme Court rendered an opinion which declared invalid the Kentucky law authorizing farmers to form pools for selling their products. The pooling law was declared to be too vague to be enforceable. There can be no question as to the constitutional rights of farmers to form pools for selling their crops, so long as they do not operate in criminal restraint of trade. The Supreme Court's decision in the cases of the International Harvester Company is prima facie evidence of that fact. The law which authorized and permitted such pooling was not necessary, and, being defective in its principles, was declared invalid. This leaves the Kentucky farmers where they were before the law was passed, and where they always were. It does not take from them the right of pooling. The intentions of the Kentucky legislators and courts were good, but their performances have been ill-advised and imperfect, to judge by the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States. But if the Supreme Court permits the International Harvester Company to do business in Kentucky it will also permit the farmers' marketing organizations to have the same privilege, so long as the Sherman anti-trust law is not violated.

The Supreme Court of Missouri recently issued a decree fining the International Harvester Company \$25,000 for violating the anti-trust laws of that state (not the Sherman anti-trust law, which is a federal law), and revoking its right to do business therein. This decision means that the company can not do business in Missouri. This case will in all probability be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and then we shall see if the Missouri lawmakers were better at lawmaking than those of Kentucky.

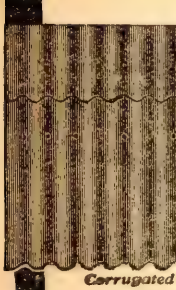
While Congress is dealing with the trust problem it would confer a great boon upon the country if it could settle it on a basis which would admit of no doubt or misunderstanding.



Rock Face Siding



Brick Siding



Corrugated



Ornamental Ceiling and Siding



Garage \$49.50

Best Prices Ever Made on Garages. You want a garage that won't rot, rust or burn—a building that's attractive, yet practically indestructible. Here it is: Genuine "Edwards" Ready-Made, Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Affords perfect protection with the least possible investment. Is quickly set up any place. Direct-from-factory prices—\$49.50 up. Postal brings illustrated 64-page catalog.

Reo Cluster Steel Shingles

Spanish Metal Tile

Weather Board Siding

Eave Troughs

Barn Ventilator

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JULY 15, 1914

No. 14

Balanced Rations

A full pail is easily spilled.

Good roads will pay if not too costly.

No one seems ever to tire of singing the praises of alfalfa.

Man may build a house, but it takes a woman to make a home.

Trying to make the best better is a fine exercise for both body and soul.

Dentists are not the only class whose success depends much upon making good impressions.

Save your best farm papers for a more careful reading next winter when you have more time.

"Examine the horse's feet" is the advice of an exchange. If you have mules get some one else to do it.

It is a disappointing thing to read a whole column of items called "Wit and Wisdom" and find none of either.

The farmer with not enough time to read a farm paper will generally admit he can't afford to subscribe for one.

Farmers ought to have plenty of the best things to eat, but some do not. If life is worth living it is worth living well.

If you are raising a good crop of corn prepare to raise a silo. These are two things which should naturally go together on every farm.

As a rule we find the older men on the farms more enthusiastic over better farming methods than the younger ones. They realize the need more.

The canning clubs will soon be busy at work, putting up their products. It is a fine thing to learn how to do things worth while in the best manner.

The fellow who wants a pull must have a lot of push in him. Remember that, young man, and remember also that real push will show, wherever you are, and whatever you do.

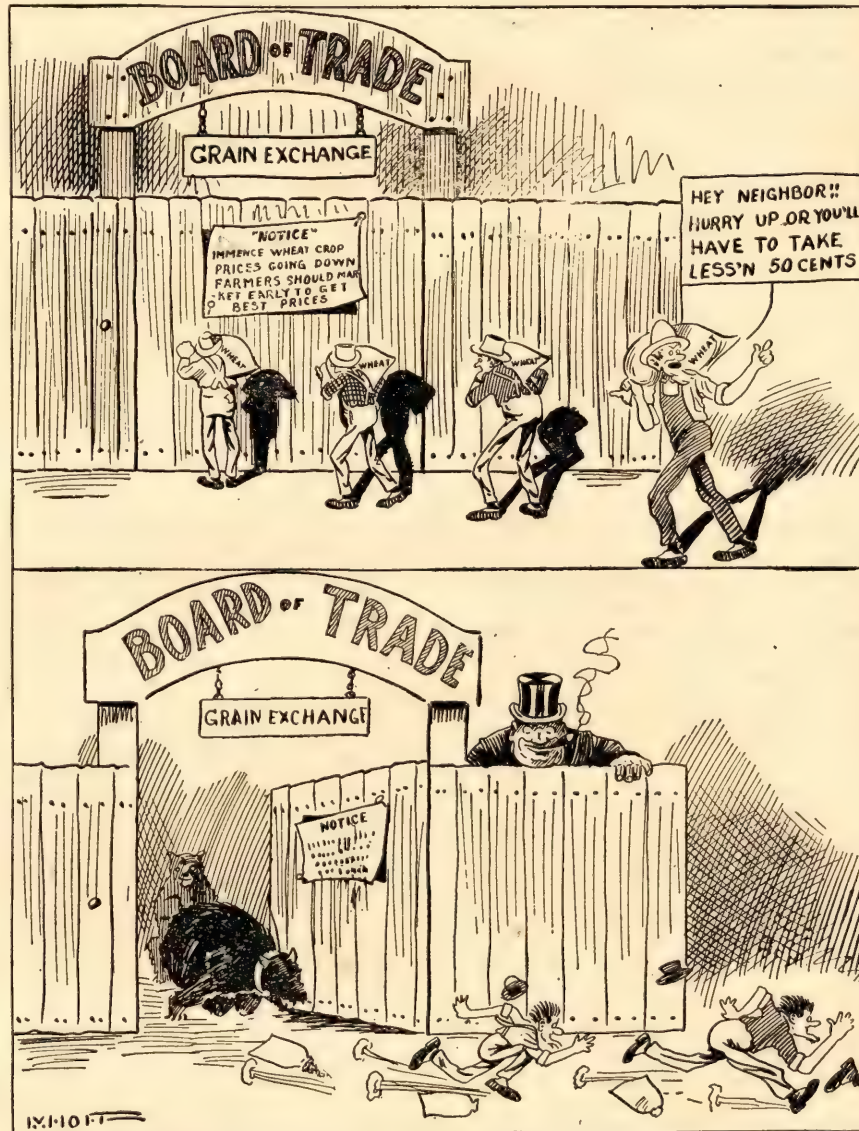
Give the boy a trip to the state fair this year. The trip, as well as what he can learn at the fair, will give him new ambitions of the right kind and better courage for the next year's tasks.

When you offer help be sure it is real help that you are offering. Do not be like the small boy who in pity and goodness of heart gave a blind man a ticket to a moving picture show.

We feel really sorry for the boys of the city streets, whose only watermelon patch is in front of a grocery store, and a policeman stands at the nearest corner. What chance has a lad in a case like that?

The soil is a part of the machinery the farmer employs in the production of crops. Like other machinery it will wear out and break down if not kept in repair. Attend to the conservation of soil fertility. It is the one big job on every farm.

Let every farmer do his part in the country-wide fight to stamp hog cholera out of existence. Your part may be to first become thoroughly informed yourself, and then inform your neighbors who are not, and awaken community co-operation in the matter.



The average farmer does not see the inside of the market until too late. Those who are frightened by the "bears" lose their profits to the speculators. Farmer control of marketing is the only safeguard.

Who Does Farming Pay?

An Analysis of Agriculture, Based on the 1914 Wheat Crop

By J. A. Everitt, President Farmers Society of Equity

The Indiana Grain Dealers' Association met in Indianapolis the last week in June.

Following the meeting there was published in the local press and sent over the country an article credited to Mr. Edward W. Bassett that attempted to prove that the great wheat crop of 1914, notwithstanding the low price that it is selling for from the producers, is going to be an unmixed blessing to everybody and a source of great national prosperity.

It Is the Common Practice

This calls to mind that a year before, when the crops of the country were very short and the prices high, similar articles appeared in the press of the country and attempted, in a similar way, to prove that the farmers and the country were going to enjoy extraordinary prosperity. Some astute people can prove anything with figures.

We have no quarrel with the grain dealers or their association, but we

have serious doubt as to the ultimate benefit to the people at large of these articles, prepared and printed for the object of deceiving the people and lulling them into a false sense of security. It is going to be a difficult matter to convert the country to the belief that a business condition that we sometimes refer to as "stagnation" and at other times refer to as "prosperity" is purely a psychological one. In other words, some people appear to believe, regardless of the state of business of the country, that it is either good or bad, or will be good or bad, according to the mental attitude of the people. In the article referred to Mr. Bassett aims to prove, at any rate he asserts, that the excess yield of the 1914 wheat crop, over what the country ever produced before, and which the farmers are destined to give away for nothing and pay some money besides providing the present price is continued, is a benefit to the farmers and a benefit

(Continued on Page 6)

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"God could not be everywhere, so He made mothers."—Old Proverb. Thereby is the omnipotent wisdom of the Creator proven again.

"Farmers are entitled to the relief which is about to be granted to them."—Farmer and Stockman. Who is going to grant farmers what relief?

"There are some things that most naturally go together."—Wallace's Farmer. Yes, and there are some things which naturally come apart.

"There is always hope for the man who says 'That sounds good. I'll try it.'"—Farm Journal. There's no hope for the man who always says it, but does nothing more.

"Probably the size of our winter wheat crop has been stretched by enthusiasts."—National Stockman and Farmer. The more they stretch the size of the crop the more the price contracts.

"If a man's mind is dirty his hands are not apt to be clean."—Hoard's Dairyman. Many a man with a clean mind frequently has dirty hands, however. There are a few good rules which do not work both ways.

"Many people are unable to conceive a business man in any other guise than a monster."—American Industries. Where there is much smoke there must be some fire. Possibly, as Post used to say, "there's a reason."

"Farmers are living next to their problems every day."—The Nebraska Farmer. And with wheat selling at 75 cents, and going down, many a farmer will take his problems to bed with him. Organize for dollar wheat!

"It is just beginning to dawn upon the mind of American business that dishonesty does not pay in the long run."—Carlson's Rural Review. And yet we've had that century-old proverb, "Honesty is the best policy," constantly before us! It takes experience to teach us, after all.

"Great stories have been written regarding the large yield promised of the wheat crop. Naturally these stories become 'bear' stories when it comes to price."—Ohio Farmer. And the men and motives behind these stories will bear watching by the farmer. It is barely possible some one not engaged in farming will profit from them to the farmer's hurt.

"The greatest danger to any country is the dependence upon outsiders for foodstuffs. It is a weakness that neither protection nor free trade alone can eliminate. It is Britain's vulnerable point and is rapidly becoming America's danger."—New Zealand Farmers' Union Advocate. Make farming sufficiently profitable and America's farmers will find a way to avert this danger for another century at least.

EDITORIAL

The Source of High Prices

THE GENERAL THEORY of the reason for the high cost of provisions is a shortness in the supply, and the "expert" agriculturists who "farm" in the cities and the schools are constantly urging farmers to produce more of the material that constitutes food for the people and feed for domestic animals. Relying upon the scientific knowledge of these "experts," the educational world, with very few exceptions, takes up the doctrine, and about all one hears is the cry for increased production of farm crops. To prove that the evil is not a lack of production we have in vain called attention to the fact that almost every year great quantities of the products are shipped from American farms to other countries and that other quantities go to waste without being taken from the farms or orchards, because the system of marketing and distribution is so mercilessly controlled by those who accumulate millions by buying low and selling high.

We wish once more to give the proof. We have before us the figures giving the buying and selling prices of corn for several years. It will be noted that these prices are little affected by the season's production except that large crops are taken advantage of by buyers to force down the price paid the farmers. The prices quoted are Chicago prices and are controlled by the Chicago Board of Trade, and since Chicago is really the world price-maker for corn, no more instructive figures could be given. In January, 1874, corn sold off the farms at 49 cents; in September the speculators' price was 86 cents. In 1892 the January buying price was 37½ cents; in May the selling price was \$1. In December, 1902, when, of course, the farmers were selling, the price was 43½ cents, but in July, when the speculators were selling, the price was 88 cents. In 1908, when the farmers were selling in February, the price was 56½ cents, but in May and September the price was 82 cents. In 1911 the buy-

ers paid 45½ cents in January, February and March, but the following fall, when the farmers were not selling, the price was 76 cents. In 1912 the price in December, one of the farmers' principal selling months, was 47½ cents, but in August following the price was 83 cents. Only last year at gathering time the price was 46½ cents, but now and even earlier than this the price has climbed to near a dollar.

Need we give any more figures? Will the experts and educators still refuse to be convinced? Or must the public be driven to conclude that they are in some way in alliance with the marketing combines? Our plea is for reliable and steady prices. Cut out these side profits. Add a portion to the farmers' price and make it reliably steady, and take the remainder from the price charged the consumers and make that price also reasonably steady. It can be done if the producing sellers and consuming buyers will co-operate. And that is indeed a simple thing to do. Why should such stuff be bought by those who do not need it and never expect to? They do it for the profits they make in forcing down the prices at one end and building them up at the other. The trouble is, the farmers have accustomed themselves to sell in bulk and at honest time, and the consumers buy only to supply their immediate needs—supplies that cover only a day or even less. The latter can scarcely be changed in the centers of consumption, and that makes retail dealers a necessity, but speculating buyers for hoarding purposes are not necessary. The farmers themselves can manage that. It only remains for them to sell to satisfy demand. They can hold as well as the speculators can and they must prepare to do it. It will make their business both profitable and dependable, and it will increase the demand for their stuff by giving the consumers lower prices. This is our plea for dollar wheat. It is our plea for fair prices for all crops, and the way is open for its accomplishment.

Farmers Mere Puppets

THOSE who have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING for any length of time, as so many thousands have done, know we are not speaking diminutely of the farmers in the above leading. We regard no class of people higher than we do the farmers, and there is no class so absolutely necessary to the existence of the human race. But their exclusive devotion to the work of their calling and the cunning schemes of those who plan to get what their labor creates have made them mere puppets in the hands of a reckless and conscienceless few. It is to redeem them from this thrall-dom that we are making such persistent efforts and involving ourselves in almost unbearable personal sacrifices. Everybody admits that as the quantity increases, the demand remaining the same, the price must and always does go down—we mean the price paid the producers. The price charged the consumers is a different matter, as that price is controlled by the storing sellers.

In spite of these admitted truths, the farmer gets no advice, no instruction, no encouragement to do anything except to produce more and more. When the bumper crop comes the effect is seen in the lower prices and the farmers suffer. This season an unusual crop of wheat has been proclaimed from the sowing of the seed to the harvesting of the grain, and prices have fluctuated as the reports

seemed true or false. But as selling time came the prices to farmers went down. A St. Louis daily paper, as early as June 22, said "wheat futures worked to new low levels." Two cars of new grain were auctioned in that city at 87 cents a bushel. Think of a farmer's labor, his dependence for a living, the support and hope of his family, selling to capricious if not combined bidders in the streets of a great city! "As usual," says the paper, "when the new wheat begins to find its way to the market, prices are likely to seek lower levels, both because of increased supplies and the effort of buyers to pay as little as possible."

How can any people live in the midst of such doubts as to the value of their labor? The exalted thoughts of the world ought to revolt at such a marketing system. It is no guarantee that the users will get the stuff cheaper because the surplus that robs the farmers of profits is held back, diverted to other uses, or actually destroyed to keep it from interfering with the sellers' high prices. Note the destruction outside the cities of car loads of southern fruits to prevent the lowering of retail prices in those cities.

Is it not a fact, then, that farmers are used as mere puppets by these speculating classes? Must such things continue? They will unless the farmers themselves put a stop to it. No one else will, because others think it is not their business. What, then, is the matter with the farmers? Why are

they so indifferent? We plead with them and they scarcely listen. The world must have the produce, and the farmers own it first. If they refuse to sell except upon an owner's terms, the stuff will be bought and paid for, every pound and bushel of it. There is no doubt about that, and only dishonest speculation will be injured thereby. Now, listen. Make it DOLLAR WHEAT this year.

Strange Editorial Opinions

WE ACCORD to everybody the right to his opinion, and in the great work in which we are engaged we can not take time to much discuss the opinions expressed so numerous and so voluminously by others, especially by our editorial contemporaries, but once in awhile we feel justified in referring to them. For instance, on the farm price question we recently found in a prominent farm paper ideas like these: "The only safe and sure way to sell a crop is to keep an accurate account of the cost of production, then we can tell whether the price at which we can sell is fair or not. * * * When we can command a price which gives us a fair or even a small profit over cost it is better to sell rather than take the risk of farm storage. * * * If for two years in succession the crop does not sell for more than it costs it is time to produce something else. * * * At any rate a fair idea of the cost of production is the essential factor."

Think a moment. It is well to keep accounts and know what the crops cost the producer, but what effect can that knowledge have upon the price? Under the present marketing system the farmer has nothing to do with fixing the price. He must accept what is offered whether the crops cost much or little. The farmer never "commands" a price. He simply accepts it and it is of little financial benefit whether he knows it is profitable or not. If he sells he must accept the buyer's price. No other producer on earth is in that condition. But, says this wise one, "it is better to sell than take the risk of farm storage." What risk is there in farm storage? What risk is there in the manufacturer or miner holding his stuff and storing it himself if he can not obtain his price? Risk or no risk, he does it all the same and nobody tells him he ought not to.

But if a crop don't pay for two years cut it out and raise something else. Of course that wise advice is not intended for just one producer, but for all the producers of that crop. The result: The very next year the abandoned crop will command a bigger price than any other crop grown!

Our readers can not fail to see the absurdity of such instruction. There is nothing to it one way or another. We are not contending for high prices for farm products. All we want is reasonable, equitable prices and steady prices so the planter may have a reliable knowledge as to what the harvest will bring him. A plow costs about the same one year as another, and so does a wagon or a reaper; so do dry goods and groceries. But nobody knows what the farmer's produce will be worth from one year to another.

Does not the farmer deserve this regularity and assurance of price as well as any other producers do? He may have it if he will, but it will take a personal and united effort to get it. Try it specially on wheat of this good year 1914.

Department of Agriculture and Veal Calves

WE can scarcely express our surprise at receiving from the Department of Agriculture a press circular recommending the sale of calves for veal! The bur-

den of the Department's reports for some years has been that there is a scarcity of cattle in this country and that the scarcity is becoming more pronounced all the time. The necessity for raising more cattle has been emphasized and farmers have been urged to increase their stock so as to counteract the reduction on the ranges. This has not only been urged by the Department of Agriculture, but the market centers, particularly the consuming centers, have done the same thing. How can stock production be increased without the breeding and growing of calves? How strangely inconsistent, then, is this circular from the Department recommending the slaughtering of the calves!

But the Department has not only issued such a circular, but it has issued a bulletin to that effect. We quote from the bulletin:

The demand for veal has increased rapidly, and not only are the surplus dairy calves slaughtered, but thousands of beef calves as well, until a calf will now sell for from \$8 to \$12 when only two or three months old.

We may remark parenthetically that veal calves are usually sold at from five to eight weeks old and they bring more than the prices mentioned above.

But the above quotation means, says the circular, that "unless the farmer has unlimited cheap feeds, it is usually more profitable to market the dairy or dual purpose calves than to attempt to raise them, even though some of them might make good steers," and "the consumer's demand must be met."

Isn't that strange teaching for the farm department of the government to give the farmers of the country? A veal calf will make perhaps 150 pounds of meat, and it will bring the farmer, in fact, from \$12 to \$15. Kept two years, it will make from 600 to 800 pounds of meat and it will then bring the farmer from \$35 to \$40, or even \$50, and every calf thus saved adds one to the cattle supply. If a heifer it may itself bring a calf at or about two years old, and it is then worth from \$50 to \$60 in the country market, besides the addition of itself and its calf to the cattle supply.

Then is the slaughter of the calves the wise thing to do? In the matter of dollars and cents is it the most profitable course for the farmers? It is natural for thinking people to seek a cause for such a document. Other countries are shipping cattle and beef to the United States. Is it possible those shippers would prefer that we should kill our calves that there may be greater vacancies for imported cattle, and that these interests should get the ear of some department "expert?" We are unwilling to think so, but such things as the circular and bulletin referred to make us tremble for the Department of Agriculture.

Saving Money

"Papa, you wouldn't be mad at me if I saved you a quarter, would you?" "Indeed I would not," said the elated father as he handed the boy a dime by way of encouragement. "Well, you said you'd give me a quarter if I got a good report at school today, but I didn't, and that saved you the quarter."

No Need for That Instruction

"Now, Willie," said the anxious mother, "when they ask if you will have something at the big supper tonight you must say, 'Yes, thank you,' but if it is something you don't want, say—"

"Never mind, mother, you needn't tell me that," said the boy. "I'll be sure to want it."

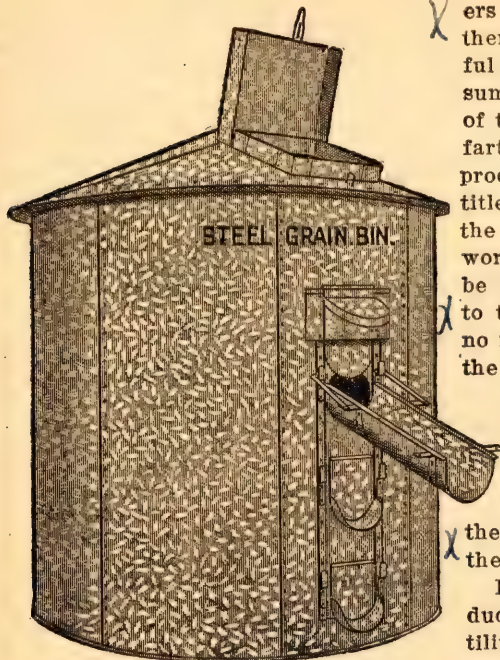
Not a Moth

Druggist—Did you kill any moths with those moth balls I gave you yesterday? Customer—No, I tried nearly half a day and never hit a moth. Those balls are no good.

Just From the Ball Game

"That's a wonderful boy of yours. At the game today he drove a ball a hundred yards." "That's better than he does at home. This morning I couldn't get him to drive a big fifty feet."

Storing the 1914 Wheat Crop



A Good Type of Storage Bin

THERE are several reasons, each of them an excellent and sufficient one, for storing the present wheat crop on the farms where it was grown so long as the price is unprofitable.

One reason is that unless farmers hold back deliveries, terminal elevators will quickly become filled to overflowing. Cars loaded with wheat will be held on track on sidings and at terminals for days, awaiting an opportunity to unload. These cars being tied up will bring about a car shortage, and the local elevators at shipping stations will become filled. With local and terminal elevators full, and thousands of loaded cars standing on tracks piling up expense, a condition will ensue which furnishes another reason for storing wheat at home. This reason is price and profit.

Both regular buyers and the grain speculators take advantage of the congested condition of wheat markets which almost invariably occurs as soon as threshing is in full blast. The price goes down and millions upon millions of bushels are sold by the farmers at prices far below the actual value of the grain. Somebody, somewhere, holds this wheat until it is wanted for consumption. Consumers use only a stated quantity each week, and use no more, regardless of the price paid to the farmer for his grain. Consumers, as a class, live from hand-to-mouth and buy their supplies daily or weekly. They do not desire to carry a quantity of flour on hand. Millions of them buy no flour at all, using bread baked by the great commercial bakeries. Somewhere between the producer and the consumer the wheat is held by a class who manage to increase its price and take a fat profit from it. The free, uncontrolled dumping of grain by the farmers adds millions to the profits of these middlemen, gives the consumer little if any benefit of the low price and robs farmers of millions in profits which should be theirs.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has long taught that a fundamental principle of equity, of justice and of prosperity, gives farm-

ers the right and morally obligates them to demand and obtain their rightful share of the price the ultimate consumer pays for the finished products of the farm. This principle goes even farther and declares that those who produce the necessities of life are entitled to a fair profit over and above the costs of production. In other words, the price to consumers should be based first upon a price profitable to the producers. Farmers are under no moral obligation to feed and clothe the world at prices unremunerative to themselves. This being true, it is consequently true that farmers have the moral right to take whatever action may be found necessary to compel the world to pay them a just and equitable price for the products of their farms.

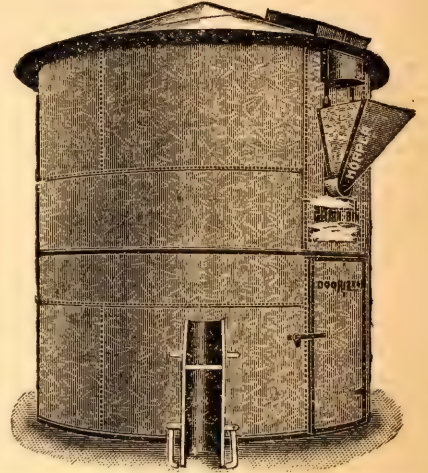
Based upon the average costs of production (which must include the fertility removed from the soil), wheat is worth \$1 per bushel to the producer. Being worth \$1 per bushel, the farmer should demand it and enforce his demand by refusing to sell until that price is paid. Farmers who grow wheat can, by common understanding and consent, put the price on a \$1 basis. Once this is done, and it can be done through education, organization and co-operation, the market for wheat will rule as steadily secure as the price of staple groceries in the grocery stores.

With the present low price for wheat in the country farmers can not lose if they store their grain in safe and economical storage bins. Not all wheat growers have need for all the proceeds of their crops at once, so if those in need will store part, and if those not in need will store, the supplies of grain going into market will be so reduced that the price must

be advanced to bring out the wheat. This is the principle (and an economically sound one) that underlies the Equity system of co-operative, controlled marketing. It is the same principle which makes any and all businesses profitable. Farmers, by acting in unison, with a common understanding of general conditions, can thus control the prices paid to them for their products. In order that they may have the common understanding, and act in unison, it is desirable they should be organized by communities and federated into a national body. The sooner this is done the better. There is need for it now, a need felt by every farmer who sells his wheat crop at a price too low to give him an adequate profit.

The silo is a very important and profitable structure on the stock and dairy farms. Only a few years ago there were very few silos to be seen. Now there are but few neighborhoods where one or more silos can not be found. In a large number of localities silos appear in plentiful numbers. They have been demonstrated profitable in obtaining greater profits from the crops grown and fed to stock. The day is at hand when the grain growers realize their need for grain storage facilities and that greater profits will be obtained by the storage of the grain, and marketing gradually, sensibly, systematically. In the vast grain fields of the country storage bins can now be found on but few farms in any locality. In the near future their numbers will increase until nearly every farm has storage capacity sufficient to hold the total production of the farm when necessary.

Price
Probably the best and the cheapest means of providing farm storage for grain is found in the steel bin or granary. Illustrations of two excellent



Another Bin of Excellent Features

types accompany this article. Such bins are not expensive. They are strong, durable and are fire-proof, vermin-proof and moisture-proof. They are portable and may be placed wherever most convenient when being filled. They can be obtained in different sizes, ranging from 200 to 2,000 bushels, at a cost of from 10 cents to 20 cents per bushel capacity. Bins of this character have been in use for nearly ten years, giving the utmost satisfaction. (Advertisements of standard bins will be found in our advertising columns.)

Filling the bins, particularly those of the larger sizes, is rendered an easy task by the portable elevators which are manufactured for farm use. These elevators can be operated by any power and make quick, easy work of unloading grain from wagons and putting it in bins or granaries. Advertisements of elevators are also found in our advertising columns.

Where wheat is stacked, to be threshed at convenience and sold when the price is right, a portable grain bin can be placed in such close proximity to the stacks that the threshed grain can be run directly from the machine into the bin, effecting a considerable saving in labor at threshing time.

The problem of storage is intimately and inseparably connected with the questions of price and of profit. With wheat stored in the great terminal elevators under the control of a comparative few, prices can be and are manipulated to the advantage of those in control and to the detriment of the farmers who have wheat to sell, and to the consumers who must buy. With wheat stored on the farms, or if in terminal elevators, still under the control of the farmers who produced it, it can be held until the price offered is sufficient to give the producer an honest profit. With the wheat under such stable control, and the opportunities for speculation reduced to the minimum, the trade in flour and wheat products will settle down upon a steady and dependable basis and the consumer will be benefited as well.

These are problems which demand the attention of every grower of wheat, upon whose shoulders rests the burden of their solution, and upon their solution depends, to a large degree, the future welfare and prosperity of the laboring millions of this country in the shop, the factory or on the farm.



"With wheat stored in the great terminal elevators, under the control of a comparative few, prices are manipulated to the advantage of those in control."

Who Does Farming Pay?

(Continued From Page 3)

to the nation. We might ask if it is a good thing for the farmers to produce this wheat and give it away, why not have the manufacturers produce a few million more agricultural implements, or the coal mine operators produce several millions of tons more coal, and the manufacturers of clothing produce and give them away for nothing for the benefit of the nation?

We quote the following from Mr. Bassett's article:

(1) Nine hundred million bushels of wheat have a farm value of 70 cents a bushel, or a total value of \$650,000,000. This is to pay the farmers for the yearly labor in the wheat field.

(2) There has been political and business stagnation for a year or two. But our country as a whole is a most prosperous one. Factories have not been running full time and have not employed their men full time. But when we are forced to do so we can all live a little more economically and probably eat a little less and this situation precludes the probability and even the possibility of high prices for our big crop of wheat.

(3) We are starting off, from the very first, with about the lowest price we have

to produce all that they can and sell it cheaply, so that they, the former, can sell it at high prices and make enormous profit.

Analyze the Farmers' Income

Mr. Bassett said in quotation No. 1 that the farmers will receive \$650,000,000 for their services in the wheat field. But his price is fully 5 cents a bushel above the average price that has been paid for new wheat until this time. Also he has not deducted 75,000,000 bushels of wheat which must be reserved for seed and which will not be sold. However, taking his price, 70 cents a bushel, but deducting 75,000,000 bushels, then we have the sales value of the 1914 wheat crop, \$597,500,000.

The wheat crop is raised on approximately 2,000,000 farms. Thus the average value of the crop per farm is \$298.75. In other words, the average farmer will get out of the great 1914 wheat crop \$298.75. If it re-

the farm at 40c per bushel is... 6.00
Estimated for wear and tear of implements per acre..... 2.00
Cost of threshing, and twine paid for in cash, at 3c a bu.. .45

Total cost, not counting any labor or the feed of horses, etc., is.....\$12.95
15 bushels of wheat sold at 70 cents is..... 10.50

Loss per acre in the transaction, not counting any wages for the farmer and his helpers..\$ 2.45

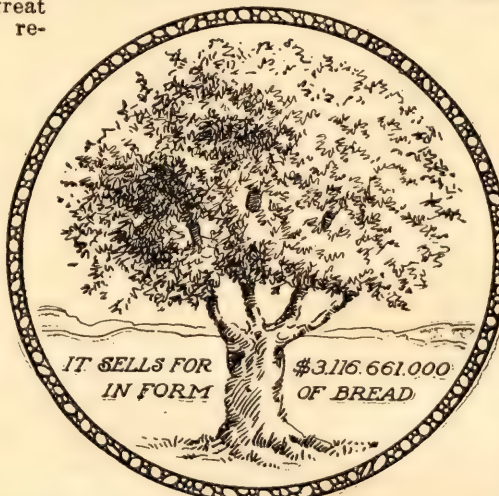
Loss on the Crop

The acreage in wheat of the 1914 crops was 53,377,000 acres (government estimate). Therefore, assuming that the above statement is correct, then the loss to the farmers and the nation producing this crop of wheat, if it continues to be sold at 70 cents a bushel, will be \$130,773,650, and this does not include any labor put on the crop or the expense for horse feed

cause Europe will buy our low-priced staff of life." But he did not count the fearful cost. Our people and our government have not counted the cost in the past of feeding the world at unfairly low prices for the crops off of our farms. The people of this country have probably been the most unwise and the most improvident people that ever occupied any part of God's earth. Consider, if you please, our vast domain of virgin soil, with the accumulation of plant food that it required eons of years to store, extracted from the soil and sold in the crops, much of it sent to foreign countries for a mere pittance, in the last fifty years. The results of this method are seen by all those writers who predict that ours will soon cease to be an exporting nation, and some even predict our soil will soon be unable to feed our own people. At the rate we have been going, and by our system of agriculture, if continued, both of these prophecies are right. It is only a matter of a few years more that we can expect to have any exportable surplus, unless the average yield per acre can be increased. When that time comes, when we have arrived at a balance of production and home consumption, it will be only a few years more until we will be compelled to import much of our food from foreign countries. Our Congress, anticipating this condition, unwisely threw down the bars for the products of the world, by removing the duty, instead of doing the things that are necessary to increase our own crops.

The First Duty of Farmers

I claim that the very first duty falling on our farmers when they have produced a crop is to know how much plant food was removed from the soil and provide so that it can be replaced. And on those farms that have been much run down in fertility even more than the amount removed should be returned. This clearly demands that the commercial value of the plant food must be charged for in the sale of the crop. As well might the business man expect to always have his checks honored at the bank without making a deposit, as for the farmer to expect his demands on the soil to be always met without making new deposits of plant food.



experienced in a great many years and as the wheat crowds upon the market there is good reason to believe that we will probably see the lowest prices for wheat that we have known for a long time. But this is not an unmitigated evil, for it is apparent that a large crop and a low price is far better than an ordinary crop and a high price, as it means that every farmer will have something that he can turn into money and turn it at once in other directions.

(4) One of the most beneficial effects of our extensive crop is the checking of the outflow of gold to other countries with which we trade. After we have stopped the outflow we may go them one better and actually start an inflow. For, of course, the densely populated sections of Europe will buy our low-priced staff of life.

Mr. Bassett defends free trade in grain and cheap grain from the producer in these words:

(5) But on the other hand there is a large army of consumers, and the man who is the consumer of bushels of grain for the maintenance of his own life and that of his animals is entitled to life as well as the producer. * * * The high price we might give the producer at the same time strangles the consumer and would in the end simply be a boomerang of destruction. The law that was passed last October (the removal of the duty on agricultural imports) should have been passed a great many years ago. * * * We can supply the other side with millions of dollars worth of wheat in the next twelve months. This fact again shows the value of free trade. * * * May the flow of golden grain outward and the inflow of gold in payment therefore be continued for the prosperity of our people.

Lack Understanding of Agriculture

The article is cleverly written. But an analysis of it reveals that it is not so remarkable for what it shows as for what it conceals from the ordinary reader. It is a regrettable fact that very few people understand agriculture as a business, at large. And the farmers themselves are as ignorant on many of the factors that enter into the business of agriculture as the people who merely take the products and consume them. And worst of all, the very people whom we have a right to look to for reliable facts and information—the agricultural leaders and teachers—do not appear to see the vital things connected with the farmers' business, or seeing them, for some reason, refrain from expressing them. So glaring is this that they might be accused of being in league with that class of people who want the farmers

quired the work of two men 100 days each to produce the crop and market it, they will get \$1.49 per day for their labor, not counting any other expense. Some other expenses, however, properly chargeable against the crop, outside of the labor are as follows:

Items Chargeable to the Crop

Interest on investment, plant food required to produce the crop, wear and tear and upkeep of implements, twine for binding, cost of threshing, etc.

We will estimate the average value of an acre of wheat ground at \$75. Then the interest on investment at 6 per cent is.....\$ 4.50

Of plant food it requires the following to produce a bushel of wheat:

Nitrogen or ammonia, 2 lbs. Commercial value at 15c a pound.....\$0.30
Potash, 11-15 lbs. Commercial value at 5c a lb. .06
Phosphoric acid, 2-3 lb. Commercial value at 6c a pound..... .04

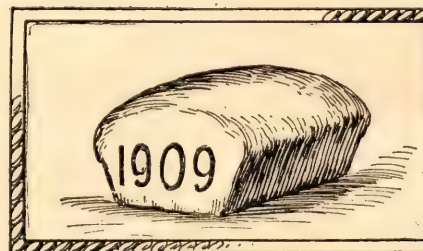
Total value of plant food to produce a bushel of wheat\$0.40

The average yield per acre of the 1914 crop is estimated at about 17 bushels. Deducting for seed we have left to sell about 15 bushels per acre. Therefore the plant food removed by the crop and sold off

and a number of other things that are properly chargeable against the crop.

Important Item Usually Overlooked

The item of plant food is quite uniformly overlooked or ignored by writers on agricultural subjects. The reader can now begin to understand why I said the article of Mr. Bassett's was quite remarkable for what it did not reveal. Also he can understand



THIS REPRESENTS A 5-CENT LOAF OF BREAD MADE FROM 1909 WHEAT, AND THE SIZE HAS BEEN MAINTAINED TO THE PRESENT TIME.



A 5-CENT LOAF OF BREAD MADE FROM 1914 WHEAT, CONSIDERING THE LOWER PRICE, SHOULD BE THIS SIZE.

what I meant when I said that the facts that I would show in this article are vital, not only to agriculture as a business, but to all the business of the nation and to the nation itself.

The Fearful Cost of Wheat Exports

Mr. Bassett said in his quotation No. 4 that one of the most beneficial effects of our extensive crop is the checking of the outflow of gold to other countries with a possibility of starting the flow to this country, "be-

Former Efforts to Increase Yields Futile

We have said it before that the enormous outlay of money and the enormous effort made to increase the average yield of our crops in the past fifty years, since the agricultural colleges and experiment stations were established, have utterly failed to increase them a fraction of a bushel per acre. True, sometimes, because of an exceptionally good season, the average for one or more crops will be higher. But as far as a maintained higher average is concerned, they have not succeeded. The reason is that this important factor of returning the plant food, or maintaining a high percentage of plant food in the soil, while recognized, has not been provided for in the adequacy of price paid for the products. It will not be denied that farming methods are better now than they were formerly, and even the machines are the best now that they ever were. The improved methods and the improved machines help to increase the yield. But always a counter force has been the constantly diminishing fertility in the soil, which more intelligent work and better machines could

The Dollar Farmer

The reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a Dollar Farmer, because the mere size of crops is not his only object. It is your trade our advertisers seek. And you should become acquainted with the merchandise of our advertisers for your own benefit. It pays to buy of UTDF advertisers, because they are guaranteed.

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.



not do more than balance. As well might we try to increase the yields of our crops while constantly decreasing the plant food as to lift ourselves by pulling on our boot straps.

Farming and Manufacturing Contrasted

Referring again to the 1914 crop of wheat, no person will attempt to argue that the heavy yield of wheat has not taken from the soil more plant food than a small crop would. This being true, then if the farmer gets no more for his crop than for a small one, he has lost in the transaction as far as drawing on his reserve plant food is concerned. If he gets less for this large crop than he has been getting for a smaller one, his loss is still greater. If a manufacturer would thus go to his lumber yard and store house and continually draw raw material, and manufacture and sell the finished product for the market value of the raw material, or less, he would not last very long. So an interesting question for our economists is: How much longer is agriculture in the United States going to last if this robbery system is continued?

Cheap Wheat Does Not Mean Cheap Bread

In quotation No. 5 Mr. Bassett attempts to justify cheap wheat from the producer by claiming the benefits will reach the consumer in lower cost of living. Considering the fact that the most ardent former advocates of free trade in agricultural products now admit that cheaper raw material has not reduced the cost to the consumer, Mr. Bassett subjects his whole article to the test of his sincerity. But let us consider a few lines of relationship of prices to the producer of wheat and the consumers of it:

The producer gets 70 cents a bushel for his wheat. Four and one-half bushels of wheat make a barrel of flour (196 pounds). One barrel of flour makes 340 5-cent loaves of bread. Besides the flour from 4½ bushels of wheat there is also a side-product of 74 pounds of bran and shorts.

The following quotations were Indianapolis prices on July 1:

Mill price of flour, \$4 per barrel for spot local trade, \$3.60 per barrel for September delivery.

Grocery store retail price of flour, 80 cents for an eighth barrel (24½ pounds) and \$6 a barrel.

The mill price of bran on the same day was \$25 a ton, bulk, or \$13 for one-half ton. Retail prices of bran were \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 100 pounds.

So we are able to make the following illustrations:

The salable wheat crop will bring the growers	\$ 597,500,000
It will make 183, 333,000 barrels of flour, which at \$4 a barrel will bring the millers..	733,332,000
If sold at \$3.60, which is supposed to be the new crop price for flour, it will bring the millers	659,998,000
Besides the flour, the millers will get in bran and shorts 6,781,500 tons. This, sold at the ton price of \$25, will have a value of.....	169,537,500

When sold by the retailers at \$6 a barrel the 1914 wheat crop will have a value of... 1,099,998,000

But if sold in eighth-barrel packages at 80c it will amount to..... 1,173,331,000

The bran sold by the retailer at \$1.50 a hundredweight will cost the ultimate consumer.... 203,445,000

The wheat sold via the bakery will be represented by 62,333,220,000 loaves of bread. At 5c a loaf the cost to the consumer will be..... 3,116,661,000

We do not know what the average cost of transporting a bushel of wheat is, but if it is 12 cents the railroad's share will be..... 99,000,000

The country handler will get, say 2 cents a bushel for his services, or 16,500,000

The broker on the market will charge 1 cent a bushel, or..... 8,250,000

For storage, probably an average of 1½ cents a bushel will be charged 12,375,000

A Summary

The farmer, as we have shown, will receive 597,500,000

The consumer will pay for the crop in the form of flour and bran from the retailer..... 1,303,443,000

Or in the form of 5-cent loaves of bread and bran 3,320,106,000



THE VALUE OF THE 1909 WHEAT CROP AFFORDED A WELL-FITTING SUIT LIKE THIS.



BUT THE MONEY RECEIVED FOR THE 1914 WHEAT CROP AFFORDS SUITS THAT FIT LIKE THIS.

Who Farming Pays

With the above figures before us we can now see who farming pays. And in this connection we will quote what some person wrote on the same subject:

It pays the road that hauls the grain, It pays the store that keeps from rain, It pays the agents when they buy, It pays again whenever they sell, It pays the banks that make the loans, It pays the man the mortgage owns, It pays the shops that make machines, It pays the merchant all his liens, It pays the tax, federal and states, It pays the trust to keep up rates, It pays everybody so grand Except the men who own the land.

Are not the figures eloquent testimony to the fact that agriculture pays everybody but the men on the farm?

Then is it not the duty of the people who want to see prosperity abound in our great agricultural country to work together to make farming pay the farmer first?

From Whence Comes Prosperity?

We don't know just why it is so, but it is a fact that at this season of each year the newspapers continually print articles about the great prosperity that will come from the great crops at low prices or from small crops at big prices. From one of the articles we quote:

Conditions are fundamentally sound. So that while these disasters (referring to some business failures) may be confusing to the lay mind, they do not indicate any serious unhealthy condition in the general economic situation.

But in the same article, from the same writer, we get this:

It is doubtful if in the history of American banking there has been so much nursing of weak business concerns as there has been in the recent financial disturbance. This accounts, probably, for the small volume of failures. The banks have been strengthened * * * to such an extent that they are enabled to nurse along those business concerns whose credit has been weakened through the overextension caused by the business reaction a year ago.

These statements are contradictory. In the first the claim is that conditions are fundamentally sound. But how can they be when the number of business concerns on the verge of receiverships was never so great before. We claim that the trouble is not so much an overextension or overexpansion a year or more ago, because the average business man was then doing only what was necessary to meet the demands of his trade. But when the crops were short, or they were large and the prices low, as was the case with the 1913 wheat crop, farmers were forced out of the market and the demand for goods was reduced. It was not overextension by business concerns that made the condition that made nursing necessary, but it was a contraction of demand. There appears to be further evidence of this in the statement of Mr. W. S. Thomas, a manufacturer of Springfield, O., and who is chairman of the dealers' association committee of the National Implement and Vehicle Association. He recently said:

The farmer sells for cash and buys on credit. The farm implement manufacturers of the United States are carrying farmers on their books now to the extent of \$200,000,000.

Appeal to Business Men

Isn't it reasonable to assume that the farmers are so much in debt for agricultural implements because they must have the machines in their farm operations, but their crops have not sold for enough money to enable them to pay cash for them? How many farmers would give notes in settlement for machines, and pay interest on the notes, if they had the money

(Continued on Page 13)

Everybody

Drinks

Coca-Cola

—it answers every beverage requirement—vim, vigor, refreshment, wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine by full name—
Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

\$10 Down Balance After Harvest



We'll trust you for the money. This offer is made to introduce our improved, strong, well made bins. Any responsible farmer can now get this bin on the above terms. The best made—Most serviceable most improved Grain Bin on the market. **2 Bins in 1**

Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction

The Northfield Bin can be partitioned to hold two or more kinds of grain. Protects grain against fire, dampness, rats, etc. Ample ventilation through floor and sides, under eaves and through big cupola. Holds any small grain. Easily changed to thoroughly ventilated corn crib.

Anchor bolts make it wind proof. Smooth, rain-proof floor. Side and floor sections held by slip cleats stronger than bolts. Easily and quickly set up. Sections interchangeable. Heaviest bin of its size. Low cost. Takes cheap freight rate. 80 days free trial.

SANITARY GUARANTEED HOG TROUGH

Galvanized iron. Easily cleaned. Lasts a lifetime. Write for circulars and prices.

NORTHFIELD IRON CO.
Northfield, Minn.
158 Water St.

GALVANIZED GRAIN BINS

These are the original and perfected Grain Bins and Corn Crib. Wanted to protect your grain against rats, storms and fire, never to burst, give perfect ventilation, made from best material obtainable.

Does not break, rot or burn; lasts a lifetime; costs less than a wood grainery or corn crib. We make all sizes, from 150 to 2,500-bushel capacity, at lowest prices and pay the freight. Write now for free circulars of Grain Bins, Partitioned Corn Crib, Hollow-Walled Metal and Wood Silos, Cypress and Metal Tanks, Culverts, etc. Kretschmer Mfg. Co., Council Bluffs, Ia.



CUP ELEVATOR



Always ready for use. Placed inside the crib in the dry. Easy running, durable and strong. Elevates oats, wheat, or ear-corn, 50 bushels in three minutes.

SET IN YOUR CRIB BEFORE YOU PAY

The first successful Upright Ear Corn Elevator made—**SOLD DIRECT to the Farmer.** Free Catalog showing 8 styles with crib plans which save you money. Write for it today.

INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. BOX 54 MORTON, ILL.

Everybody Buying STEEL Shingles!

All over the country men are tearing off wood, prepared paper, tin and galvanized roofs. Nailing on "Tightcote" S-T-E-E-L. For only "Tightcote" STEEL can be rot-proof, fire-proof and rust-proof. It had to come, for this is the Age of Steel.

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Curiously enough, Steel shingles, as we sell them, direct from factory to user, are now cheaper than wood.


And easier put on. Instead of nailing one at a time, these shingles go on in big clusters—100 or more at once. No extras needed. No special tools. No expert workmen. No painting required. Yet practically no wear-out to an Edwards Steel Roof.

How Rust Was Done Away With

Ordinary metal roofing rusts. This doesn't. For we invented a method which, applied to Open Hearth Steel, absolutely prevents rust from getting started. Called The "Edwards Tightcote Process." It does the work like magic, as 125,000 users are glad to testify.

Edwards' Offer We not only sell direct, but pay the freight. No such roofing bargain ever offered before. Just send Postal for Roof Book No. 791. Then see if you ever before saw such prices and such quality. Please give size of roof, if you can.

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THE HOME CANNERY

CANNING fruits and vegetables for home consumption and for a limited, select, private trade is a very profitable enterprise for careful, thorough, methodical and enterprising farmers whose farming operations permit of the production of fruit and vegetables of excellent quality.

For small farmers, fruit and truck growers a home cannery can be made a paying affair if one has the inclination to take up the matter in a practical, business-like manner. On other farms the profit in such a venture depends very much upon the kind of farming done on the farm. To make a worthy success of home canning, material to be canned must be grown abundantly and of a quality that will win favor when the cans are opened for consumption. Other farm work must not interfere with the necessary work of production, gathering and putting up the goods at the right time and in the right manner. Half-way measures in this business are sure to result in failure and disappointment. But where the work can be arranged properly, and then care is taken to put up goods that will prove of high quality, canning can be very profitably done and a private trade, either with the ultimate consumers or with grocers catering to a select trade, can be worked up in a most satisfactory manner.

The strictly home canning outfit is not expensive to buy or to operate. With a few children to help, the farmer's wife, if she is a business-like woman, can operate a home cannery with perfect success. She needs only to be carefully accurate and to so supervise her work that each operation shall be performed as it should be.

When the new agricultural co-operative commonwealth is ushered in, as it will be some day, and the marketing of farm products is done in a business-like and scientific manner, it will then be easy to find a market for home-canned products of select brands put up by careful householders in the most approved manner. In the meantime there are many opportunities for those who are willing to take advantage of them and find their own markets.

FEDERAL STANDARDIZATION OF WOOL

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT seems determined to have its fill of governing. The Lever law, proposing to give the national government absolute and tyrannical control of the agricultural education of the country, must strike all thinking people as something actually alarming—a menace to popular independence. The next thing is for some political demagogue (we don't like that expression and we would not use it did not late government action clearly justify it) to sit back at Washington and say just how wool shall be handled and graded all over the United States. We wish the people to know what is good wool and what is not, and we wish wool and everything to be sold on its merits and at its value. But whom do these governmental rules benefit? Department rules for grading wheat, corn and other things have been promulgated. The farmers do not grade the products any more than they fix the prices. The speculating buyers do both. You could not have failed to notice the cartoon in a previous issue of this paper showing how the buyer graded the farmers' wheat when he bought it, and then how he graded it when he sold. While it belonged to the farmer it was low grade and worth little; after the speculator got it it was high grade and worth much. It is so with all these things. Every step taken by the authorities seems to be in this direction. The farmers have not equal rights in the battle of life, and it is all because they are too quiescent. They must

assert themselves. The fields claim them and much of their time they must spend between rows of growing stuff. But for all that it is necessary for them to think—for them to confer with one another, to act together, to protect their interests, and to see that justice is done them in the affairs of life. In this we are asking for the farmers no special privileges—simply equality and justice. The government makes no rules that enable the buyers to place one grade on manufactured goods when they buy them and another grade when they sell them to the users. Neither should they on farm crops.

HOW TO MAKE USE OF PARCEL POST

THERE are excellent opportunities for wide-awake, progressive farmers living within 150 miles of a city in supplying city homes with fresh fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy products by means of parcel post.

There are several methods of finding as many customers as one can supply. The farmer may visit the city in person, shipping a few "hampers" of products, and by personal visitation in the residence district, taking with him his hampers, dispose of them to the householders and make arrangements for a continued supply. Or he may visit the offices and make arrangements with the men. He may place an advertisement in the daily papers of the city, or he may make arrangements with some responsible grocer to handle his hampers for him on a satisfactory basis. Again, he may write the postmaster for his co-operation in getting a line of satisfactory customers.

The farmer who undertakes this must be alive to the needs of his customers. He must use discretionary judgment. The profit in this business is in working up a steady, reliable trade among responsible people. He must be constant and sure in his supplies and not fail the expectations of his customers. He should only take on as much business as he can supply steadily. He must be ready and willing to go to some neighbor and buy supplies when he has none of his own to supply his customers, rather than disappoint them, even though he makes no profit on such transactions. He must be exceedingly careful to keep the quality of his shipments up

to a high standard, must pack them neatly and securely, guarantee them and stand behind his guarantee. No farmer need expect a customer to take any risks with him that it is not necessary to take with the city grocer. The farmer who builds up the most remunerative parcel post business will study his market, its needs, requirements, tastes and peculiarities very carefully and then cater to the whims, fancies and wishes of his trade as religiously as the grocer does. He will begin carefully and grow gradually. If he can come into more or less personal contact with his customers, so much the better.

A very important feature of these "direct-to-consumer" enterprises is the hamper, or shipping case. This must be fully satisfactory. It must be strong, light, durable and easily handled. It must protect the contents absolutely, when properly packed therein, and must safely carry butter, eggs, berries, poultry and vegetables, all in one shipment. The lack of such hampers has been a handicap to the growth of parcel post products shipping. Recently, however, some excellent hampers have been devised and placed upon the market. One of the best of these is made of a very high grade, double-faced, water-proof fiber board, reinforced and protected on top, bottom and all corners with rust-proof steel. It can be sent empty with egg cartons and pads for 8 cents. With twenty pounds of produce it can be mailed 150 miles for 32 cents and 1 cent for each additional pound up to fifty pounds. It will hold ten dozen eggs, or a mixed shipment of chickens, eggs, butter, honey, fruit and vegetables. It is good for two years' service, very strong, very light and exceedingly durable, easy to handle and costs but a dollar.

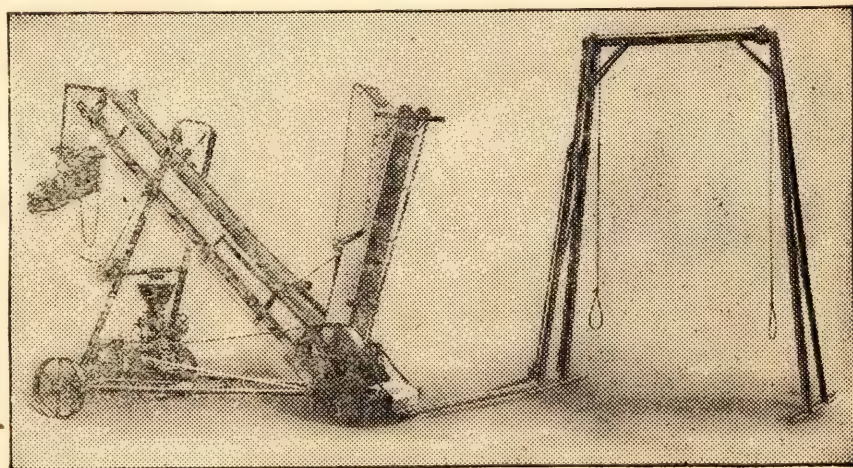
The opportunity for profit in parcel post business from producer to consumer awaits those who are willing to do the essentials for business success.

Origin of Silk

Ma—This nice silk dress all came from a worm, Johnnie.
Johnnie—Papa is the worm, ain't he, Ma?

Too Much of a Hustler

"When I bought that dozen of hens from you you said you got eight to ten eggs a day from them. I only get two or three. How are you going to explain that?"
"I expect you go after them too often. If you'll gather them one day in a week, as I did, you'll get as many eggs a day as I did, and know I told you the truth."



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OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

FARM SUCCESS THROUGH COMBINED INTERESTS

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

MANY FARMERS have made great failures in their work on account of one very simple fact—that is, being interested in one particular kind of farming, they neglected all other kinds in order to give their undivided attention to that particular line. Now, as a matter of fact, it is right and proper that a farmer should specialize on one or two kinds of products, but in doing so it is not wise to neglect the other things which must be looked after also in order to insure the success of your specialty.

To present this idea in a clearer light we will suppose that a farmer becomes deeply interested in raising grain and rashly decides to dispense with much of his live stock. In doing this he naturally robs his soil of fertility from these sources and it will be necessary for him to replace that fertility with artificial fertilizers at great expense, in the near future, or else lose heavily on the results of his special crops.

The same thing applies in a similar manner to the raising of stock and neglecting the other crops. Beginners in the chicken business are very apt to overlook this most important feature and in doing so they will buy a sandy, unproductive farm, simply because it is healthy for the chickens. It is true that such land is healthy, but if there is no soil calculated to produce food for the chickens then the loss from food supply will be as expensive as the loss from less healthy surroundings would be in the end. The ideal farm for chicken-raising purposes is one having a small field on the side of a little hill where the slope faces the south. In this field the chicken houses should be located and the balance of the farm should be made up of soil good enough to raise clover or grain.

In fact, in all farming there should be enough stock kept or enough improvements placed in the soil to keep it up to its standard. There should be no such thing as "worn out" soil, for its life is endless if the proper care is taken of it at all times and under all conditions. For this reason every farmer should be a student of soils, in a moderate sense at least, and even if he is intensely interested in the study it will do him no harm.

Mr. Taylor, in his work on soils, gives us the following two chief aims of the farmer:

1. To produce wealth from his land sufficient to compensate himself and family for their labor and yield a reasonable interest on the value of his investment.

2. To till the land and manage his operations so that the fertility of the soil will not become exhausted.

Haphazard methods and careless work will not accomplish these results, but systematic management, modern methods and a scientific knowledge of plant and animal requirements will surely bring success in a high degree.

Farming is a profession no less important nor less difficult to master than many of the so-called learned professions, and the man who believes that farming is a fool-proof occupa-

tion will usually make an abject failure of the business.

Two features must be observed, namely, stock raising and crop raising. It has been fully demonstrated that under better farming methods it is not difficult to produce from the soil, and we know that when the production is greater than the consumption the price is correspondingly low. Therefore it is very necessary that the farmer should create a market for the products of his soil. This he can do by observing the stock-raising feature of farming. If he will market his corn and coarser grains through live stock he will receive double and possibly treble the market price for them if the foods are made up in a balanced ration.

The two features, namely, tilling the soil and stock raising, are interdependent—they lean on each other and neither one will long endure alone. The crop consumes plant food from the soil, but the supply is no more inexhaustible than the farmer's bank account. The soil fertility must be stimulated to activity, otherwise the soil becomes sick and unproductive. Live stock should consume the major portion of the product of the soil in order that many of the organic substances essential to make inorganic elements (which exist in most soils in abundance) available, may be returned to the soil in the form of manures. Eighty per cent of the fertility removed by the crop is restored to the land if the manure is properly preserved and applied.—W. Clement Moore, New Jersey.

ROOT CROPS FOR POULTRY

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

WHEN the winter arrives and we have no green feed for the hens we wish we had planted a field of beets or turnips so we would have had a supply. Do not wait until winter to think of it, for it is then too late to do it. Provide them by thinking ahead.

I like to have a variety of roots so they can have a change. Last winter I fed carrots, beets, turnips and small potatoes. This year I shall try to add a good supply of winter radishes to the lot, also some cabbage and pumpkins.

The large yellow mangel beet is my favorite, the Golden Tankard, for it is easier to pull than the long-growing sorts. A small patch will yield an immense supply. Carrots are harder to grow, as they require some care when they are little, but I think the hens relish them even better than the beets. I have never given them the winter radishes, but they are very fond of the summer varieties. Turnips they are certainly glad to get. The radishes and turnips are planted after sweet corn or early potatoes, as neither wants to be planted until mid-summer.

When the potatoes are dug be sure to save all the little ones, for they are so good to boil up with the oats or wheat for the mid-day meal.

There is a large amount of waste when the cabbages are cut and if this is left on the cabbages and then fed as they are used during the winter it can be saved. If the cabbages are cut out of the stalks in the field there will be considerable growth afterward

if they are cut early, and this whole bunch can be pulled up and stored away as you would the cabbages, turning the butts up and burying the tops in the trench. When they are to be fed take them out and hang by the stalk where the hens can reach them.

As long as you have pumpkins remember the hens like them and they are good for them. They like a change of diet as well as you do, and it will cause them to eat more heartily, and that is what you want if you would get the eggs. Anything you can do to whet the appetite of your flock the better results you will obtain from them.—L. S. Cobb, Kansas.

PAINTING BARN WITH SPRAYERS

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

IT IS SURPRISING the large number of farmers who never paint their barns, although they know that a painted building looks better and lasts longer than an unpainted one. Usually this neglect is due to the fact that it takes a large amount of paint and much work to paint a rough-boarded barn and a professional painter, by adding these two things together, can contrive a price that makes the owner of the barn feel of his pocketbook nervously. However, one Ohio farmer has solved the problem. After having a contracting painter bid on his barn and finding that he could not afford having it painted in the usual way, he asked the painter if he could mix a paint that could be used in a spraying machine. The painter said he could, and he did. With the help of his hired man the farmer painted his barn with a spray pump in less than a day at a mere fraction of what would have been the cost otherwise.—R. Hewes, Ohio.

FARM TRAVEL RECORDS

I find it of special interest and value on a farm to keep records or accounts of certain things on the farm. I have for the last half year kept an account of all driving on public roads in connection with my father's farm and thought it might be of interest to UP-TO-DATE readers to give them a few statistics.

I started keeping a record of all miles driven on the public roads, a special record for each horse and also for each person. At the end of six months our family traveled 3,224 miles. We had made 291 trips, an average of eleven miles a trip, and an average of eighteen miles a day. The largest number of miles traveled in one day was sixty-one miles. There were only eighteen days in these six months that we did not travel any on public roads. We averaged 537 miles a month. In one month we traveled 609 miles.

We used six different horses for driving. One of the horses traveled 1,212 miles in this half year, making an average of nearly seven miles a day.

My father traveled 1,665 miles himself this half year, sometimes making over 300 miles a month.

If we would add together four years at this rate it would make over 24,000 miles, or as much as once around the world. Newspapers write columns about some one making a trip around the world, but they seldom record what the busy farmer accomplishes as a traveler.

Such an account as this is of some value as well as interesting. You can find out how much your horses are doing for you. It is often surprising to find out real facts.—John T. Neufeld, Inman, Kas.

(The above is indirectly an excellent argument in favor of good roads.—Ed.)

Too Much Lost Motion

"Your husband never spans the children, does he?"
"He used to, but he doesn't now?"
"Why don't he?"
"He wants everything he does to be effective, and in spanking, you know, the upward motion don't hit anything."

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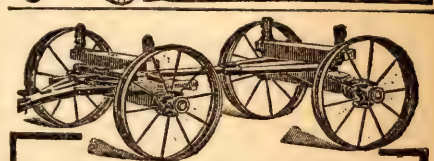
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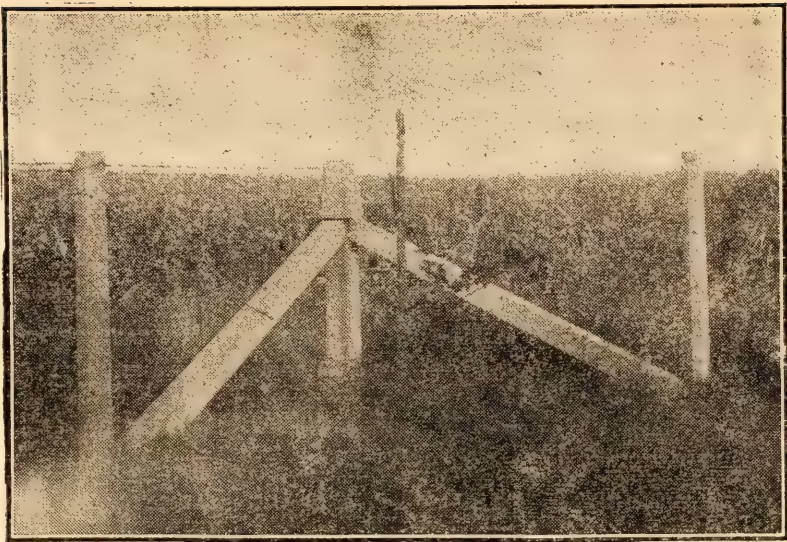
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Concrete Fence Posts

WHERE cement is easily obtained and proper aggregates are available, which applies practically to the greater part of the United States, farmers are finding it profitable to substitute concrete posts for posts of wood.

Concrete posts are indestructible, keep in better alignment than wooden posts and, under normal conditions, cost little more if as much as the latter. In some sections of the country they can be made cheaper than a good wooden post. Their fire-proof and everlasting qualities make them especially desirable. A simple type of post can be easily made on the farm. A farmer may make his own molds, or he can purchase them from one of the various concerns that manufacture molds on a large scale.

The easiest and cheapest wooden mold to make is the straight mold, or one for a post which does not taper. Such molds are merely long boxes having various devices for making the molding of the post a simple matter. On account of the amount of lumber saved and the ease with which these molds are filled, straight molds are generally made in "sets" or "gangs" by constructing several side by side with a continuous bottom and end pieces.

Posts should be reinforced with a rod, or wire in each corner. In most cases round bars three-sixteenths or one-fourth inch in diameter are used.

After the molds have been oiled or soaped the concrete should be placed in them at once. If for any reason the concrete stands thirty minutes before using, it should be thrown away and a new batch mixed, for cement, if it has once partially set, makes weak, dangerous concrete, even though it is rettempered by turning or adding water. After the molds are filled evenly to the depth of three-fourths of an inch or one inch, according to the spacing of the reinforcing rods or

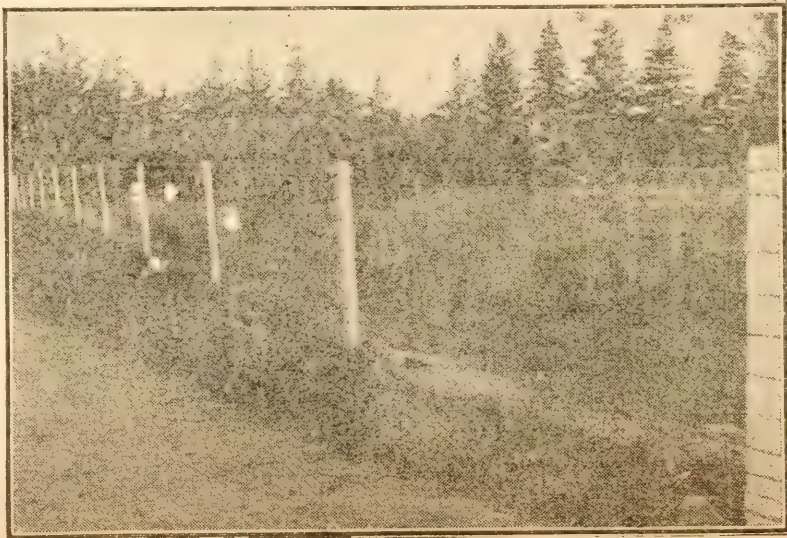
wires, the reinforcement should be laid in, properly spaced by means of at least three "fool-proof" wire spacers. The concrete should then be poured in until the molds are filled within three-fourths of an inch or one inch of the top, when the remaining reinforcement is fitted in place in the manner described above and the molds are completely filled. To render the concrete more compact a crowbar or a pinch bar should be placed under each corner of the mold successively and moved up and down quickly. This vibration makes the concrete more compact by shaking out the air bubbles, but there will be very few of these bubbles if the concrete is thoroughly mixed and of proper consistency. If desired, the exposed corners of the post may be beveled with an "edger" and the open face given a neat finish by using a trowel immediately after the surface water has been absorbed and before the concrete has become too hard.

The following are exceedingly important precautions:

Do not expose the newly made posts to wind, hot sunshine or frost.

Do not remove the mold from the green post until thoroughly hardened, which generally requires two or three days. Even then the post must remain on the bottom board in the shade and not be disturbed for at least a week. During the first two days keep the post wet and covered with canvas, burlap or other clean material, and dampen it thereafter each day for about a week.

The Mixture—In mixing the concrete, if unscreened "bank-run" gravel is decided upon, it should be used in the proportion of one part of cement to four parts of gravel. For crushed rock or screened gravel (which is much better than "bank-run" gravel) the concrete should be used in the proportion of one part of cement, two parts of sand and four parts of rock or gravel.



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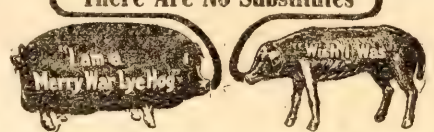
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55 Bushels per Acre

I sowed one acre of the new wheat according to instructions, on the 10th of October, 1912. It stood the winter well and in the spring soon led all others. The straw grew 4½ feet tall, stood up well and when threshed it yielded 55 bushels. This yield has beat any wheat ever raised in our section of the country. Its fame spread all around and people came a long distance to see it. I can not furnish seed for all who want it.—Charles Houser, Lincoln County, N. C.

It Is "Marvelous"

I sowed four acres of the new wheat according to instructions, on October 5, 1912. This was late to sow, but it stood the winter as well as the best. As to its growth in the spring, I know of no other word to express it better than "Marvelous." I estimate the yield at 25 bushels per acre.—H. H. Flint, Decatur Co., Ind.

50 to 60 Bushels per Acre

I sowed one-half acre of the new wheat. The yield is estimated at 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Compared with other varieties it beats them all. It is the purest wheat of all and there will be a demand for seed. I just want to say that it is the finest wheat ever raised in this neighborhood. My neighbors say it is the finest they ever saw.—Larry Sowash, Miami Co., Ind.

At Rate of 63½ Bushels per Acre

I sowed only six-tenths of an acre with the new wheat, the first week in October. It made a good growth and far exceeded other varieties in standing the winter. It grew five feet high, stood up extra well and the yield was at the rate of 63½ bushels per acre, which is fully three times more than other varieties of wheat yield through this section. The wheat is perfectly pure. There will be a demand for seed of this wheat through this section.—H. B. Austill, Warrick County, Ind.

Will Yield Double Any Other

The yield is estimated at 40 bushels per acre and it will yield double any other variety about here. I regard the new wheat as the best I have ever sown.—Hugh S. Espey, Ohio County, Ind.

Will Produce Double as Much

I sowed the new wheat obtained from you on seven-eighths of an acre, on October 3, 1912. It started out with an extra growth in the fall and stood the winter 40 per cent better than other varieties. It excelled all others in growth in the spring. Average height, 4½ feet. It stood up extra well and will produce double as much as other varieties in this section. I sowed the wheat on thin land and the test is very pleasing to me.—Sumner Flippin, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.

It Easily Doubles My Other Wheat

Marvelous heads are larger and more grains to the head than other wheat. I did not give it a fair chance, but it easily doubles my other wheat in yield.—J. E. Holt, Augusta County, Va. U. B. minister of 50 years standing.

Neighbors Taking Notice

Marvelous simply can't be beat for hardness. The winter did not affect it in the least. I sowed my wheat the first week in October. It was no time until it was ahead of other wheat sowed in September. The heads run from three to five inches in length and three to four grains in a mesh. I think it is the greatest wheat I ever saw. I have been canvassing some this summer and have seen some fine fields of wheat, but the heads look very small in the best of them beside the Marvelous, which were about twice their length. The neighbors are sitting up and taking notice.—Mrs. G. O. Castleman, Polk County, Mo.

About Doubles Other Varieties in Yield

Marvelous beats my other wheat for hardness and is far ahead in growth. Marvelous heads are four to six inches long, with 50 to 78 grains in a head. It will yield about 30 bushels. Other varieties run from 15 to 18 bushels.—U. S. Nave, Carter County, Tenn.

Best of Any Wheat

Marvelous was sown on poor, stony land. It is looking the best of any wheat now, and we had a lot of dry, hot, windy weather and other wheat nearly died out. Marvelous will double the yield of other kinds.—Joseph D. Batty, Tloga County, N. Y.

Heads Are Six Inches Long

I have not seen any wheat in the neighborhood that could compare with Marvelous. I counted fifteen stalks from one grain. Heads are six inches long. It will thresh more wheat to the acre than any other wheat in this neighborhood.—J. N. Early, Washington County, Ohio.

72 Grains to the Head

Marvelous is very vigorous, good straw, with fine, large heads. We counted one head that had 72 grains. Found one mesh that had five grains and nearly all of them had four. The seed we got of you was as fine wheat as I ever saw.—Geo. Stauffer, Bond County, Ill.

85 to 100 Grains to the Head—Others 25 to 30

Marvelous wheat is a very vigorous grower, straw very stiff. The heads run from five to six inches. Marvelous had 85 to 100 grains to the head, other kinds from 25 to 30.—John W. Surface, Highland County, Ohio.

Heads 5½ Inches Long, With Five Grains to Mesh

Marvelous grew as tall as five feet eight inches. It was the strongest straw I ever had. Heads as long as 5½ inches and five grains to mesh.—J. D. Elkin, Daviess County, Ind.

Sell 10 bu. of your common wheat at market price, say 75c making \$7.50. For this sum, \$7.50, we will send you enough of the wonderful Marvelous wheat to sow 10 acres. Yes, we mean TEN acres.

All we ask is that you read the reports written by our customers. We need not add another word. In this business for 34 years we have never received such wonderful reports on any wheat, for the very good reason there never was such a wheat before. We could print hundreds of letters, but give a few only to prove beyond a doubt that Marvelous wheat is just what we said it was.

Every up-to-date farmer is on the lookout for improved machinery and live stock. Why not get the best in grain, too? At an actual saving in cost you can sow part or all of your crop with Marvelous wheat. It will cost much more to sow common wheat from your granary.

You're skeptical, and we don't blame you a bit. But we have the proofs to "show you." You need not take our word for it. Read some reports of farmers from all the winter wheat states. Write to us for still other reports, photographs and our whole proposition. All you need risk is a 2-cent stamp for letter—or send a post card.

If you grow winter wheat you owe it to yourself to get our proposition and the proof. It's money saved right now in your seeding and more bushels of wheat and more money for you next harvest. Whether you sow one acre or more this advertisement should interest you more than anything else printed in this paper.

The top bushels are profit. It requires so many bushels to pay your expense; all over that is clear gain. Don't be satisfied with 10 to 15 bu. an acre! Strong, vigorous, heavy-yielding varieties will produce 30 to 50 bu. per acre at the same expense. Strive for the top bushels—the extra profit.

All you need to do now is to send the coupon for full particulars and proofs and our proposition. Write now, today.

O. K. Seed Store
Dept. 2 Indianapolis, Ind.

Sending This Coupon

Places you under no obligation, but you owe it to yourself to sign, clip
And Mail It

Change your seed wheat, get new blood, life and vigor. Increase hardiness, productivity and quality. Save money

100 Bushels From One

I think my Marvelous wheat will make 100 bushels from the one bushel I sowed. W. E. Goldsmith, Freble County, Ohio.

500 Bushels From 8 Acres

I have a fine crop of Marvelous wheat. I have 8 acres and I believe it will thresh out 500 bushels.—H. B. A., Warrick County, Ind.

96 Heads From One Grain

Marvelous wheat is taller than other kinds. It stood up well and the heads were better filled. I think Marvelous will make 40 bushels to the acre, and the other 15 bushels per acre. I counted 96 heads from one grain of the Marvelous wheat. This wheat is a great wonder to every one. I will sow all Marvelous this fall.—J. R. McLeod, Stewart County, Tenn.

Ahead of Any Other Kind I Ever Saw

Marvelous is ahead of any other kind I ever saw grow. It is a strong grower. We have wheat that stands five feet four inches, with stiff straw, long heads, more grains to the head and prettier head I ever saw. Old varieties will yield about 14 bushels to the acre. This looks like 28 bushels to me. We never will believe this wheat has not been doped and doctored until we grow another crop. It seems so different from the other kinds.—Chas. L. Palm, Richland County, Ohio.

Neighbors Want It

It was sown October 15, which is very late, on stalk ground and pastured until April. It made four to five grains to the mesh, with large straw and long heads. It is harder than any other wheat. Marvelous is the wheat and my neighbors are all wanting a start of it this fall.—C. P. Swobber, Owen County, Ind.

Just What You Claim

Marvelous wheat is just what you claim for it.—Allen Scales, Warrick County, Ind.

The Stuff for Sure

Marvelous is the stuff for sure. You don't advertise it half strong enough.—Thos. O. Smart, Jefferson County, Ind.

40 Bushels to the Acre

My Marvelous is fine. Will make 40 bushels to the acre.—J. A. Zimmerman, Tazewell County, Ill.

Best I Ever Raised

Marvelous is far better than other wheat. Has longer heads and more grains to the head. I think it will yield twice as much per acre. Marvelous is the best wheat I ever raised. I found from 40 to 60 heads to the grain.—David Wile, Montgomery County, Pa.

More Than Fulfilled Expectations

Marvelous has more than fulfilled our expectations and your advertisement of it. The heads are large, well filled and we estimate the yield at 35 bushels to the acre.—Mrs. Annie L. McBeth, Champaign County, Ohio.

Heads Have 70 Grains

Marvelous wheat is more vigorous in growth, stiffer straw and heads longer than Pool grown in the same field. Many heads have 70 grains in them.—Joseph M. Smith, Washington County, Pa.

Far Ahead of All Others

Marvelous is far ahead of all other varieties. It made 25 bushels on upland without fertilizer. The best others did with fertilizer was 20 to 25 bushels, and only one field made.—R. J. Hasty, Washington County, Okla.

Crop Engaged at \$5 a Bushel

The new wheat was sown on two acres of ground on September 25, 1912. It was not winter-killed in the least. No other wheat grew any better in the spring. I estimate the yield at 50 bushels per acre, which is much better than any other variety around here. All that I will have to sell is already engaged at \$5 per bushel. I think it is the greatest variety of wheat ever introduced into this country. Dozens of my neighbors have seen my wheat and pronounce it wonderful.—J. H. M., Atchison Co., Kans.

Marvelous Wheat Is All Right

The Marvelous wheat is all right. I sowed it on the 8th of October and it came up and grew very fast. It has fine, large heads and is a fine-looking wheat. I think it can easily be made to produce 40 or 50 bushels or more to the acre. I will sow only the Marvelous.—Chas. McClelland, Wayne County, O.

Will Sow My Whole Crop of Marvelous

I got my Marvelous sowed very late, but it is going to do better than my other wheat. I think it will make about two times as much as the other. I sold all of mine for seed and I am going to sow my whole crop with it this fall.—John S. Harmon, Carroll County, Md.

Beats Them All by Far

Marvelous is the wheat for me. It beats them all by far.—C. J. Mosier, Newton County, Mo.

50 Bushels to the Acre

Marvelous wheat is as fine as I ever saw grow. Some of my neighbors say it will yield 50 bushels to the acre. Six of my neighbors have spoken for 285 bushels.—W. M. Peak, Scott County, Ky.

Selling Seed at \$4 a Bushel

I wish to say my Marvelous wheat is all you claim for it. It stood all the heavy wind and rain. Many visited the field with much surprise. Some went so far as to say if they did not know me to be straight they wouldn't believe it. I must say it is properly named. It is certainly Marvelous. Judges say it will make 40 bushels or more per acre. Several have spoken for seed at \$4 per bushel.—G. W. Parker, Franklin County, Kentucky.

One Acre Equal to Three

I sowed one acre of the new wheat in October. It made a good growth in the fall and stood the winter as well if not better than the others. In the spring it soon took the lead of other wheat sown in the same field. The one acre of the new wheat will make as much grain as three acres of other varieties.—W. J. Willis and Son, Kittyton, Tenn.

The Original Letters from Growers, extracts of which we have printed, are on file in our office for the inspection of anyone interested. We refer to the Continental National Bank and any Bank or Business House in Indianapolis.

STOOLS OF MARVELOUS WHEAT PULLED IN THE DEPTH OF THE FIELD



Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, \$2.50; Dues, \$1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

Members of the Board

J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., president.
W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas., vice-president.
C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary and treasurer.
A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling, Idaho, national organizer.
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David Holmgren, Tremonton, Utah.
Wm. Grisenthwaite, Oregon City, Ore.
A. O. Weber, Geneva, Neb.
O. E. Scott, Pocatello, Idaho.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Box 589, Pocatello.

Secretary, O. E. Scott, Pocatello.

Oklahoma

President, T. C. Monson, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, William Grisenthwaite, Oregon City.

Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—C. B. Lozier, district manager, 212-215 Masonic Temple, Mobile, Ala.

Nebraska

B. F. Walton, Geneva, to whom all prospective organizers should apply.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity

In the last weeks of June the grain dealers' associations in the various grain-raising states of the country held their annual meetings.

Notice that the meetings were held just at the harvest time for winter wheat. Just at the time when the farmers had completed their work of producing and were ready to market their grain.

It is plainly evident why they selected that season for the meeting. It was because the crop of winter wheat was then made and could be measured and the grain dealers met to discuss the matter of price and decide what would be paid for the wheat, as well as methods of marketing, etc.

A very good idea of the value of the association to the members can be gathered from the following quotation taken from the address of the secretary of one of the associations. The meeting of the association that he is secretary of was the twenty-first annual one. The secretary said in part:

The twenty-first annual financial statement of the association again shows the same strong condition, there being an increase in both the cash balance and the membership. There is no longer any question as to the position of this society. The continuous, vigorous support given by the membership evinces an earnest, ardent belief in the future of the organization and the work it is to do. No society has to a greater extent realized the hopes of its loyal and constant membership. Organized for the benefit of the trade, it has gathered into its membership these profound, sagacious men who have taken the grain trade as their life work, and to these thorough, intense workers for the betterment of the trade is due whatever of advancement and progress has been made in the past twenty-one years. Having reached its majority, become of age, may it not be hoped, expected, that the coming year may see further advancement, to greater achievements for the good of all grain dealers?

It is a very general and well-grounded belief that the grain business can not be conducted without the Grain Dealers' Association.

In the local meeting ways and means are discussed for handling the product from the producer. * * * Attend the local meetings, gentlemen, for they are the very bulwarks of the whole construction of grain associations. Through the local meeting the state organization is strengthened, and thereby the national society is vitalized.

Secure the attendance of every dealer in your vicinity at the local meeting. Get him to join the state association and thereby he is affiliated into the national association, thus upholding, sustaining, the whole structure.

Strenuous efforts should be exerted in the coming year to add to the association those yet remaining unenrolled, and this can only be done by the membership, and if they

will but give to this work the same vigorous, patient effort that they exert in the support of the work of the state organization, the next year will be the banner record of increased membership.

So we see that the grain dealers' associations begin their work when the farmers' work has ended. Now be it understood that we have no fault to find with the grain dealers or their association. The grain dealer has been necessary. Without the grain dealer in the past the farmer would have gone to town with a load of wheat and he would not have been able to sell it. Neither have we any quarrel with their plan of organizing. It is an admirable plan and just such a one as is needed for the business in hand. They have local organizations, state organizations and a national organization. This appeals to us as the logical form of organization, because the business is local, then it has elements in its business that are state-wide and also the handling of grain is a national business. The grain dealers realize that because the same kind of grain is offered for sale in many different states and across the whole continent their organization must be as comprehensive. Otherwise, instead of being able to co-operate in the matter of prices, and in methods of conducting their business, there would be competition between different sections and a chaotic condition.

We admit that we like the plan of the grain dealers' organization so well that we are going to say farmers should take a lesson from it. Now let us suppose that the farmers had an association of their own, patterned after the grain dealers' association, and that they would meet in local and state meetings and in a national meeting for the purpose of canvassing the crop and deciding on the price that the grain would be sold for. Would it not be a very wise thing to do?

True, the farmers are organized to a very great extent. But a comparison of the two organizations will show the weakness of the farmers.

The grain dealers, as we have said, have their local organizations, where, quoting from the secretary's report, "ways and means are discussed for handling the products of the producers." They have their state organizations, where the locals meet by representatives, and there they discuss

the larger matters of ways and means for handling the grain and the prices. Also, as we have stated, they have the national society, where representatives from the various state associations meet and there discuss the same thing and provide for that uniformity of price and action that is necessary to eliminate competition amongst the members of the society.

On the other hand, the farmers have their local organization, where they meet more or less regularly to discuss ways and means for marketing and prices. But as far as any solidarity is concerned, they stop there. It is only in a few states that they meet in state meetings, and in such states, until this time, the meetings are by no means representative of the entire agricultural industry of the state. And the same way when it comes to the country at large. There are national organizations that hold annual national meetings. But they are not representative of the whole of agriculture, nor is there uniformity of action, because there are several of such national societies. Instead of the farmers continuing this way it would be a very simple matter for all of the local associations, whether affiliated with a national association or standing alone, to federate for the one thing of having a national meeting, as the grain dealers have, for the important things of discussing ways and means for marketing their own products and agree on the prices that they should sell for.

Suppose, then, the various local associations of farmers would hold a meeting and at that meeting prepare plans and articles of federation. Then hereafter the federation would meet as the grain dealers have been meeting, each local organization or district organization in the state sending a representative to the national meeting to discuss ways and means of marketing the crops and the prices that should be paid for them. Would not such an association of the farmers hold a more important place than the grain dealers' meetings? And would not the latter wait until the farmers had their meeting, if, indeed, they would then consider it necessary to meet at all?

This is exactly what we have advocated through this paper and we have already called one conference and the Farmers Society of Equity has federated quite a number of independent associations for marketing. But the whole country wants to be apprised of this plan and awakened to a sense of the immediate necessity of national federation.

The opportunity appears to be presenting itself in the proposed meeting that will probably be held within a month, reference to which is made in another column of this paper.

TWINE ALL SOLD

July 10 we received notice from the Hoosier Twine Mills to the effect that its supply of twine was all sold and that they could not accept any more orders. Members of the F. S. E. will please take notice and be governed accordingly.

Mr. Fogarty, the superintendent of the mills, said in his letter:

Mr. J. A. Everitt, President:
I feel that I should tell you frankly that you have so far exceeded our expectations in your orders for twine that you have driven us to the utmost time and again. You will recall that I have kept asking you what you had in sight. Our reason for this was that I saw our pile of millions of pounds of twine melting fast and I grew apprehensive that we might get caught in the chase. When I saw that we could not meet the demand running normally I put a night force crew at work. Since June 1 we have been running day and night.

We have for some time been running a neck and neck race, the demand with the supply. But now I am confronted with the fact that my raw material is almost exhausted and I can not get more here inside of thirty days, so I have to tell you that your orders have so far exceeded my expectations that we miscalculated the requirements. The business has been a splendid one and, while we made you a close price, it has resulted in opening fields that we

never entered before. We have bought new machinery and have erected a large new plant which will double our capacity for next season.

I do thank you and your M. K. Slight for the uniform promptness and good business methods displayed in all your season's business with this factory, and I express a hope that it will be mutually to our benefit to renew our business relations another season.

Sincerely yours,

E. J. FOGARTY, Supt.,
Michigan City, Ind.

Members of the Farmers Society of Equity will no doubt be equally elated with the officers of the National Clearing House over the splendid outcome of the first attempt to do business as a national unit, and far more than this feeling of satisfaction is the fact that the organization has been instrumental in saving many of its members considerable money. With this example of success before us let us make our plans for doing multiplied times as much business next year.

CONTROLLING THE WHEAT CROP

There are several ways to control the wheat crop and out of the lot any grower should be able to select one that will be practical for him.

First we will mention stacking. While stacking is largely a lost art, its advantages are so many that it could be revived with great benefit. There is some extra labor over threshing from the shock. But the latter is a wasteful method and if followed it calls for a granary or other storage or dumping the crop and the great sacrifice in price that usually attends the early marketing. Besides, the farmer who threshes out of the shock often must wait for the machine and run the risk of damage to the grain from wet weather. If the wheat is stacked it can be done immediately following the cutting and if well done it will be safe an indefinite length of time.

If the wheat is not stacked then the best way is to store in granaries or storage bins on the farm. These latter are comparatively new inventions. They are manufactured by many firms and can be obtained at a moderate expense. An article in this number gives much valuable advice about such storage utilities.

One argument against farm storage is in the fact that the logical time to sell may come when the roads are bad for hauling. If this looms up as a serious obstacle, then the wheat grower has the alternative of shipping to a central market and have his grain stored in a public elevator. This presents a difficulty when a home elevator is not available. But this may be overcome by getting a portable elevator that can be set beside the track and unload from the wagon to the car.

We have made some inquiry about cost of storing in public elevators and find the following schedule to be about the average:

First fifteen days (covers unloading and loading out), per bushel, 2 cents.

For each additional or fraction thereof, per bushel, one-third cent.

For commission per bushel, 1 cent.

These charges cover insurance and natural shrinkage. That is, the number of bushels weighed in will be sold for the storer, ultimately.

We see, then, that the cost of storing for six months and selling is 7 cents a bushel, or for nine months the charge is 9 cents a bushel. Of course the actual freight will be charged against the grain, but when sold it will be at the terminal market price instead of the country price.

The person who wants to store in a terminal public elevator should first decide what place he will ship to. If a local or county clearing house of the F. S. E. or federated association the secretary should get instructions from the National Clearing House. Having decided on the market, then order cars through the local agent, telling him the destination. If unusual delay in getting cars report to the State Railway Commission, address at the Cap-

ital. When the car is loaded get a bill of lading from the agent and send it to the society's representative on the market with instructions to store. If a loan is wanted on the grain arrange beforehand with the market representative how much. If 50 cents a bushel this amount may be drawn for against the bill of lading and your local bank will ordinarily pay the money on presentation of the bill of lading and the draft.

The freight will be paid by the receiver, also the insurance and other expenses, and held as charges against the grain until sold. In brief, the person who stores in a public elevator will be to no cash expense and the accumulating charges will be those mentioned above.

Will it pay to store?

The object of the Dollar Wheat Campaign is to prevail on farmers to hold their wheat back and produce enough of a scarcity, at the low price, that a higher price will be offered to cause it to move to market. This campaign is a factor in the case now that is not ordinary. It is going to have a big influence as we notice the papers very generally are advising against selling wheat at present prices, but to hold for \$1. Outside of this extraordinary factor it will be interesting to know how early and late prices compared heretofore when only the ordinary conditions prevailed. The following table shows:

The highest and lowest cash prices at Chicago, by months, in ten years:											
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903
Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop
Sept. ....	.88 1/2	.90 1/2	.89 1/2	.95 1/2	1.00 1/2	.95 1/2	.91 1/2	.69 1/2	.78 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.00 1/2
Oct. ....	.85 1/2	1.07	1.12	1.17	1.15	1.06	1.12	.79	.95	1.22	1.22
Nov. ....	.81	.91	.94 1/2	.91 1/2	1.03	.97 1/2	.91 1/2	.71	.82 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2
Dec. ....	.96 1/2	1.11	1.17	1.14	1.21 1/2	1.08	1.22	.73 1/2	.92 1/2	1.22	1.22
Jan. ....	.84	.85	.90 1/2	.89 1/2	1.03 1/2	.99 1/2	.88 1/2	.71 1/2	.83 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2
Feb. ....	.97	1.07 1/2	1.12	1.09	1.21	1.10	.97	.74 1/2	.92	1.20	1.20
March ....	.85 1/2	.85	.91 1/2	.90	1.06	.99 1/2	.92 1/2	.72 1/2	.82 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2
April ....	.97 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.10	1.10	1.28 1/2	1.07	1.12	.75	.90	1.22	1.22
May	1.15 1/2	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.27 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.02 1/2	.75 1/2	.90	1.21	1.21
June ....	.90 1/2	.95 1/2	.86	1.12	1.11 1/2	1.07 1/2	.89 1/2	.72 1/2	.79 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
July	1.12	1.15	1.07	1.27 1/2	1.24	.99 1/2	.87	.87	.87	1.24	1.24
Aug. ....	.87 1/2	.98 1/2	.84 1/2	1.13	1.17 1/2	.92	.72 1/2	.74 1/2	.74 1/2	1.11	1.11
Sept.	1.08	1.15	1.02	1.25	1.26 1/2	1.01 1/2	.86 1/2	.85 1/2	.85 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2
Oct. ....	.90	.99	.83 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.19	.89	.74	.77 1/2	.77 1/2	.86 1/2	.86 1/2
Nov.	1.09 1/2	1.22	1.04	1.21	1.44 1/2	.99 1/2	.87	.91 1/2	.91 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.19 1/2
Dec. ....	.90 1/2	1.10 1/2	.90 1/2	.98	1.26 1/2	.98 1/2	.79	.80 1/2	.80 1/2	.87	.87
Jan.	1.09 1/2	1.22	1.06	1.19 1/2	1.54	1.11	1.06	.94 1/2	.94 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
Feb. ....	.91 1/2	1.06	.86	1.29	1.29	.89 1/2	.87	.81 1/2	.81 1/2	.94	.94
March	1.08	1.20	1.03	1.14	1.60	1.00	1.05	.89 1/2	.89 1/2	1.20	1.20
April ....	.97 1/2	.83 1/2	.98 1/2	1.06 1/2	.84 1/2	.89	.72 1/2	.86 1/2	.86 1/2	.94 1/2	.94 1/2
May ....	.96	1.16	1.08	1.29 1/2	1.40	.92 1/2	1.06 1/2	.85	1.20	1.12	1.12
June ....	.95	.86 1/2	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	.89 1/2	.81 1/2	.69 1/2	.77 1/2	.94	.94
July ....	.94 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.15	1.25 1/2	1.36	.95 1/2	1.05	.77 1/2	1.15	1.20	1.20

This table shows that in nearly every year the price was lower at the beginning of the season than later. We have taken September as the beginning because then the spring wheat harvest comes and it is really the first month when the actual yield can be known. Also with the combined marketing of winter and spring wheat the prices are likely to be the lowest. With the Dollar Wheat Campaign this year, the fact that wheat is cheaper than corn to feed and the great scarcity of corn, also the shortage in some European crops, we have every confidence of a big profit from holding wheat.

Parties who can not control their crops at home should write to headquarters of the F. S. E. for instructions. Such communications should come through the secretary and not from individuals.

WHO DOES FARMING PAY?

(Continued From Page 7)

from their crops sufficient to pay cash for the same implements?

Isn't it time for each business man to give these matters that I have referred to careful consideration on his own account, and not take for granted that the business conditions of the country are fundamentally sound because some clever writer presents figures on only one side of the case to prove it? How can conditions be fundamentally sound with agriculture in the condition that the analysis I have made shows it to be?

The Backbone of the Country Weak and Wobbly

Agriculture is claimed to be the backbone of the country. Then it follows that the backbone should be kept

strong so it can support on the shoulders of agriculture all the other industries. But agriculture has been weakened gradually for fifty years or more by a perpetual drain on the soil. Farming has been a mining operation, taking out of the soil its natural riches and selling it at prices that did not permit of it being replaced. This kind of farming is as sure to exhaust the richness of the soil as ordinary mining is to exhaust the treasures of the earth.

The people have permitted this thing to go on these many years because they did not understand it. As long as the virgin soil needed only to be tickled and it would smile with an abundant harvest, we, perhaps, could afford our prodigality. But it was much like the ravishing of the forests in the years past by our fathers and grandfathers, and now we are paying the penalty in exorbitant prices for lumber. Or as it will be at some future time when the supply of coal is nearing exhaustion.

Now Paying the Penalty

We are now paying the penalty of our shortsightedness in not getting adequate returns for the crops produced from our farms year after year. We can only have regret for the past. But is it not the duty of every man who hopes for a still more glorious future for our country to realize without further delay that we have al-

ready gone too far and that it is time now to halt in our mad career, and from this time forward do everything possible to repair the waste and damage already done?

Better Organization and More Effective Co-operation

I plead for a serious consideration of the present and an earnest look into the future by those men who are in the habit of finding causes for effects. They should turn to this analysis of the agricultural situation, as it relates to the 1914 wheat crop, and see if they can not find a cause for some of our business stress. And what is true of wheat is equally true of all other

farm crops. If the cause, or part of the cause, of a letting up in business can be traced to the farmers being out of the market, and if the farmers are out of the market because they have not received sufficient money for the crops, or if they lack confidence in the future because of the present inadequacy of price for the wheat crop and are unduly economizing, then let us all put our minds to the problem of giving our greatest class of people an ample reward for their time, talent and investment. If we find that the farmers have not been adequately rewarded for their crops then the solution of the problem must come through a better organization of the farmers and more effective co-operation.

A few people—some grain dealers, the millers and speculators—will not want these things changed. But on the other side are all the farmers, all the consumers of their products and all of the merchants and manufacturers who look to the country for sustenance and trade.

Let's undertake the problems of getting a fair price for everything produced from the soil, and restoring the fertility in the soil of our farms. When these things are done and our farmers will be kept prosperous and we can't have business depression.

Reduction in the Price of Milk

The elimination of the wholesaler's profit and a substantial reduction in the retail price of milk in Vancouver is expected to result from the organization of the milk producers of British Columbia, who will engage in the retail distribution of their products. The dairymen declare their intention to retaliate on the wholesale milk dealers, who are said to have failed to keep an agreement with the Milk Shippers' Union and are trying to force down the price paid to the producers. The milk shippers are already incorporated to sell milk by retail, and an efficient organization to look after the distribution in Vancouver and other provincial towns will soon be completed.

Georgia's Chambers of Commerce and a State Marketing Bureau

The chambers of commerce of Georgia are working for a state marketing bureau. Marketing farm crops is the farmer's business. All economists admit successful marketing requires co-operation and co-operation requires organization. Every one knows that farmers' organizations can not long survive if they enter into politics. The establishment of a marketing bureau by the state puts it into politics, puts the farmers' own business into politics, puts farmers' organizations into politics. There are only 163,000 white farmers in Georgia and on political questions they are divided. Georgia farmers will be wise if they organize and establish their own marketing bureau and keep it free from state or political control. The chambers of commerce can control the political wires, whereas the unorganized farmers can not.

The motive which prompts these commercial bodies to seek to establish a state bureau for the marketing of farm products may or may not be a righteous one. If the motive is a sinister one the sooner the farmers of Georgia take the matter out of the hands of greedy speculators the better. If the motive is to really and truly assist in obtaining better prices and better marketing facilities, the farmers are the ones to take the initiative.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Get Your Canadian Home From the Canadian Pacific



The Home Maker

We will make you a long time loan—you can move on the land at once—your Canadian farm will make you independent and

We Give You 20 Years to Pay

* Rich Canadian and \$11 to \$30 per acre—one-twentieth down, balance in 19 payments with interest at 6 per cent. Long before final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself.

We Lend You \$2000

For Farm Improvements Only

No other security than the land. You are given twenty years to pay with interest at 6%. In case of approved land purchaser, we advance live stock to the value of \$1,000 on a loan basis.

Or if you want a place already established, you will find one on our Ready-Made-Farm. All planned by our experts, and our service and advice is yours free.

This Great Offer Is Based On Good Land

Finest on earth for general mixed farming—irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Located on or near railway. The famous Canadian West has magnificent soil, good climate, churches, public schools, good markets, good hotels, unexcelled transportation—and 20 years to pay. Time is precious. Write today.

E. L. THORNTON, Colonization Agent
Canadian Pacific Railway
Colonization Department

112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns. Ask for information on industrial and business openings.

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

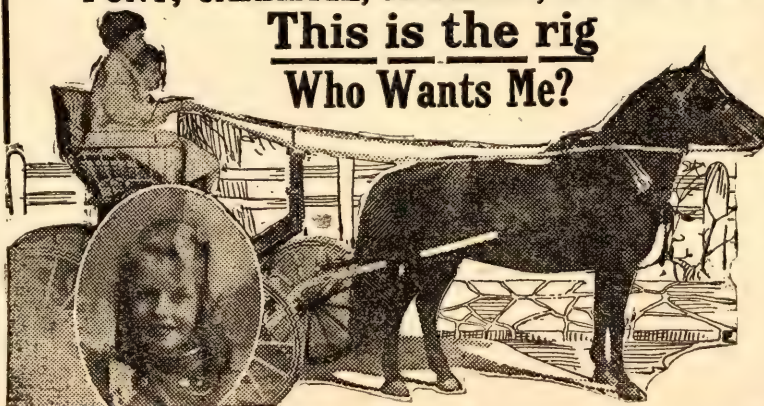
G. W. Aird,
215 Traction Terminal Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.



This Real Shetland Pony Outfit

PONY, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, SADDLE AND BRIDLE—ALL GIVEN AWAY

This is the rig
Who Wants Me?



Any Boy or Girl can get all this—
Just send me your name

Emma Williams is the name of the little girl below. I made her a present of this pony and outfit seven years ago. She still has it. It took several prizes at fairs. She writes me a letter every Christmas and sends me a picture of herself and pony. See her smile. She's glad she sent me her name and told me she wanted a pony. I am still giving ponies away to boys and girls. DO YOU WANT ONE? Do like little Emma did,—send me your name. My plan is simple and easy. Do as I say—and

Send Your Name Quick

The next pony I am going to give away is a beauty—jet black, about as high as the dining-room table, round, plump, well trained, as gentle as a lamb. Perfectly safe for any little boy or girl to ride or drive. The carriage is just as pretty, with rubber tires and nickel side-lamps. Fine black leather, nickel-plated harness, russet leather saddle and bridle. Could you think of a finer outfit? Do as I say and you can have all as a present from me. I want your name. I have a story to tell you. I have the pony all ready to send to the lucky boy or girl. It can be yours just as well as not. Send me no money. I don't want money—I just

want you to send me your name—today—NOW.

Will you do it?—and get this real live Shetland pony and complete outfit. DO IT. Address

MATT YOUNG, Pony Man,

220 South Wittenberg Avenue,

Springfield, Ohio

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Real Money-Saving, Money-Making Opportunities—You Can Sell Anything or You Can Buy Almost Anything by Placing Your Offer Before Our Million Readers

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING—50 Cents a Line, or for eight (8) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals, each initial, numeral, abbreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before the date of the paper in which it is to appear. Remittance or reference should accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed, 200,000 copies or more. When writing to these advertisers say "I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

FARM LANDS

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED for first-class Arkansas land proposition; no rocks, hills nor swamps; big money for reliable men and women. Call or write Wm. C. Uphoff & Co., Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale; state lowest cash price. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—10,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

THOUSANDS of government positions open to men and women over 18; \$90 month; vacations; short hours; write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-26, Rochester, N. Y.

WILL PAY reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, Indianapolis railroads, \$120; experience unnecessary; send age, postage. Railway Association, Dept. A-3, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Good pay; free quarters; prepare for examination now. Ozment, 112-F, St. Louis.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 23, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

6 PER CENT farm and city loans may be obtained to repay mortgages, remove incumbrances, purchase or improve property; special privileges; correspondence invited. A. C. General Agency, 787 Gas & Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, beautifully marked, 3 to 5 weeks old, 15-16ths pure, \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOXES WANTED—Ross Brown, McFall, Ala.



The Market Place

To Bring Seller and Buyer Together

As an additional help to MEMBERS OF THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY in marketing their crops we have instituted this form of communicating what they have to sell to farmers and local clearing houses who may be in need of the things. Any reader of this paper, who is also a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, or will become a member, is entitled to report his crops to the National Clearing House and get this service. See blank for reporting below.

The Miners' Co-operative Buying Association at Minden Mines, Mo., wants to buy potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Shipments should be made on draft attached to bill of lading. Care must be taken to ship nothing but first-class goods. H. Rinehart, agent.

Buy mare pony, gentle and sound, about 600 lbs., just the thing for farm boys or girls. Want to sell to one of the F. S. E. people. A. W. Helde, Fulton, Mo.

Washington Shingles

Red Cedar

at wholesale prices to members of F. S. E. Have your local clearing house write us for particulars and prices on all grades delivered to your station. We ship nothing but the best. We also furnish anything in Fir, Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock Lumber. ROBERT EMERSON CO., Box 1156, Tacoma, Wash.

Two cars baled No. 1 midland prairie hay to sell. Is of good quality, not of the real lowland grade, but coarser than the upland prairie hay, without weeds; \$7.50 per ton if sold soon. Will have several more cars in next 20 days. A. R. Baxley, Sec., Humboldt, Kas.

Squashes, potatoes, apples and watermelons for sale a little later in the season. Harold K. Robinson, White Cloud, Mich., R. 3.

COAL

for Threshing and Winter

Our mines will supply all your coal needs. Highest grades. Satisfaction guaranteed. Be sure to write us. FARMERS COAL CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.

District clearing house at Tobias, Neb. (R. M. Tyson, manager) wants peaches and other fruit.

C. M. Parr, manager, Hamilton, Mont., has 40 car loads choice white oats.

I or We have the following crops to buy now:

Kind of Crop	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	Price Wanted (c. b. My Station)

This report is from.....

P. O. State.....

Write Plainly, or Print Your Letters

Question Box

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted, enclose two stamps.

QUESTION—Does the Dollar Wheat Campaign mean to put the price of wheat at \$1 on the farm or \$1 at Chicago?—Several Correspondents.

ANSWER—The thought of this headquarters was that the price be \$1 to the producer at his market town. We believe this will be practical now since there is practical free trade in wheat, and the price of wheat will be nearly uniform in all parts of our country. There will be a difference in value depending upon the variety of wheat and the quality of the different varieties. The reason that the price of wheat in the future, or as long as present conditions remain, is that, should the price of wheat in the eastern part of the country, we will say the Atlantic coast district, be higher than the price in the Mississippi district, wheat would immediately pour in from Argentina and force the eastern markets down. This is because wheat can be brought from Argentina and delivered in our eastern markets cheaper than it can be bought from producing sections west of the Mississippi river. Also, with the large marketing through Galveston and New Orleans of southwestern wheat for export, we have another factor that tends to equalize the prices throughout our country. But this is a matter that will be left to the meeting that is expected to be called before the next issue of this paper appears.

Q.—We receive inquiries from individual producers who have a car load or more of wheat to store, and ask whether it is practical.

A.—It is possible to ship to the central markets one car load or more for storage, but the detail that is involved in handling the proposition is so much as to make it objectionable. Wherever there is one individual who has a car load to store there are probably fifty or more farmers in the community who have wheat that they would like to control by storing. It will be much more practical for them to all join together and select one man to do all of the business. This is exactly the Farmers Society of Equity plan of community clearing houses. A community thus may have from 50,000 to hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat that will either be marketed for other people to control or controlled by the growers. If the handling of this would all be placed in the hands of one agent it will make the ideal condition for storing, getting cash advances and eventually for marketing. Where no regular elevator for loading we recommend the portable elevators that are advertised in this paper, and the names of which this headquarters will give on request. With the aid of these wheat can be loaded from the wagons direct into the car almost as satisfactorily as if an expensive elevator were maintained.

Q.—Our local, which we expect soon to be a district clearing house, is about to take over the grain elevator at this place. In doing this we expect to adopt the Farmers Society of Equity amortization bond plan. Therefore we have some members who will want to invest less than \$100. Can we have the bonds issued in denominations less than \$100? (2) If I subscribe for a \$100 bond in the company is that all that can be collected from me, after I have paid in my \$100? (3) The price of the elevator will be in the neighborhood of \$8,750. Beyond paying for this we will need some money to do business on. (4) If we would issue bonds to the amount of \$10,000 or \$12,000 can headquarters place the bonds for us, so we can get par value out of them to purchase the elevator and have capital to do business with?—John Tyler, President, Pine Bluff, Wyo.

A.—(1) Yes. (2) The stock or bond holder is liable only for the amount of his subscription and when that is paid in he is not liable for more. (3) Inasmuch as the bonds of the corporation shall be sold to and held by members of the Farmers Society of Equity in good standing, and not transferred to any but members of the Farmers Society of Equity in good standing, then the issue of bonds should be made to cover the property of the society and if the issue is more than the real value all the members will know that it is for the mutual benefit of the members. Should it in the future be necessary to go into liquidation and the property would not sell for as much as the issue of bonds, each one would lose an equal proportion and none could lose very much. (4) The society has no facilities for placing the bonds for you.

Q.—We have around Oregon City a number of locals which meet at schoolhouses and most of which are doing nothing in the way of business. I have under consideration a plan to form them into one local at Oregon City, which is the shipping point for all of them.—F. G. Buchanan, State Secretary, Oregon City, Ore.

A.—This is what should have been done in the first place. Please see Section 4 of Article IV of by-laws of the National Clearing House, and particularly the explanatory paragraph in italic type. This headquarters recommends holding meetings at schoolhouses to get members for the local clearing

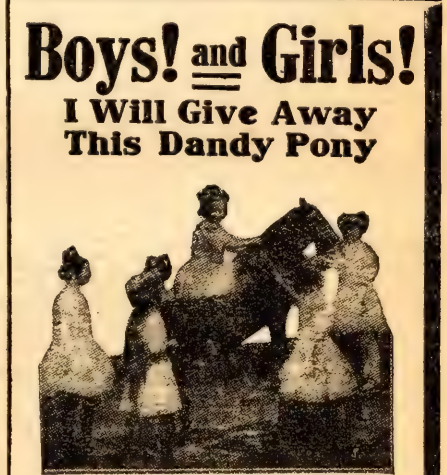
house to be eventually organized at the shipping point. When the communities are remote from the shipping town the local clearing house may be maintained. Such community organizations may be made permanent, as explained in the by-laws. One reason for holding meetings at country points is that many farmers dislike to go to the town to organize in the first place. But they have no objection to going to a meeting in their own neighborhood.

Q.—Please let us know the relation of the Equity Warehouse Company at Portland, Ore., to the Farmers Society of Equity.—Several Oregon and Washington Inquirers.

A.—The Equity Warehouse Company at Portland, Ore., is not a Farmers Society of Equity institution and is not chartered by the National Clearing House. It stands in the same relation to the Farmers Society of Equity as any other receiving institution or company in Portland would stand with the members if there was a working agreement between them—that is, if an agreement was made by the members of the society to market their produce through one particular Portland house.

Q.—Our local is established twenty miles from a shipping point. Must we do business through the local at such shipping point? (2) Heretofore we have been clearing our business through the Pine Bluff Local Clearing House. Are we permitted to do that? (3) Clearing our business through the Pine Bluff Local Clearing House, what is an equitable division of the commission? (4) Where there is no county or district clearing house or state union, may any part of the fees apportioned to such organization be retained in the local clearing house treasury?—C. H. Malm, Secretary, Albin, Wyo.

A.—(1, 2) Without making investigation we might assume that the logical shipping place for your community has no local clearing house of the Farmers Society of Equity at this time. Therefore, since you are clearing through the Pine Bluff Clearing House, that will be satisfactory. If, however, there is a local clearing house at the town you refer to, then it would be a matter of your own choice whether you would clear through it or through the Pine Bluff local. (3) The commission will vary according to the produce handled. In case the commission is 5 per cent for selling a commodity an equitable division of the 5 per cent would be 2 per cent to the Pine Bluff Clearing House and 3 per cent to you. If the commission is less than 5 per cent then the same proportion would be fair. (4) A local must not retain in its treasury any part of the membership fee except what is apportioned to it. You can read in the by-laws of the National Clearing House, F. S. E., that the National Clearing House is obligated to remit to a county clearing house or state union its portion of the fees when such are subsequently organized.



Boys! and Girls!
I Will Give Away This Dandy Pony

I am going to give away this real live Shetland Pony, with a Brand New Buggy and Harness, absolutely FREE to some little boy or girl living in the United States who will do me a small favor. Any child can do what I ask, as it is so easy. I have already made thousands of children happy and you can just as well be one of the next ones. I just send away several free Shetland Ponies and Outfits to some worthy little boys and girls, because they sent me their names and did the little I asked them to do. One of these free ponies went way to Holley Smith of Cheney, Wash., Rt. 4, and I even prepaid \$30 shipping charges, so it didn't cost him one cent.

If You Want a Pony Send Me Your Name Today

Be sure and send me your full name and address today, no matter where you live, and I will tell you how to become the proud owner of this Shetland Pony without one cent of cost. I shall also tell you all about the hundreds of dollars worth of other prizes I am going to give away free to boys and girls who answer this ad and about the BIG SURPRISE I have for them. So don't wait a minute, but send me your name today and simply say, "I want the next Shetland Pony and Outfit you are going to give away free," and I will answer at once. Just write a post card or send a letter to

Uncle Bob, The Pony Man
603 Second Ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

How To PITCH the "Fade-away" by Christy Mathewson

of the New York Giants

FREE

Boys, it's FREE! Complete, personal instructions from the great Mathewson, himself, showing you how to pitch his famous "fade-away" so the best batter in your town can't hit it safe. Send no money—simply write and ask for Mathewson's complete instructions—he will show you plain as day how to throw this baffling, puzzling, unhittable "fade-away"—the curve that the best batsmen in the League can't hit. Send for the New York Giants three consecutive years. Boys, with this curve you can make all the other boys in your town look like monkeys—you can simply play horse with them—you can be assured of batters, and cheered by the fans as Mathewson is in the National League. For "fade-away" it is all to you.



FREE
to every
boy who
writes.
No money
needed.

All Absolutely FREE
He explains every secret of his pitching to you—how to stand, how to grip the ball, how to "wind-up," how to let go. Photographs of every move make it all plain as A-B-C, so anybody can master this great curve at once and become the pitching hero of his town, the boy whose team is bound to win. It doesn't cost you a penny—the complete instruction is free, just for selling a few papers. Don't wait a day to learn how to throw the "fade-away," get it first and put one over on the other boys. Send no money—simply write and say "send on the papers to sell and give me free, Mathewson's complete instructions. Address: W. D. Boyce Co., Dept. 420 Chicago.

Do You Want to Go to the San Francisco Fair Free?

We are able to offer you a splendid chance to see this magnificent Exposition, as well as the many other wonder places of California, without a cent of cost to yourself. Side trips to points of interest on the way there and back. Immediate decision necessary. Write today for free sample copy giving full particulars of this great proposition.

Treasurer D
WOMAN'S NATIONAL WEEKLY
University City, St. Louis, Mo.



BIG DOLL FREE to GIRLS

AND A SET OF DOLL FURNITURE
This SLEEPING DOLL is a great big beauty, NEARLY HALF A YARD TALL, and beautifully dressed in satin and lace. Has curly hair, pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, closes its eyes and goes to sleep. Beautifully dressed, trimmed underwear, stockings and shoes that can be taken off. You can have this beautiful Doll for distributing only 8¢ of our handsome pictures at 25 cents each. Everybody wants them and will take same on our liberal offer. We also include Set of Doll Furniture, consisting of Table and Four Chairs—Bamboo—made in far-off Japan.

SEND NO MONEY
Just your name and address. We send the pictures free and take back if you can't dispose of.
M. O. SEITZ, 7662 CHICAGO

"Automatic Flash Light Pistol"

Boys, it's great sport to "hold up" your friends with this for-sure looking automatic revolver. This is really a flashlight for use about house and barn. No danger of fire in hay or elsewhere. Needed for night driving or trips to the barn after dark. By parcel post, prepaid, sample, \$1.10. Agents wanted.



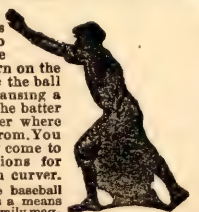
S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis, Indiana

Grass Seed

MEDIUM RED CLOVER
O. K. Brand Best Seed.....\$9.00 per Bushel
Prime Seed, Fine.....\$8.50 per Bushel
MAMMOTH OR ENGLISH CLOVER
Extra Fine Seed.....\$8.50 per Bushel
TIMOTHY
O. K. Brand.....\$3.00 per Bushel
Prime Brand.....\$2.75 per Bushel
Good Brand.....\$2.50 per Bushel
Bags extra at 23 cents.
O. K. Seeds are "all right" seeds. They are planted by farmers the country over.
O. K. Seed Store, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind

Baseball Curver GIVEN

Boys, you can simply make money of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a "wide curve". It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves goes with each curver.
Our Offer: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great farm and family magazine, Missouri Valley Farmer. Send us 10¢ for a three months' trial subscription and immediately upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. If you want one of these wonderful little curvers do not delay but send us your subscription at once to the address below. Our supply is limited. Do not put off sending in your order now. Address MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, BC24, Topeka, Kansas



Equity Field Work

Kansas Official Indorses the Dollar Wheat Campaign

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY:

I am unqualifiedly for the "Dollar Wheat Convention" proposed by your Society and will surely attend it when held.

Let me give you some official Kansas figures to show who controls the price.

Total receipts of grain at Kansas City during one year were as follows:

Rye	161,700 bushels
Barley	404,800 bushels
Oats	6,349,500 bushels
Corn	11,547,150 bushels
Wheat	36,617,700 bushels

Total receipts..... 55,080,850 bushels
Bushels sold in option trades during the same year..... 1,159,000,000

Each bushel was bought and sold twenty times over. These official figures prove conclusively that 95 per cent of all the bushel transactions on the Kansas City Board of Trade are wind and water, or straight gambling transactions. In the face of these it is not difficult to determine who controls the market.

I am for the producer and Dollar Wheat.
—W. T. Watkins, Supervising Grain Inspector, Kansas City, Kas.

Good Advice to Locals

I would advise all locals to buy and sell through their county (or district) clearing houses. I find some locals are buying alone and if they keep it up it will be very discouraging to their members.

I heartily indorse the resolutions of the Jefferson (Idaho) County Clearing House, F. S. E., published in the June 1st issue of this paper. The matter of equal taxation should be taken up in every county. For instance, pine land, from which the lumber barons have stripped the pine and then sold the land to the poor, struggling settler, should not be taxed double what it was when the pine was on it. That it is no one's fault but our own. This government of ours is like our home—it is what we make it. By organizing we can effect great changes for our betterment. So I say, let us awake to our duty as good, loyal Americans and for our homes, our families and our country unite for the betterment of conditions for all. We can do it under the banner of the Farmers Society of Equity, the greatest (in principle and practice) of all agricultural organizations today. Best wishes to all members.—D. McGuire, Hamilton, Mont.

Organized Farmers Fight Centralizers

In the debate over the anti-trust bill in Congress several congressmen took up cudgels in defense of co-operating farmers. Representative Townner of Iowa introduced an amendment to prevent dealers from going into a community where there is a co-operative organization of farmers, overbidding and underselling until they put the co-operators out of business, and then resume the old tactics of extortion. These dealers are known as centralizers, as they concentrate their efforts upon one locality at a time, and are said to be perniciously active against co-operative creameries in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. The easiest way to rid the earth of such cattle is to give them rope enough and they will hang themselves, but only this is possible when farmers are solidly combined throughout the country and understand the meaning of loyalty to their organization. In the meantime possibly a law might help.

From an Old Granger

UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

In your appeal in the July 1st issue, asking the question, "Shall there be a convention?" I say yes, of course. Now, we are all Grangers, composed of farmers and almost every other industry except rum sellers. So in our organization the question of prices is suppressed. Reason—members engaged in the mercantile or creamery business. A few of us are pounding away, hoping still to initiate something we sorely need at the selling end of our business. The Grangers are "doing good" in every way but selling, which makes the work worse than child's play to those of us who realize our real needs. I am inclined to urge turning our organization into the F. S. E., to take in the most important feature of farming.—Yours, N. H.,

Must Make Farmers Think

PUBLISHER UP-TO-DATE:

I have missed a couple of copies of your paper, and as I can not do without them please send them.

You are certainly working along the right line; therefore keep at it. Let the good work go on. You have the thinking farmers with you. Now we must try to get the other farmers to thinking.—R. W. Phillips, Pocatello, Idaho.

Says We're on the Right Track

DEAR EDITOR:

I have been a reader of your valuable paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, several years and like it fine. I think you are on the right track to help the farmers.—William Heimberger, Saltsburg, Pa.

95 cents



5 YEAR GUARANTEE

Railroad Watch

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of watch bargains we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for ONLY 95 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 95 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.



Given Away

OUR COMPLETE DINNER SET CONTAINS: 6 Dinner Plates, 6 Butter Plates, 6 Fruit or Cereal Dishes, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 1 Meat Platter, 1 Vegetable Dish and 1 Cake Plate—33 pieces in all, and full size for family use.

It is impossible to show the beauty of this wonderful set of china on a printed page. The beautifully embossed, scrolled borders, with their delicate pure gold tracings and the pretty clusters of roses in their natural, life-like colors, have to be seen as they really are to be appreciated. Our "Queen's favorite" Complete Dinner Set is too gorgeously pretty and beautifully decorated to be described. The decorations are burned into the ware and stand out as in real life—making it the prettiest and richest of all Dinner Sets.

You are bound to be delighted, for this is the biggest and most extraordinary offer we have ever made. Write us a letter, enclosing 1 cent (to help pay postage and packing), and we will send you a book of 115 high-grade, extra quality needles of all sizes and a set of 10 beautiful post cards and at the same time we will tell you how, for just a little of your time pleasantly spent, you can secure this 33-piece Complete Dinner Set, with 50 other presents, together with a very extra Surprise Gift. The needles alone would sell for 25 cents in the stores.

Our Plan Write us a letter, enclosing 1 cent (to help pay postage and packing), and we will send you a book of 115 high-grade, extra quality needles of all sizes and a set of 10 beautiful post cards and at the same time we will tell you how, for just a little of your time pleasantly spent, you can secure this 33-piece Complete Dinner Set, with 50 other presents, together with a very extra Surprise Gift. The needles alone would sell for 25 cents in the stores.

Write Now and let us send you a photograph of the dishes and testimonials from many of the hundreds of our friends who have received one of our Dinner Sets.

You will be surprised at how quickly you will be using one of our 33-piece Dinner Sets on your own table. We have studied a long time trying to figure out the easiest plan by which all of our friends could own one of our "Queen's Favorite" Dinner Sets and we believe you will agree with us that this is the very easiest of any.

Farm Life, Dept. J. L. Sepnecr, Ind.

"Songs of Equity"

A new song book just published. Eighty pages and cover. Every local should have one for each member and it should be in each farm home. There is nothing like a song to open a local clearing house meeting and there are no songs equal to these, which were nearly all written expressly for this society.

CONTENTS

America A Sound Upon the Breeze A Better Day is Coming A New Rebellion Bill Bradley Be Up-to-Date and Take It Cadets of Equity Cause of Equity, The Co-operate Call for Volunteers Dawn of Equity, The Dollar Wheat is Drawing Nigh Dollar Wheat the Wedge of Equity Eggs Market, The Equity, Dear Equity Equity, Fair Equity Farmers Must Co-operate Forward, Brother Farmers	Farmers' Future, The Forward, Valiant Farmers Farmers' Rally Song, The Farmers' Rallying Song, The Flag of the Farmers, The Go Forth for Justice Hold the Fort Honor the Farmer Keep Dollar Wheat Before You March of Equity Man Behind the Plow, The Old Farmer Brown and the Tobacco Trust Old Glory Our Good Ship Equity Old, Old Story and a New, The Star-Spangled Banner Ship of Equity, The Star of Equity, The	Song of Dollar Wheat, The Send the Day Thanksgiving Two Farmers, The Until Equity is Here Up-to-Date Unite, O' Loyal Farmers Uncle Ben's Soliloquy United We Stand, Divided We Fall White-Winged Bird of Equity Who Would Wed a Farmer Why are You Waiting
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RECITATIONS

A Rusher Man
Equity for All
Nothin' But a Hayseed
Something to Remember

Price 25c Postpaid, Twelve or more at 20c Each Delivered
Farmers Society of Equity Indianapolis, Ind.

\$25 for a Name for this Pony

I will give \$25.00 FREE for the best name for this beautiful prize Shetland pony. Send the best name you can think of right away. Prize winning names for other ponies were Patch, Domino, Nemo, and Laddie. In case of tie each contestant sending name tied for will receive \$25. Not only do you have a good chance to win the \$25 prize but

You Can Win the Pony, Too

for I am going to give him to some boy or girl who will do a little work for me. I have given ponies to Blanch Barringer, N. C., Varná Turpin, Ky.; Edwin Olson, Minn.; Mott Souders, Mont.; Doris Leet, N. D.; Z. G. Barnett, La.; and now I am going to give away this pony.

1500 VOTES FREE

Just as soon as you send me a name for the pony I will tell you all about my great offer and I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 free pony votes. Remember, I will give \$25 for the best name for this pony, and send you 1500 free pony votes and full particulars about the pony as soon as I hear from you. Write me today.

A. M. PIPER, 714 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.



Only One Name Accepted from each Family.

COPYRIGHT, 1913, BY A. M. PIPER



This Beautiful 21 Jewel Im. Railroad Watch will be sent C. O. D. for your examination. If you think it equal in appearance to any 21-jewel 20-year guaranteed watch pay us only \$3.95 and the watch is yours. State if open or closed case is wanted. Will send a lady's watch if you prefer. Chain FREE for cash with order.
FLOREY & CO., Jewelers, Findlay, Ill.



Farmers' Society that has solved the marketing problem wants a representative at once in each community to put the new system in operation. Farmers, or their sons, or others, who can give part or all time. Useful and profitable work. THE EQUITY SYSTEM, Desk A, Indianapolis, Ind.

\$250 Will pay reliable woman \$250 for distributing 2,000 FREE packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required.
R. WARD & CO., 222 Institute Place, CHICAGO

Secret Locket Given

for the names of two ladies and 25c. stamps or coin. to pay part of advertising expense. All handsome gold finish. Every girl and young lady should have one. Prepaid by parcel post. S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING



MORE MONEY FROM COWS

Protect your cows from flies and they will give more and richer milk—stand quiet while milking. Returns 400 per cent profit. Use

Fly-Fuma

and all flies and insects leave. It is harmless to man and beast. Cures sores. Good for horses. Kills lice on poultry. fleas on dogs, etc. Easily applied with sprayer or cloth.

Free With first order for a gallon we give free a 50c Electric Sprayer—best made. Qt., 35c; gal., \$1; 5-gal. can, \$4.

O. K. SEED STORE
Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dealers write for prices.

"I used Fly-Fuma on 50 cows in dairy with perfect success. Flies with sprayer will go over the legs in ten minutes. I use on horses with fine results. It is fine for more shoulders and harness galls. I used Fly-Fuma on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice, with perfect results." F. McAVOKE, Nashville, Tenn.

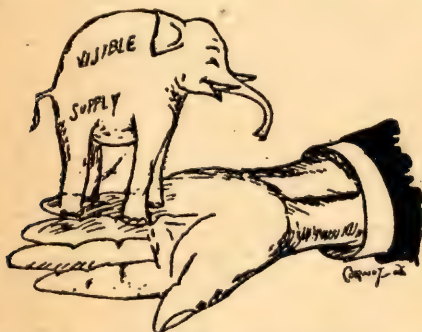
OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice

A SUMMARY of business conditions of the country by Bradstreet's follows:

Quiet. Holiday preparations and shutdowns lessen wholesale trade and industrial activities. Retail trade irregularly affected by cool, rainy weather and vacation purchases. Crop reports more uniformly favorable than for years past. Winter wheat movement enlarging. Money moving to country earlier than usual. Wool active. Lumber shows more life in the Pacific northwest. Tinplate industry running full. Wheat exports large. Clearings slightly behind last year for six months. Failures increase.

Since our last report the area affected by serious drought has extended and complaints are being received of damage to corn and other summer crops. On the strength of such reports the speculative price of corn for the December option advanced 2 cents on July 9. The dry weather over a large part of the country has, however, been favorable to caring for the wheat and threshing. Excessive rains have fallen in the northwest, but they can not be said to be but favorable for the wheat crop on the whole. Cotton has gained in condition, but the weather in much of the south has been too dry for truck crops. Tobacco has experienced perhaps the most handicaps, with the result that the acreage is reduced and the condition very low, being given at only 66 per cent on July 1 (government report) against 82.8 per cent a year before. The government crop report of July 1 gives the wheat estimate another boost.



It now stands at 930,000,000 bushels. The winter wheat crop is made, but the final figures on spring wheat may change these preliminary ones either to more or less. That we will have a crop that will surpass all former yields is certain. But, as we said before, take the world over, the crop will not be more than a normal one. The Department of Agriculture in a statement sent out from Washington on July 9 also holds to this view. This statement says: "The world's crops of wheat and competing grains do not promise more than the average in recent years. Besides this, more than the usual diversion of wheat from its use as food to the use of feed for live stock may be expected because of the relatively short supply of corn in sections where there is an abundance of wheat." Corn is worth 7 cents a bushel more in Kansas than the market price for wheat. It is natural, then, that millions of bushels of wheat will be fed or held because of this disparity of prices. If we count what we may conservatively estimate will be fed, unless the price goes much higher very soon, this country will not have more than a normal exportable surplus, while the foreign demand promises to be excessive.

The July 1 government report places the acreage in corn at 105,067,000 acres, which is 753,000 acres less than last year, while the general expectation was the acreage would be larger. The condition of corn July 1 indicates a crop of 2,868,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,446,988,000 bushels in 1913 and 3,124,000,000 bushels in 1912, the largest crop ever raised.

The oats acreage is 38,383,000, compared with 38,399,000 last year. The condition indicates a yield of 1,216,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,131,000,000 bushels in 1913 and 1,418,000,000 bushels in 1912, the greatest crop.

The potato acreage is given at 3,708,000, compared with 3,668,000 in 1913. The July condition indicates a yield of 356,000,000 bushels, compared with 332,000,000 bushels for 1913 and 420,647,000 bushels in 1912, the greatest crop.

We call particular attention to the great decrease in the visible supply of wheat, over 8,000,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 3,000,000 bushels in the same period last year. Considering the enormous yields in the southwest and the fact that the harvest was a week to ten days

earlier than usual, this decrease in the visible appears to indicate that farmers are not marketing freely. The cash price is 1@1½¢ lower than two weeks before and about 10¢ lower than a year before. The tables tell the balance of the market story.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold it for higher prices. Ways to hold: Stack it, or thresh and store in granary, or ship to central market and store. See advice and help about storing in this number. **CORN**—Sell corn and buy oats and wheat to feed. **OATS**—We advise holding new oats. **COTTON**—Market gradually.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on June 27, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease; X means increase.)

	June 27, 1914	Change from two weeks before	Change same period last yr.	Change from 2 years before
WHEAT	16,911,000	—8,354,000	—3,172,000	—15,213,000
CORN	9,354,000	X 76,000	X 3,198,000	—4,192,000
OATS	8,891,000	—481,000	X 3,362,000	—7,887,000
BARLEY	2,181,000	—21,000	X 429,000	—723,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 16,086,000 bushels. This is 5,109,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 1,798,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 6,516,000 bushels on the same date, which is 3,024,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 477,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on July 9, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	July 9, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chicago	81½@83	84½@84½	89 @91
St. Louis	78½@79½	80	85½@87
Kansas City	75	81 @82	84 @87
Cincinnati	81 @82	85 @87	89 @92
New York			96½@98
Minneapolis—Spring wheat: No. 1 hard, 94½¢; No. 1 northern, 88@90½¢. Two weeks before, 90½¢ and 87½¢ respectively. A year before, 92½¢ and 91¼@92¼¢ respectively.			
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	70¼@70½	74 @75	63 @63½
St. Louis	77	74	64 @64½
Kansas City	75 @75½	73 @73½	61 @61½
Cincinnati	76½@77	78 @79½	66 @66½
New York			68½
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	37¼@38	39¼@39½	42¼@42½
St. Louis	40¼	40¼	42¼@43
Kansas City	40	39¼@39½	41
Cincinnati	37¼@38	40¼@42¼	45¼@46
New York			48

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on July 9, 1914, and two weeks before as follows: Wheat—July, 79½¢; September, 78½¢; December, 81¼¢. Two weeks before, 79½¢ and 78½¢ respectively. Corn—July, 68½¢; September, 68½¢; December, 57½¢. Two weeks before, 68½¢ and 67½¢ respectively. Oats—July, 37½¢; September, 35½¢; December, 37½¢. Two weeks before, 38½¢ and 37½¢ respectively. Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat: July, 90½¢; October, 82¼¢. Two weeks before, 89½¢ and 81½¢ respectively.

Cotton

New York, July 9, 1914

Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 13.25¢; middling gulf, 13.50¢. Two weeks before the price was the same. A year before the price was 12.25¢ and 12.50¢ respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, July 7, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Market was a shade easier and barreled Cobblers sold 5@10¢ lower. Receipts were liberal, while buyers took hold less freely than on Monday. Sales were made at \$4.50@4.60 per barrel for car load lots of nice Virginia Cobblers and up to \$4.65@4.85 for wagon loads of plain marks and fancy brands. Receipts were placed at 110 cars, which included white stock from California.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Sacked Texas Triumphs, 1 car at \$1.40, 1 car at \$1.45; Oklahomas, 1 car at \$1.50, 1 car at \$1.60; California, white, 1 car at \$1.50 and 1 car at \$1.60. Virginia Cobblers, per barrel, 2 cars at \$4.50, 5 cars at \$4.55, 10 cars at \$4.60, 1 car fancy early at \$4.65.

Per bushel, sacks, Arkansas and Oklahoma, red, 120@1.60. Texas, show more or less decay, 1.00@1.60. California, white, 1.40@1.60. Per barrel, Virginia Cobblers, 4.50@4.65. Virginia Cobblers in load lots, 4.65@4.85. OLD POTATOES—Season about ended. Only few short cars now coming. They are mostly direct to dealers. Few small lots offered on open market sell at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel.

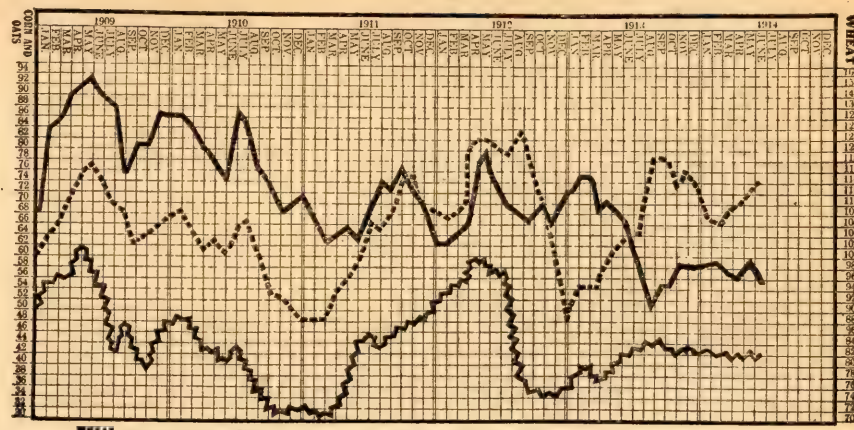
BEANS—No open market trading. Dealers are having a light trade in Pea Beans. Nothing to speak of in other kinds.

Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice, \$2.10@2.15. Common, 1.95@2.00. Red Kidneys, common to fair, 2.65@3.15. Fancy, 3.20@3.25. Brown Swedish, long, 1.80@2.10. Round, 2.00@2.25.

The price of hand-picked choice pea beans is 5¢ a bushel lower than two weeks before. Other varieties are unchanged from two weeks before. A year before the price of choice hand-picked pea beans was \$1.15 to \$2.20 a bushel.

HAY—Receipts, 539 tons. Demand continues good for the better grades of timothy hay and offerings light. Market firm. Other descriptions steady. Demand fair and arrivals only moderate. Prairie hay quiet.

Choice Timothy Hay, \$17.50@18.50. No. 1 Timothy, 15.00@16.00.



Read Wheat Prices at Right, Corn and Oats at Left

This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago for the period, 1909 to June, 1914, inclusive. The lowest figures in June, 1914, were: Wheat, 78½¢, on June 30; Corn, 67½¢, on June 26, and Oats, 37½¢, on June 30.

	Change same period last yr.	Change from 2 years before	Change from 3 years before
WHEAT	—3,172,000	—15,213,000	—8,810,000
CORN	X 3,198,000	—4,192,000	—477,000
OATS	X 3,362,000	—7,887,000	X 4,411,000
BARLEY	X 429,000	—723,000	X 1,435,000

No. 2 Timothy..... 12.50@13.00
Iowa and Nebraska Prairie..... 15.00@17.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie..... 8.00@11.00
Timothy hay is 50¢ a ton higher than two weeks before. Iowa and Nebraska prairie hay is \$2 a ton lower than two weeks before. Other prairie hay is unchanged from two weeks before. A year before the price of choice timothy hay was \$14.50 to \$15 per ton.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$3@3.50. Oat straw at \$6.50@7. Wheat straw at \$6.50.
Rye straw is 50¢ a ton lower, oats straw 50¢ to \$1 a ton lower and wheat straw 50¢ a ton lower than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—The market remains quiet. Per ton, Illinois corn..... \$115@135
Oklahoma..... 60@130
Damp and damaged less.

The price of broom corn is the same as two weeks before. The price of broom corn a year before was \$100@120 a ton for Illinois and \$50@80 a ton for Oklahoma.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	17,557	13,002	19,219
Tuesday	17,772	12,926	16,087
Totals	35,329	25,928	35,256

The market is ruling steady for fine stock, while for the poorer lots and ungraded stock there was an easy, irregular market.

Fresh, Firsts..... 18 @19
Ordinary, Firsts..... 17 @17½
Checks, good sound..... 13
Musty and moldy..... 9 @10
Dirties, good..... 14½
Heated, showing heavy loss..... 11 @12
Miscellaneous, cases included..... 15 @18¼
Cases returned..... 14½@17¼
The price of eggs is ¼¢ to 1¢ higher than two weeks before.

Fruits

APPLES—State of this market continues about as lately noted. Old are cleaning up in a quiet, slow way and they rule easy.

Of new there are fair arrivals. They are selling at irregular prices. Difference in prices is due to size, quality, condition and packing. There is considerable difference. Common, very small, gnarly or speckled stock not wanted. No regular quotation for such goods.

CHERRIES—Choice sour are fair sale. Sweet also are saleable in really choice, sound and good size.

CURRENTS—Sell very well and rule steady if large and nice, but are rather slow when ordinary and small.

LEMONS—Were having a fair trade, but are by no means active. Supply is ample.

ORANGES—Remain in ample supply and a moderate, steady trade exists.

PINEAPPLES—Are in very moderate supply and are saleable.

PEARS—Some bushel baskets of LaConte from Indiana received. They were very ordinary.

PLUMS—Are coming forward in small lots. They are saleable if good size and sound. If soft or very small there is no regular demand. Such goods have to be let go at what peddlers will pay.

PEACHES—Were in good supply. Demand only moderate. No one taking many. A quiet, easy market quoted.

Berries

BLACKBERRIES—Were in ample supply. The Indianas came late. A good many of these are yet unsold.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—Demand was very good. Supply not so large as it has been. Still, there were all that were needed. Market steady.

BLUEBERRIES—Steady for good, dry. Receipts moderate. Supply ample. Quality uneven; prices range accordingly. Southern are mainly wet and bruised.

GOOSEBERRIES—There was only a tame demand. Supply ample. Some came marked Downings that are nothing of the kind.

RED RASPBERRIES—Choice, bright berries very good sale. Small or dark slow. There was a very good supply. Quotations vary with quality.

Melons

CANTALOUPE AND GEMS—Market fairly firm for California. Stocks have been reduced and arrivals are on the decrease. The heavy run appears to be over. Georgias are largely in soft order. Some too poor to sell and not taken from cars. Illinois in baskets are not generally cared for so long as the others are offered.

WATERMELONS—There were reported 100 to 125 cars of old stock on hand. They are dull and have no regular value.

Vegetables

ASPARAGUS—Trade quiet. Home-grown is in ample supply and meets most requirements. Outside stock is slow. When it comes late and has to be carried over it becomes heated and has scarcely any value.

BEETS—There is a liberal supply of home-grown. Trade quiet.

CARROTS—Home-grown are plentiful and easy. Demand moderate.

CABBAGE—Fair trade in home-grown cabbage, which is plentiful. Outside stock slow.

CAULIFLOWER—Saleable when fancy, good size, clean and fresh. There is ample supply of home-grown.

CELERY—Receipts of Michigan liberal today. Trade only fair and market easier. Supply probably will not clean up.

CUCUMBERS—Fair sale, but in good supply. Stock that is poor, small or yellow is hard to move.

EGGPLANT—Demand is tame. There is an ample supply and market is easy.

GARLIC—Trade quiet. New quoted at 12¢ per pound. GREEN ONIONS—Home-grown supply the market.

GREEN PEAS—Saleable and steady when fine, green and fresh. Supply is moderate.

LETTUCE—Demand is quiet and market easy. There is an ample supply, including eastern Michigan and home-grown.

MUSHROOMS—Trade is slow. Receipts do not clear readily and market is weak.

ONIONS—Saleable in a moderate way when fresh, sound and clean. The Texas remaining and many of the Californias include many soft and showing decay. They have to be sold. Home-grown are coming on the market.

OKRA—Demand tame. General quality is poor and buyers do not take hold.

PEPPERS—Slow sale and lower. There is an ample supply and buyers take only the most desirable.

PIE PLANT—Home-grown has fair sale. It is in ample supply.

PARSLEY—Market is supplied with home-grown. Demand quiet and prices easy.

RADISHES—Quiet. Supply is moderate and market steady.

SQUASH—Moderate sale and easy. Supply is good.

SWEET CORN—Sells fairly when fine, green and fresh. Poor, dry stock not wanted.

SPINACH—Supply moderate and demand limited. Market steady.

STRING BEANS—Home-grown supply the trade. There is little shipping demand and market is quiet and lower. A car of Baltimore beans in today. The stock was heated and badly nested and had to sell at low prices.

TOMATOES—There is a good demand for fancy, sound, ripe tomatoes. They sell well at recently reduced prices. Poor, soft, blemished or green stock is dull. There is a good deal of that kind and it does not clean up.

TURNIPS—Home-grown supply requirements. Market quiet and easy.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

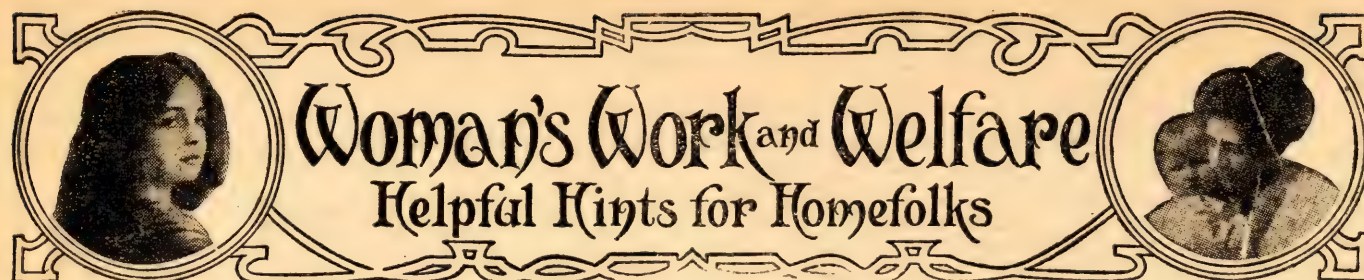
The demand for wheat comes over a whole year, but you get your crop all at once. It follows, then, that the demand must be fed as it appears. This means that farmers must control their marketing. That's easy. Just fix ONE DOLLAR in your mind and ask it. Don't sell when it won't be paid. Sell when it is paid. Quit selling the minute it won't be paid. Only this and nothing more.

THE MEETING

Referring to the matter of a meeting or convention in the interest of Dollar Wheat and Prosperity, as referred to in our July 1 number, this is to say that the call will be made before the August 1 number of this paper, reaches its readers.

The responses to the question were numerous and unanimously in favor of the meeting. We are now waiting on word from our directors and some of the people who are expected to join in the call, as to the date and scope of the objects as well as to whether it shall be for a few states or national.

The Mercantile Club of Kansas City, KANSAS, has extended an invitation to hold the meeting in that city. The invitation will very likely be accepted. The date will probably be the fore part of August.



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

Fireside Social Chats

Conducted by Aunt Sophia

SMALL CHANGE IDEAS FOR THE WOMAN ON THE FARM

Raspberry Culture—These berries do not require a specially fertile soil. They grow best against a wall, along the edge of a wood or any semi-protected spot. The red varieties are less susceptible to scale in this section.

Plant the canes in the fall, protect as climate requires. Propagate by dividing the roots. Keep the vines clean and dead canes pulled out. Cut the tips of the longest canes back to where the buds begin.

There is always a market for the ripe berries and orders can be secured for jelly or jam if too far from market to sell the ripe berries. These are a clean, easy to handle berry and many waste farm spots will grow two quarts of berries where none are growing if the plants are once set. Even the wild plants, set and cultivated, yield well.

Pumpkins—One enterprising friend made a pumpkin patch pay for a pretty winter outfit in this way: Before Thanksgiving she phoned her friends and acquaintances that she would furnish ready-cooked pumpkin for the national pie at 25 cents a quart. As fuel is an item to the city housewife she received plenty of orders. The pumpkin was delivered in quart Mason jars, which were returned later. The pumpkin was carefully cooked and stewed low, so that one did not buy

juice. The grocer took several gallons in bulk at a less figure and repeated his order several times after Thanksgiving, as many customers did.

Apple Butter—Apple butter, if well made, is always salable. Restaurants and hotels and some groceries buy in the bulk. Make nice and clean. Make your price known and the time you will have it for sale. From the clean peelings and cores jelly or vinegar can be made.

Horseradish Sauce—This is a vegetable that can be prepared in the winter season. Grind your radish fine. Use good vinegar, bottle and seal, label neatly and it is ready for sale.

The culture of the root is very easy. It is a hardy plant. When digging reset the hard upper crown for new growth.

Squab Raising—Many an old farm building can be made a cat-proof pigeon loft. Also wire in an open space for airing. Squabs sell readily for 50 cents a pair when old enough to dress.

A good book on pigeon culture should be carefully studied.

Tomato Catsup—If you have never tried this recipe do so once: Grand fresh ripe prepared tomatoes in your food chopper. Also grind the required amount of onion. These are the proportions I use: One gallon of ground tomato, one cup of ground onion, one cup strong vinegar, one cup sugar, two tablespoons salt, spices to taste. Stir and boil for one-half hour. Have bottles clean and warm. Soak new corks in hot water for fifteen minutes. Fill and seal hot. This sells well. Have uniform bottles and neat labels.

The grinding and quick cooking preserves the bright color and lessens the work of making. Where the onion is disliked one cup of horseradish may be used. This may be made with profit where a quantity of tomatoes are grown. Furnish a sample and prices to hotels, groceries and such places. One farm girl took a sample to her college housekeeper and paid half her tuition with this product. The sale of canned tomatoes greatly helped to pay brother's way in his school, too.

It often pays to arrange with a nearby college to enter on such terms. Perhaps father could easily furnish kindling for the furnace.—Mrs. C. C. Moser, Virginia.

AN EMERGENCY SHELF

Every farmer's wife, and possibly others, know what a problem confronts us many times to have unexpected company arrive.

Under the guise of hospitality we are in deep meditation over "What shall I have to eat?" A plain meal served with genuine hospitality our friends enjoy, but really we like to serve a little extra on these occasions to save our reputations. What better plan can be devised to meet this emergency than an emergency shelf? Stock this well with the canned goods now so temptingly prepared, baked beans, salmon, sliced pineapple, peas, corn, tomatoes, salad dressing, olives and canned fruits, providing last year's stock of home preserves is depleted. There are always great possibilities with plenty of milk, cream and eggs in combination with these articles of diet.

This shelf can be furnished more elaborately or just a few things kept for this purpose will help out of an embarrassing situation oftentimes. Serve in connection a large amount of good cheer, minus formality, and pleasant memories will linger with hostess and guests.

I once called on an old schoolmate and had but two hours to stay between trains. She received me with open arms, but in a short time, excusing herself, she disappeared in the kitchen. She hurried in and out, her mind engrossed in several preparations cooking on the gas range, then the table was hauled out under the trees—an hour had elapsed. The feast was now ready, beautiful to behold and taste. We hurried through the meal, had a hurried conversation and hurried to the train.

It had been ten years since we had met. How much I would have enjoyed her with a cup of tea and a slice of bread and butter rather than her lovely solicitous feast. Sometimes our friends relish our companionship more than they relish our cookery.—Mrs. F. Swancutt, Iowa.

THE BABY

A leading magazine comes out with the startling accusation that 316,000 babies die every year in the United States from causes that women could almost entirely control. The most objectionable feature of the accusation is that it is true. Many mothers who know the value of fresh air and cleanliness in the upbringing of healthy children entirely ignore a thing of even greater importance—the child's diet. The baby is brought to the table with the rest of the family and given portions of all the food the table affords. I have seen several babies as young as five months given gravy and cornstarch and pie; have seen many

"A SOCIAL DANGER"

is the term used to describe sex instruction in the public schools by

FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT

in the

SEPTEMBER MOTHER'S MAGAZINE

This is the first of a notable series on child training, which you cannot afford to miss.

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The Mother's Magazine, Elgin, Illinois

"RUBY GORDON Or Back From The Grave" GIVEN

By Libble Sprague Phillips.

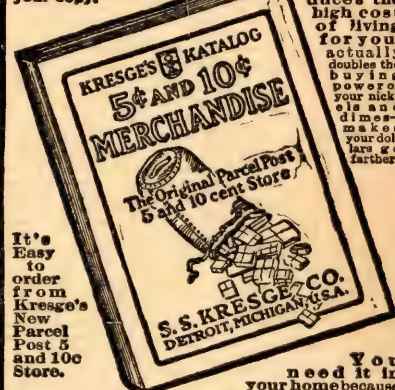


Here is a thrilling story of love, mystery and adventure that will grip your attention from the first word to the last! It is one of the greatest novels this famous writer has ever produced. Ruby Gordon, a poor orphan girl, becomes engaged to one of the young men in the town, who is the adopted son of a wealthy recluse. The old gentleman took a great dislike to Ruby Gordon because she reminded him of his wife who had left him years before and had been lost at sea in crossing the ocean; he felt that she was his wife's spirit reincarnated, and forbade Lawrence, his adopted son, to marry her, and made so much trouble that the young man finally broke his engagement and married another, but it is not their fate to so easily evade Ruby Gordon, as you will discover when you get your free copy of this great book and read the story yourself! Ruby Gordon will surely find a warm place in your heart—she is one of those sweet pure characters every reader admires. We purchased a large edition and will send the book free and postpaid to all who send 10c to pay for a 3 months' subscription to our big home and family magazine. Send today. Address **The Household, Book Dept. 160, Topeka, Kansas**

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SEPTEMBER MORNING
In Apple Blossom Time; Be a Good Little Girl; Alabama Dreams; Down By the Old Garden Gate; How Could I Know that You Loved Me?; I'd Be Satisfied with Kisses from You; If I Were in Love with You; I Know that You Remember; But I Wonder if You Care; I'll Change the Shadows to Sunshine; I'll Do Most Anything for You; International Rag; Let Me Take My Place at Home Again; Melody Man; On the River Line; Sailing Down Chesapeake Bay.

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Louise over 2 ft. tall and Susie and Jimmie

Pay no attention to other offers. My offer is the best

Louise can wear a real live baby's clothes

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Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything. **JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED** and you will be delighted with all three dolls. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber at 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month, 12 issues in 6 months. I will also tell you how to get Princess, the big talking doll sensation from Germany. She says "Papa" and "Mama" like a real child. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

children under one year eat pickles and bananas. Strangely enough, some of these babies were born of parents quite well informed along certain lines.

All of these babies, in the course of time, had sudden and severe illnesses, vomiting and purging, acute gastritis or infectious diarrhoea. If a calf gets the "scours" we know there is something wrong with its food supply, but if the baby has digestive disturbances we say: "It is only natural; his teeth are coming." Heaven speed the day when every parent will know that providence does not afflict teething babies.

In a certain western town there grew a baby whose mother realized that her child's success in life depended far more on his physical welfare than on any other advantage she could give him. She searched the magazines for helpful articles on the care of the baby. She consulted the best educated physician the place afforded in regard to the baby's food and she followed the advice he gave her. Until the baby was fourteen months old he had no taste of anything but milk and water. Neighbors remonstrated—of course they did! They said it was a shame and an outrage and that babies got hungry for "other things" same as grown folks. One woman, who told how she always fed her babies "everything" from the time they were six weeks old, said "she thought she ought to know something about raising children, as she had had nine." I took the trouble to find out about her nine. Two of them had died of "teething disturbances" before the eighth month. Another had succumbed to the dreadful "second summer" ills. One reached manhood and died with cancer of the stomach. Five are living. Two have serious stomach trouble, a third lives the year around on a "diet" and the usefulness of the other two is greatly impaired by their diseased bodies.

But to return to the baby. All food that contained starch was excluded from his diet until after his second birthday. After his fourteenth month new foods were gradually added to his diet so that by the end of the second year he was taking juices of peaches, prunes and oranges, beef juice, scraped rare beef, long-cooked oatmeal, graham crackers, soft egg yolks, non-starchy breakfast foods with cream and sugar, baked apples and an abundance of whole milk.

This baby cut his teeth somewhat earlier than the average baby does. The process was perfectly natural and caused him not one moment's sickness or pain. He is a strong and sturdy boy and has never known a physical pain except those occasioned by the usual number of bumps and tumbles.—**Pearl Chenoweth, Jennings, Kas.**

APRONS FOR MILKING

Much of the work on a farm soils the clothes—plowing, hauling manure, cleaning cows, horses and so on. A farmer, even if tired, should never milk the cows in these clothes unless they are protected and covered with an apron of some stout cloth and of good size. To keep the cows clean is not difficult or expensive if the stalls are all right. Let the milker also be clean. Be sure the hands are clean as well as the clothing.

Appetizing Dishes

(From the Mother's Magazine)

Shield Sandwiches—Cut thin slices of bread, trimming off all the crust, and shape them like shields. Chop chicken meat very fine. Take one-fourth pound butter to two pounds chicken, rubbing in a pinch of mustard and a tablespoonful milk. Stir the chicken into this and fill the sandwiches. Frost the sandwiches at the top with fancy frosting to form the top of the shield. This should be done in red, white and blue.

Drum Cakes—Take four eggs, the weight of the eggs in sugar and half their weight in flour. Flavor with vanilla. Beat the yolks very light, add sugar, beat whites very light, sift flour three times, then sift into the mixture, stirring very gently. Bake in round tins. When cold, frost and ornament with tiny candies in imitation of a drum. On top of these have little paper drums filled with small candies.

What is Now the Fashion



6769—LADIES' WAIST. The upper end of the sleeve is continued to the neck edge, forming a yoke in appearance. Front and back are plain where joined to yoke. Closing is in front. The neck is open, trimmed with a flat collar and small revers. Sleeves long or of elbow length. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material, with five-eighths yard of 36-inch contrasting goods to trim.

6806—LADIES' SKIRT. This may be made with two gores or with three, according to the width of the material used in making it. There is just a suspicion of fullness across the top in the back and none whatever in front. At the waist is a fancy girdle, known as the "subway" belt, provided with a small change pocket and cut on the lines of a mannish vest. Sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires for three-gore skirt 2 1/4 yards of 44-inch material and 1 yard of 6-inch ribbon for girdle.

6789—WORK APRON. Cut in one piece and closes in the back. The neck is slightly open and the arm hole is extremely large, really an opening and not an arm hole at all. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 27-inch material.

6773—CHILD'S OUTFIT. This consists of a blouse and skirt. The blouse is made to slip on over the head and is quite long, while the little skirt is attached to it by means of large buttons and button holes which are made to show through on the right side. There are also suspender straps and these may be used or omitted as preferred. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires, with suspenders, 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch light material and 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch dark goods. In one material 2 yards of 36-inch material will be required.

6779—GIRLS' DRESS. This has the front in one piece, but there is a diagonal line in front which simulates a closing. The skirt is straight and may be pleated or gathered as preferred. Such a design is excellent for embroidered flouncing or other bordered material. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires, as on figure, 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 2 yards of edging and 2 1/4 yards of ribbon for sash.

6783—BOYS' SUIT. This suit has straight or bloomer trousers joined to an underwaist. The coat fastens in front and is trimmed with a wide collar. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

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Regarding Renewals

A great deal of unnecessary labor in our subscription department, and time and postage on the part of subscribers, will be saved if everybody will remember that credit for renewals can not always appear on the next paper received. Do not expect expiration date to be changed until the second paper you receive. If credit does not appear on your address label on the second paper you receive after paying it will be time enough to start an investigation.

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a New subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

DOLLAR WHEAT! Every farmer knows that wheat ought to bring the growers a dollar per bushel, and they could get it if they would try in spite of all the plans and schemes of the market combines. The future of the country and the world depends upon the young people—the Cadet writers and others like them. It is not our purpose to make consumers pay more for bread. We are inaugurating a different method of marketing, a method that will divide the combined speculators' profits between the growers and the users. Everybody knows this can be done, but so many wait for others to do it. That makes it slow. We want our bright, active young friends to help us to get people to read.

UP-TO-DATE is needed in Montana, and everywhere else for that matter:

DEAR CADETS—I have been a reader of this paper for two years and find it valuable and interesting. It is what we need here in Montana and we specially need some one strong enough to organize and keep up the Equity System. We have a meeting arranged to organize a local here, and we all hope it will be a help toward the goal UP-TO-DATE is striving for, and that it will help us farmers. I would like to hear from all the Cadets and will answer all I receive.—H. J. Gardo, Lake Basin, Mont.

Constant renewals show that our paper is appreciated in the south. In proof we quote this five-year subscriber:

DEAR CADETS—I am a Win Parish girl and live in a town. I have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING about five years and think it is a splendid paper, and I wish to become a Cadet of Equity. I would be glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all letters and cards I receive from them.—Millie Weems, Hinton, La.

I would be glad to call special attention to each letter, but we must save space. It is quite a step from Louisiana to Oregon, isn't it? But UP-TO-DATE goes everywhere:

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-

TO-DATE FARMING and I enjoy it, especially the page for boys and girls. I live on a farm twelve miles from Portland and about one mile from the Clackamas river. Every summer my friends and I go to the river for an outing. I am 15 years old and attend a country school about a quarter of a mile from home. There is a rifle range near here, where soldiers from Vancouver and Portland come to practice shooting. The chief occupation in East Clackamas is farming. I have two sisters and one brother, but I am the only one at home. I would like very much to receive letters from the boys and girls and I will answer all.—Arlene Haworth, Clackamas, Ore.

DEAR CADETS—I am a South Carolina girl, 13 years of age, and I stay at home with my father and mother. We live on a 91-acre farm on a rural route, four miles from Walhalla, our nearest town. I go to Blue Ridge school, two and a half miles from home. I think UP-TO-DATE is the finest paper a farmer can read. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls and I promise to answer all.—Annie Lynch, Walhalla, S. C.

DEAR CADETS—I read UP-TO-DATE and would like to join you. I read many papers and books. I like to read. I finished public school at 15. I went to Vanceburg, the county seat, and took the examination. The only thing I came near failing in was arithmetic, but I passed. Last winter my cousin and I studied literature, German and ancient history to improve our minds. I also reviewed Ray's third part arithmetic. I live on a good hill farm. The scenery is fine—much like the scenery of the Cumberland and Allegheny mountains. I have heard people who had seen the Rocky mountains say though the Rockies are larger, more magnificent, the Allegheny and Cumberland mountains are more beautiful. The principal crops here are corn, oats, tobacco, fruit and garden truck. My younger sister and I raise the chickens. She also helps papa with the horses and cows and I help mama in the house. Most of my outdoor work is among the chickens and flowers. I like to ride horseback. I ride a pony horse that wants to buck. He threw my sister once. I do most of our sewing, though I can't say I like to sew. I am 18 years old now and would like to hear the guesses you make as to my looks when you see my name. So far as I know, my father's family is the only one of the name in the United States. I want to hear from the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I have time to.—Gertrude Regensteln, Cove Dale, Lewis Co., Ky.

DEAR CADETS—Since we have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING I have been

reading the Cadet page. I enjoy it very much and would like to become a Cadet of Equity. I am a North Dakota girl, 17 years old, and live on a 320-acre farm seven and one-half miles from Des Lacs. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls of the different states and I will try to answer all letters and cards I receive.—Nora Hicks, Des Lacs, N. D.

Blanche Pratt, 17 years old, of Lone Tree, N. D., writes with the above, but we can not print both letters.

DEAR CADETS—An Alabama girl, 14 years old, who lives on a farm of 440 acres, would like to join you. Our principal crops are cotton, corn, peanuts, peas, potatoes and sugar cane. We have all kinds of entertainments and amusements, and I enjoy them very much. I would like to correspond with the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all I receive.—Evelyn Frank, Gainestown, Ala.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 15 years and live on a 200-acre farm. My father owns twenty-three head of cattle and eight horses. I milk three cows every night and morning and also attend to 150 chickens. I like horseback riding and almost all kinds of outdoor sports. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for quite awhile and like it very much. I would like to exchange letters and post cards with the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Shirley Yandell, Mildred, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Golden State girl who wishes to become a Cadet of Equity. I live on a farm of 160 acres in the noted Palo Verde valley, that extends for forty miles along the Colorado river. The valley is noted for its prize cotton, corn and alfalfa crops. I am nearly 14 and would like to exchange letters and cards with the girls and boys.—Virgie J. Fitz, Palo Verde, Cal.

DEAR CADETS—I am 15 years old and live on a large farm three and one-half miles from town. We moved here from Indianapolis last November. I love Indianapolis very much and am not satisfied here. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for sometime and I love to read it. I would like to join the Cadets and hear from all the boys and girls. I will answer all letters I receive.—Audrey A. Reese, Whiteland, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I read UP-TO-DATE and enjoy the Cadet page greatly. I live on a farm of 340 acres. It is rainy weather now (June 14), which is fine for the crops. We grow hay, oats, barley and wheat. My sister and I each have a riding horse and ride a good deal. We live three miles from town and one mile from the dam, which makes it handy for fishing and skating. A fish was caught this spring that weighed ten and one-half pounds. I am 15 years of age and would like to become a Cadet of Equity, and promise to answer all cards or letters I receive.—Eunice Clark, Mackay, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy just 20 years old and live on a farm of 420 acres, of which about 130 acres are timber land. The place is located thirteen miles east of Chariton and about four miles northwest of Melrose on the State road. My father and I farm for another person. We have in 56 acres of corn, 90 acres of meadow and a few acres in oats. I graduated from the Chariton high school this spring, from the business course, with four credits more than I needed. I think I will attend college at Indianapolis this fall. It is a Methodist college and I am a member of the First M. E. Church, having been received into membership in 1908. I have a No. 2A Eastman camera. I do my own developing and printing by the daylight method, which gives better results than the dark room method. I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a fine paper. I have taken it for quite a long time. I also like the cartoons on the front page. They certainly deserve credit. I do not wish to crowd any one out, so I will close by asking any one Cadets to exchange letters and postals with me. I will answer all I receive.—Ralph McCoy, Melrose, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Missouri girl and would like to join the Cadets. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE and think it a fine paper. I am 17 years old and live on a farm of 200 acres eight miles from Appleton City. I live a mile from church and only a few steps from school. I would like to exchange cards or letters from the Cadet boys and girls.—Stella Ginter, Appleton City, Mo.

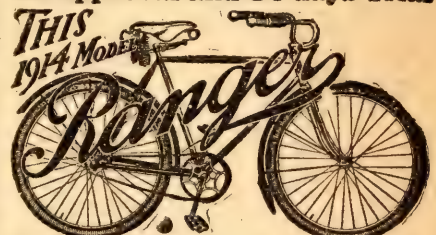
DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl, 14 years old, and like country life best of all. We live in the Mississippi Delta, three miles from the beautiful town of Clarksdale, and I think this is the prettiest country I have ever seen. We raise almost everything here and we have fine roads, and the autos sure do make good use of them. I would like to receive letters and cards from all the Cadet girls and boys. I will answer all and tell them of this beautiful country.—Lillie Sparks, Lyon, Miss.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a South Carolina girl. I am 12 years old and I like farm life fine. I have three sisters and two brothers. I am the baby. We raise cotton and corn more than anything else. We always have a very nice garden, but it is so dry it does not look very well now. We had lots of strawberries this spring and we have a few yet (June 3). I have lots of pets—rabbits, cats and pigs. I would like very much to hear from some of the girls and boys and will answer all who write.—Ollie Clark, Chapin, S. C.

We are glad we can print so many nice letters, but still there are many not printed.

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BOYS! Here is your chance to get a fine baseball outfit, consisting of complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed, or combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector. Will Not Cost One Cent. Send your name and we will send you 5 sets of four fine pictures to dispose of at 25 cents each. Send us the \$2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. **WRITE TODAY** for pictures. No harm done. I take back what you can't sell.
M. O. Seitz, Dept. 7M62 Chicago

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Ventriloquist Double Throat or Swiss Bird Call.—Fits roof of mouth, always invisible; greatest thing yet. Astonish and amuse your friends. Neigh like horse, whine like a puppy, sing like a canary, and imitate birds and beasts. Loads of fun. Wonderful invention. Postpaid 10 cents.
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By giving him THE BOYS' MAGAZINE. You could not give him a greater pleasure or a stronger influence for good. Each issue of this splendid magazine is filled with clean, fascinating stories and instructive articles, all of intense interest to every live boy. Also, each issue contains departments devoted to Electricity, Mechanics, Athletics, Photography, Carpentry, Stamps and Coins. A new, handsome cover in colors each month. Beautifully illustrated throughout, both in black and white and in colors.

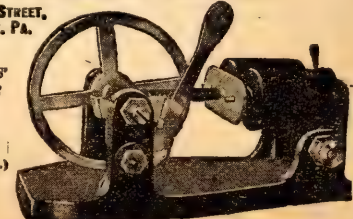
Special Offer! For only \$1.00 we will send you THE BOYS' MAGAZINE for a whole year and a copy of the most useful book you ever read, "Fifty Ways for Boys to Earn Money," and this Electric Engine. This engine is considerably larger than illustration. Runs at variable speeds, either forward or backward, between 200 and 3,000 revolutions a minute on one dry battery. Absolutely safe and easy to operate. This Electric Engine is interesting and instructive and any boy will go wild over it.

Order To-day! Your subscription will be entered at once and the Electric Engine and Book will be forwarded to you immediately, all transportation charges prepaid. We'll refund your money promptly if you are not more than pleased with THE BOYS' MAGAZINE, the Electric Engine and the Book. (We refer you to any bank, mercantile agency or publisher as to our responsibility.)

Address THE SCOTT F. REDFIELD CO.

802 MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

(THE BOYS' MAGAZINE is on sale at all news-stands at 10c a copy.)



This PONY GIVEN

Boys! Girls! Do you want this beautiful Shetland Pony for your own? Write today—Quick! You can get him Free—but Hurry!



Carriage and Harness, Too, Come With Me All Given

Who Wants Me? QUICK!

My name is "JOE"

I am 42 inches high and three years old. I am a pet, too. My color is black, and I have the silkiest, fluffiest mane and tail in the world. I am considered a very handsome pony. I am well trained. You can either drive or ride me and I am just as gentle as a kitten. I can go almost as fast as a big horse and can haul my carriage with my little owner mile after mile without getting tired or lazy.

I WILL GO ANYWHERE to find a kind little boy or girl as my owner. I am ready and waiting. I'll make you happy because that is what I was made for, and it's what I like to do. If you want me, and I know you do, just send your name and address to Uncle Billy, and I'll do my best to come to you in a hurry. I am going to some boy or girl, so be quick. Send your name this very day.

Send Me Your Name Today

I have already given away 34 real, live Shetland ponies. Do you want "JOE"? Of course you do. Write me at once and I will send you 2,000 Pony Votes Free for your promptness. I will also show you how to get more pony votes. So easy to get a pony if you do as I say. I will also send pony pictures; tell you how to get "JOE" and his outfit free, and prove that what I say is absolutely true. But you must hurry. So write while you think of it—at once—don't put it off. Just say that you want "JOE."

A Postal Will Do Address **Uncle Billy, Pony Man, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.**

A CartLoad of Fun For 10 Cts

Stories Suitable for Church, School or Home Entertainments

Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c postpaid.
COONER & FORTUNE Indianapolis, Ind.

State Officials Test Cream Separators

Foreign Machine Proves Wonderful Skimmer

Recent tests by state agricultural officials emphasize the remarkable improvement in the manufacture of cream separators during the past few years.

These tests were made by Prof. J. S. Moore, of the Department of Dairy Husbandry of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, and by the Hon. W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of South Carolina.

Both these tests were made on the cream separating efficiency of the wonderful European Separator—the Melotte. It is pretty generally recognized that the Melotte, which has won over 180 international prizes, represents the greatest achievement in the manufacture of cream separators; at least its constant winning in every test would seem to indicate this.

Tremendous Interest Aroused.

The Melotte's recent appearance on the American market, due to the removal of patent restrictions followed by removal also of all duty, has created quite a sensation in the cream separator industry in the United States. Winning grand prize after grand prize in Europe the Melotte has long been recognized by foreign dairy experts as absolutely first.

American experts are rapidly reaching the same decision.

In the tests made by Prof. Moore and Commissioner Graham it was shown that only 1-100 of 1 per cent of fat remained in the milk which was run through the Melotte.

Only 1-100 of 1 per cent in this state official's test! The state officials were pleased at the most remarkable showing. And yet it was an ordinary showing for the Melotte—the same showing it had been making in hundreds of tests—the kind of showing it made in its great international contests.

In reporting tests on samples of cream and milk to Mr. W. B. Helm, of Brookville, Miss., the purchaser of a Melotte, Prof. J. S. Moore, writes:

"Dear Sir: We have tested the samples of cream and milk and find that the cream tests 40 per cent butter fat and the skimmed milk less than 1-100 of 1 per cent fat. This indicates that your separator is doing first-class work. The cream is rich, but there is no objection to that as long as your separator is taking the fat out as thoroughly as it is now."

Yours very truly,
"Signed" J. S. MOORE."

When the grand prize-winning Melotte was first introduced into the United States Commissioner Graham was one of the first purchasers. In a letter to Mr. Henry B. Babson, of Chicago, the Melotte American representative, he says:

"Yours of recent date at hand. The separator is O. K. The State Dairyman tested the skim milk. It was 1-100 of 1 per cent."

A Short Description.

All gears and pinions of this machine are mounted in the head. All Melotte gears are cut out of solid blocks of metal and are mounted on short, vertical, hardened steel arbors. Gears and arbors run on steel balls. Thus, there is practically no friction on these vertical bearings.

Points of Superiority.

The bowl bearing of the Melotte is a simple ball and cone. This is the secret of its wonderful skimming efficiency. This feature also eliminates any vibration of the bowl.

The turbine distributor of the Melotte is a single hollow cylindrical piece placed inside of the discs. It gives an unobstructed cream space in the center of the bowl, which averages about 100% larger than the ordinary space devoted to this purpose. Small openings and cream ducts have been eliminated. Thus the thickest, heaviest cream can be skimmed without any stoppage or clogging.

Self-Balancing Bowl.

The bowl chamber of the Melotte is strictly sanitary in that it is not only nicely rounded on the inside, but is covered with a white enamel, as smooth as glass and the easiest known substance to clean. This chamber may be opened and cleaned, and it may be left open to air. It is thus always fresh, clean and sweet.

The frictionless bowl of the Melotte is something which can be found on no other cream separator. It is a positively self-balancing bowl, a bowl which simply cannot get out of balance. The bowl hangs down instead of being supported from below. It is held in suspension by a single bearing from above.

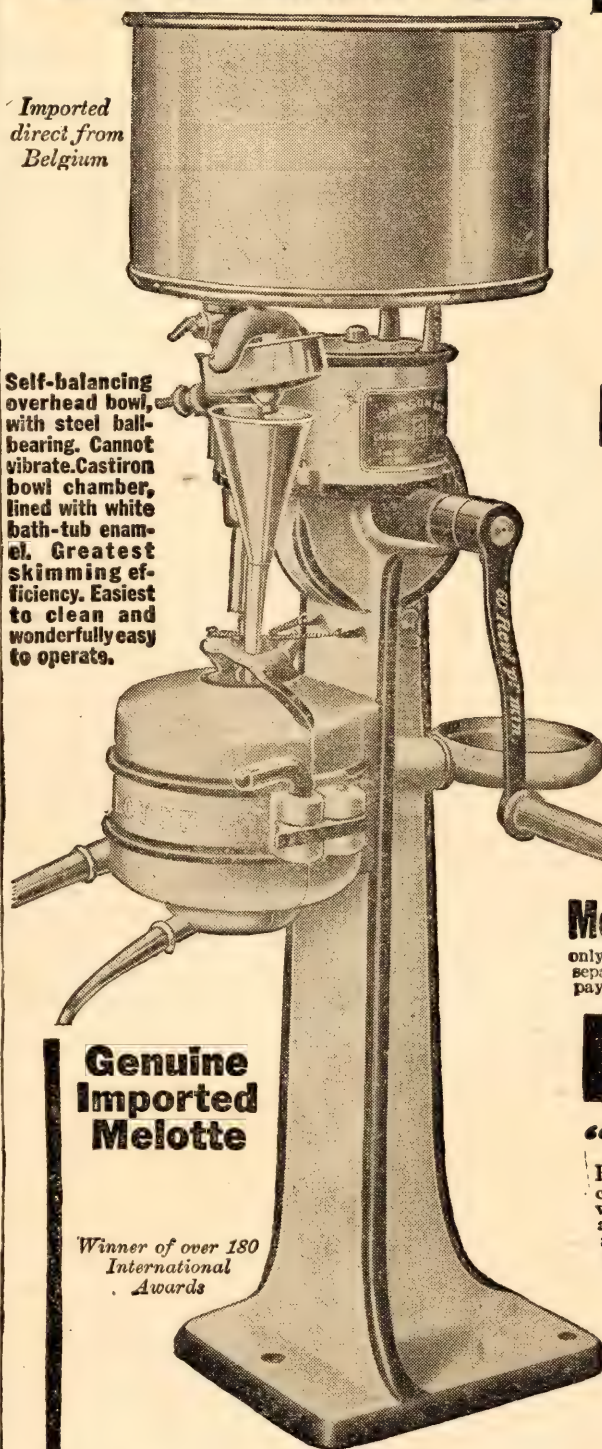
An Ultra Liberal Offer.

A remarkable offer is being made on this separator to every responsible American farmer. So uniformly perfect is this machine that the farmer is invited to have one of these separators sent direct to the farm without paying a cent down. He is invited to make a thorough test and decide its great efficiency before buying.

The shipments to the United States are limited, but Mr. Babson says, "First come—first served."

Self-balancing overhead bowl, with steel ball-bearing. Cannot vibrate. Cast iron bowl chamber, lined with white bath-tub enamel. Greatest skimming efficiency. Easiest to clean and wonderfully easy to operate.

Imported direct from Belgium



Genuine
Imported
Melotte

Winner of over 180
International
Awards

Greatest Cream Separator Offer

The Melotte—the wonderful Melotte—the great French-Belgian Separator—the prize winner all over Europe—now to be shipped anywhere in the U. S. and on the most sweeping introductory offer. The best of all Separators in Europe or America—yours on this rock-bottom free trial offer. You pay the same price you would pay in Belgium, plus only \$1.75 for water freight.

This is positively the first bona fide, no-money-down offer ever made on any cream separator. No manufacturer of any cream separator ever dared make such a startling proposition before. All others who have ever pretended to offer you a free trial or to send their separators without any money down have taken care to get something out of you first. But we don't want anything.

Free Duty—Save \$15.25

The tariff has been cut right off! You get the full benefit. Save \$15.25. The wonderful imported French-Belgian Cream Separator—the prize winner all over Europe—now offered at an unheard-of price in America. You get the world's greatest machine at the price of an ordinary separator—at the same price you would pay in Belgium, plus only \$1.75 for water freight.

30 Days' Free Trial Shipped Without a Penny Down

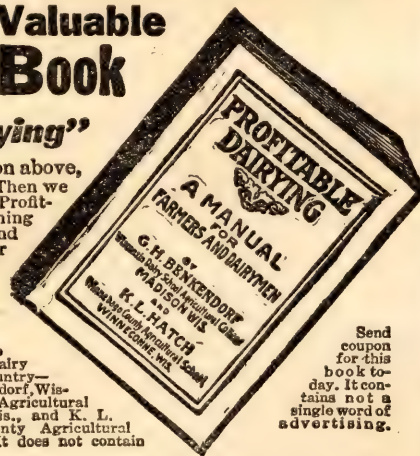
Your simple word that you would like to see this cream separator in your own barn or dairy house brings it to you instantly. We don't want a cent of your money. We give you a free trial that is a free trial in every sense of the word. No C. O. D.—no lease, nor mortgage. Watch your profits go up. Watch the increase in the amount of cream, then if you do not believe that you ought to have a cream separator just send it back at our expense. If you decide that you want the Melotte, keep it on easy monthly payments.

Monthly Payments These monthly payments are so small that you will hardly notice them. You only pay out of your increased profits. You don't need to be without a cream separator when you can have one right in your own dairy house while you are paying for it. In reality it pays for itself.

Valuable FREE Book

"Profitable Dairying"

Place your name on the coupon above, cut it out and mail it at once. Then we will send you our great free book, "Profitable Dairying," telling you everything about cows and dairying, butter and cream—how to feed and care for cattle, how to make them more valuable than they are now, how to make more money than ever before out of your cows. This book is written by two of the best known dairy scientists in the country—Prof. B. H. Benkenhoff, Wisconsin Dairy School Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., and K. L. Hatch, Winnebago County Agricultural School, Winnebago, Wis. It does not contain a word of advertising.



Send coupon for this book today. It contains not a single word of advertising.

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Today Sure**

It brings you the Free Book "Profitable Dairying," and full details of wonderfully liberal offer on the great "Melotte". Don't delay. Send the coupon now.

Henry B. Babson
Agent in U. S.
19th St. and California Ave.
Dept. 405Y Chicago

Name.....

Address.....

Find Out about the remarkable terms on which you can secure the world's best separator. Even if you do not expect to buy a separator just now, learn about this wonderful offer at once.

Remember no money down, free trial and easy payments on this greatest of all European separators—the Melotte. Do not delay. Send the coupon at once for free book and wonderful offer.

Henry B. Babson
Agent in the U. S.
19th St. and California Ave.
Dept. 405Y Chicago

MR. EDITOR: It is with the greatest pleasure and enthusiasm that I read each number of Up-to-Date Farming. The ideas, information and counsel therein are an absolute inspiration. It is a misfortune to the nation that it is not read by every American farmer.
A. L. FARRELL, Utah.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

August First, 1914

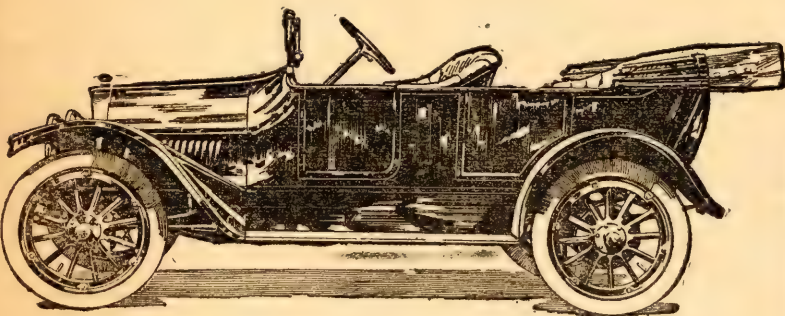
Number 15



IN THIS ISSUE:---“Official View of Farming.” “Europe’s Co-operative Message to America.” “Canning the Surplus Products.”

Reo the Fifth

Fall Series
\$1,175 Equipped
F. O. B. Lansing



It Took Courage
To Build This Car

When R. E. Olds built Reo the Fifth men called him an extremist. The factory cost was \$200 more than if built by other standards. Some men felt that such a car meant ruin for the maker.

But he gave this car the best he knew after 27 years of car building. He built it to mark his limit. He gave it vast over-capacity.

He built it to endure—to run year after year as well as it runs when new. He built it to save the average user hundreds of dollars in upkeep. All because he believed that men were tired of troubles, and they wanted an honest car.

You will find gears tested in a 50-ton crushing machine. You will find vast over-capacity—big margins of safety. You will find 15 roller bearings—190 drop forgings. You will find the most careful, most costly construction.

But all this saves you trouble. It saves you upkeep and repairs. It makes the car enduring. Reo the Fifth, with proper care, should keep its newness for years and years.

Any man who investigates—any man who compares—will want his car built like this.

And They Did

The demand for this car, from the very first, has exceeded the factory output. At times five buyers waited for every car we built.

Now tens of thousands are in use. Legions of men know from experience how this car stays new. These men have told others. And now—in midsummer—we have on hand 3,000 urgent orders. To meet the demand we are adding to our factory three enormous buildings.

Mr. Olds was right. Men wanted a well-built car. Many a rival has met with disaster because the cars were skimpy. The Reo Company has grown to be one of the greatest concerns in the industry.

Look Inside

When you buy a car, look at the hidden parts. There lies the value of a car. In Reo the Fifth you will find steel made to formula.

Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Mich.
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont. Canadian Price, \$1575

Reo Features

- Streamline Body
- Electric starter and lights
- Electric horn
- One-rod control
- 35 horsepower
- Tires 34 x 4
- 15 roller bearings
- 190 drop forgings
- Dimming searchlights
- Mohair top and curtains
- Clear vision windshield
- Speedometer—extra rim—improved tire bracket—tool and tire outfit—foot and robe rail, etc.
- 5-passenger touring car
- 2-passenger roadster

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

Troubles that are World Wide

The United States is not the only country grappling with a high-cost-of-living problem, according to Mr. Otto Krah, a corporation lawyer of Dresden, Germany, who is touring the United States for study and pleasure. Mr. Krah places the blame for the increased cost of many things at the door of the workingmen, who demand continual increases in wages, which in turn increases the expense of producing articles which they must buy. Then, finding the cost of such articles increasing, they demand still higher wages and thus it continues, like a dog trying to catch its tail. Taxes are a heavy burden in Germany, which Mr. Krah says is caused by the necessity for a powerful army and navy.

Uncle Sam's Money to Move Crops

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has announced that the United States treasury is ready to supply the country with money to "move the crops" again this year, and dispatches say the demand for the money is large. Mr. McAdoo plans to loan the banks of the country "every cent they need for this purpose," say the dispatches from Washington. Last year he deposited \$37,000,000 and more will be required this year. The farmers' opportunity is at hand. By storing their wheat for a dollar they can have the United States treasury behind them. Indirectly, it is true, but if the treasury is to supply the money needed to move the crops, and the farmers store for one dollar per bushel, the need for money will be increased to that extent and we are told the need will be supplied.

Farmers Losing \$50,000 Daily in Kansas City Alone

There is much unrest among the Kansas farmers, who are growing very much dissatisfied with the manipulations of grain speculators on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Wheat has been bringing the farmers 63 cents at the local elevators and at the prices at which it is resold in Kansas City the Kansas farmers are losing \$50,000 a day, a loss of 5 cents on every bushel sold. Congressman Doolittle of Kansas has asked for a Congressional investigation of the grain market and transactions at Kansas City. Mr. Doolittle means well, but his plan will do little to save the farmers' losses on the present crop. When the farmers get together in the Dollar Wheat convention, across the river at Kansas City, Kansas, August 17, 18 and 19, we imagine something is going to be done, with a sureness and swiftness that will take the breath away from the grain operators and give Congress a much needed lesson in the way of getting things done.

Climbing Into the Band Wagon

Listen now to words of wisdom from an attache of the Minnesota Agricultural College: "Co-operation in marketing and in buying is, we believe, essential to the economical distribution of products. Large quantities of uniformly good products can be sold much more advantageously than can smaller quantities of products, each sample of which may be good in itself, but which when brought together are not uniform. When every farm was manufacturing its own butter, and each of the hundred or more farmers in the community was trying to sell butter of a different quality, the price of butter was comparatively low. Where the manager of the creamery has at his disposal large quantities of a uniform product he can sell at the best possible price. The products of a community, such as grain, potatoes and live stock, can be made uniform by co-operation among the members of the community in production, and then these larger quantities of uniform products can be sold by one man. Thus great advantages can be secured in enterprises on the farm." Farmers can not get away from this great issue, for it is a necessary factor in the progress of our nation and its people. Get about the business of organizing and remember a national marketing system alone can be effective.

Extravagance and the Thrift Society

One Simon Straus, whose habitat is in the great mart on the shores of Lake Michigan, is the president of a queer organization calling itself the American Society for Thrift. Mr. Straus is himself no doubt a thrifty body, for he has but recently returned from a visit to the capitals of European countries, possibly to study more thrift from the past masters of the art—the European peasantry. Anyhow, he now declares that America wastes more than France requires to live upon, that we are flying too high and living too fast and some of these days we are destined to "loop the loop" in living affairs and in doing so lose our rudders and crash to the earth. Which, of course, some may do, as many have done before and are doing today. But Mr. Straus says it is not the workaday men, who must struggle to support their families, that need lessons in thrift, but it is those who are making from \$1,500 a year upwards. "The man who makes fifteen hundred a year tries to live like the twenty-five hundred dollar man, who in turn tries to keep up with his five-thousand-dollar neighbor, who apes the ten-thousand set, and so on, ad infinitum," is the way Mr. Straus puts it, and doubtless it is true. Coming from one high up in those classes, the opinion should be authoritative. But so long as the common people, who are the ballast and mainstay of our national life, are thrifty, we need have no fears for our national safety, except for one thing: We must see to it that the common people are not the victims of the classes who are criticised by Mr. Straus. Whether or not those classes save what they obtain is not so important to the nation as the methods by which they obtain wealth to waste. So long as it is filched from producers to whom it should belong a condition is maintained which is dangerous and deplorable.

If the Society for Thrift will show the wealth producers how to keep the wealth they create it need concern itself but little over the waste in high circles, so far as the welfare of the nation and its most important body of citizens are concerned.

KILL THE BUGS AND SAVE THE PLANTS

FARMERS AND GARDENERS—It is easy to kill the bugs and worms that kill your plants. Ferto-Insecto is an inexpensive and easily applied powder that will do the work. It is harmless to man and beast.

FERTO-INSECTO POSITIVELY KILLS

Potato Bugs, Squash Bugs, Pumpkin Bugs, Melon Bugs, Currant Worms, Cabbage Worms, etc. Kills all creeping things that eat the leaves. It is a perfect insecticide. Ferto-Insecto is especially valuable in dry season, as it attracts moisture. Easily applied.

PRICE

5 lbs. 25c 50 lbs. \$1.75 500 lbs. \$12.50
10 lbs. 40c 100 lbs. \$3.00 1,000 lbs. \$22.50

Made by O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Indiana

Ferto-Insecto is certainly great. It saved me a fine crop of cucumbers from the ravages of the insects, and cabbage from the green worms.

ISAAC A. MOORE,
Haddenville, Pa.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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J. A. Everitt
Editor
Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month by The Equity Pub. Co. Inc.
John P. Stelle C. Hayes Taylor
Associate Editors

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Aug. 14 If this date, or an older one, is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.

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Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AUGUST 1, 1914

No. 15

Balanced Rations

A clear brain never has a brain storm.

Hold your wheat for the dollar. It is worth it.

Poor farming is sometimes evidence of a need for better tools.

Lime is a friend of the farmer, but on many farms needs to be introduced.

A gas engine is a treat to the boy on the farm with mechanical turn of mind.

The American farmers pay over fifteen million dollars annually for binder twine.

This is the time of year when the water supply is important. Keep it fresh and clean.

There should be great things done at the Dollar Wheat convention in Kansas City August 17, 18 and 19.

A common mistake humanity makes is to overestimate the worth of a dollar and underestimate the worth of a man.

Keep up courage. There is much that you don't know and you have chances galore to learn. Success lies ahead. Keep trying.

Be neighborly. If your neighbor has no watermelons and you have, send or take one to him now and then. It pays to do such things.

Conserving the power of the soil to produce continuously of good crops is your problem, brother farmer. Consider it well and be wise.

If there was such a thing as one best way for everybody, it would have been discovered long ago. Circumstances alter cases. That is what makes brains useful.

Can you teach your boy the fine points in picking out good animals for breeding purposes? How to buy a horse or a cow, and know what you are getting for your money? If not, send him to the agricultural college, and when he returns he may be able to teach you.

A \$200 machinery shed will house all the expensive farm implements on a 160-acre farm and provide a good work shop besides. It will save its cost in less than ten years and is worth the price as a convenience. What do we make money for but to add to the pleasures of living?

Mr. Everitt's article, "Whom Does Farming Pay," published in the July 15th issue, is making business men as well as farmers see things as they never saw them before. It is unanswerable and a great educator. Copies can be supplied in circular form. Obtain a number of them and convert your community.

Five counties in Illinois produce more corn than Argentina has shipped into this country in the last three years. Yet the very news of a ship load of corn coming from Argentina breaks the price in Chicago, where corn prices are made. The one great trouble with speculation is that it always overdoes it.



What Others Say and What We Think of It

"After a vacation one is glad to get back home and is more satisfied with his environment."—Indiana Farmer. Usually better satisfied with the environment than with the vacation.

"We point with pride to our agricultural committee," declares the Tennessee Bankers' Association. And we presume that the said committee "views with alarm" the fact that farmers do not produce more abundantly.

"Farming," says J. Russell Smith, "is the business in which a man of brains has the least competition." That puts it strong, but probably it is true. When farmers use more brains there will be still less competition. Co-operation will replace it.

"Scientific agriculture is the most important question now before the American people."—Fred Collins, banker and president of the Tennessee Bankers' Association. Yet the most of us are far more interested in the news from Mexico than we are in bulletins from the Department of Agriculture.

"I am convinced that to afford every reasonable facility for making this country a nation of home owners, and keeping it such, is the supreme duty and supreme opportunity of government."—Congressman Halton W. Summers. It is the man with a home who considers himself a man with a country. Homes make the best foundation for patriotism, and a government which helps a man obtain a home, and then protects his rights in it, is a country worth having.

"It is somewhat premature to raise hopes to the expectancy point on the crop outturn. So far the winter wheat crop is very helpful, but the price takes off a great deal of profit from the producers."—Price-Current Grain Reporter. The winter wheat is helpful—to the speculator, to the transportation companies, to the millers and other handlers. But the money the farmers should have, and are not getting, will not be helpful to merchants or manufacturers who sell goods to farmers. This is something business men should think more about.

"Some national and state legislators have tried to exempt farm and labor organizations from the application of anti-trust legislation. Such exemption would, we believe, be unconstitutional. Farmers do not ask for favoritism, but for a square deal. The real remedy seems to lie in modifying the Sherman law so as to permit co-operation in all lines of business, where such co-operation is for the public welfare. This will make farmers' co-operative movements lawful without exemption, and labor organizations will be free to co-operate in all legitimate ways."—Michigan Farmer. We commend this view to both the farmers and the legislators of this country.

Europe's Co-operative Message to America

VERY FEW opportunities slip away from the American people, as a nation, and we have made progress in which we can justly take pride in nearly every line of endeavor. But in co-operation, particularly in rural industry, we have not met with the success that should be ours, and there is a reason for it, not at all difficult to find. We can see practical examples of what successful co-operation can do for agriculture if we turn to some of the countries across the Atlantic. Co-operative enterprise has revolutionized agricultural Europe. It has made Belgium a land of efficient farmers. It has developed to a remarkable degree the agricultural possibilities of Germany, until her supply of home-grown food is nearly sufficient for her people. It has brought the dairy exports of Denmark up to over six millions of dollars' worth of products. It has given to Ireland a hope and faith in itself and its future that has put new life and vigor into agriculture, and the Erin farmers are more prosperous and happier.

Belgium has 2,300 rural organizations representing a membership of 500,000 people. At Luvaine alone is a federation of farmers' co-operative associations representing a membership of 50,000 farmers and doing an annual business amounting into millions. Germany has over 30,000 rural co-operative societies, of various kinds, and every one of these, with the true German thoroughness and thriftiness, have associated, affiliated and feder-

ated together until they are a solidified industrial unit with a membership of over five millions. In Ireland co-operation and the opportunities it creates for the individuals who use it has practically regenerated and reshaped Irish rural life and Denmark is one mass of affiliated rural organizations.

Right here let us again emphatically declare, as we have done consistently for many years, that the great need of the hour of rural co-operation in America is for the federation of the thousands of local rural co-operative associations and the larger general organizations into a national body for the purpose of establishing at once a national co-operative system of marketing, giving our producers the power, as they have always had the right, to demand and receive a profitable price for their products. This is the keystone in the arch that can bridge over the quicksands of agriculture in this country, and it is lacking; and until it is put properly in place, as this paper has repeatedly urged, and done so much to bring about, we shall continue to bear unnecessary burdens which hinder the progress our agriculture should make.

It is evident that those foreign countries have learned practically all the basic principles of successful co-operation. Their societies and organizations are not alike in detail, yet they all have points in common and these points usually have to do with fundamentals. It is apparent, therefore, that European co-operators have found

(Continued on Page 5)

EDITORIAL

Official View of Farming

SO FAR as eulogy is concerned the farmers have nothing of which to complain. Speakers, lecturers, writers, politicians, statesmen, officials all are profuse in lauding the farmers, and freely concede that as a class they are the people the world most needs. But when it comes to specific action for farmers' benefit the weight is put in the other side of the scale. We have so often referred to such adverse action on the part of the Department of Agriculture that some seem to think we are averse to the government's having a Department of Agriculture at all. But not so. No American industry or interest deserves a special department more than does farming, and none offers greater opportunities for the helpful work of such a department. Hence we favor such a department to the utmost, and we care not how wide a range it takes, but we want its work to be for the benefit of agriculture, to help the farmers not only to farm better and produce more, but to get more for their stuff—to make farming more profitable as well as more efficient. Farm profits for the farmers seem to be entirely ignored by our department and this part of its work is directed to the benefit of other classes. We have often called attention to the price and marketing effect of the department's crop reports, and it is admitted now by the department itself that its weather reports are in other interests more than the interests of farming. In a recent publication the department says "the weather bureau has been for some time past disseminating from day to day reports of weather conditions in the cotton re-

gion, the corn and wheat belts, in the citrus regions of California and Florida, in the rice and sugar regions of Texas and Louisiana," and in the cattle regions of the west. We have contended that these and similar reports are more in the interest of the buyers of farm products than of the producers of them. The department itself comes to our relief and confirms this opinion. In its weekly news letter for July 15 it says "the publication of these data is not only of immediate value to cattlemen, but also to BANKERS and others interested in the handling of commercial paper." "The banker has to know," continues the department, "conditions on the range in order to judiciously make loans, increase or decrease them, extend time and determine the ratio of interest or discount on the same." Thus instead of making easier the trials of the farmers their misfortunes are intensified. If natural conditions happen to be unfavorable the artificial conditions must be made so too by warning the bankers and speculators that they must be on their guard—charge higher interest and make heavier discounts, or put higher prices on stored products.

Now, reader, do you blame us for calling the farmers' attention to these things? The educational world seems to have turned to the classes instead of the masses. What is done ostensibly for the farmers must be done with the approval and for the benefit of those whose business it is to absorb the profits of agriculture. If the farmers did business as other people do the reverse of this would be true, and that is the only way they can hope to make these things otherwise.

Farmers Wide Awake

ONE of the most encouraging facts concerning the present agricultural situation is the proof we have that the farmers are rapidly becoming awake to the business situation. This is proven by the letters we publish from time to time, written by farmers in all parts of the country. Farmers are realizing fully that they are laboring under a great business disadvantage; that when others work, no matter at what, they have reasonable assurance of what the product of that work will be worth to them, while in their own case they have no assurance of that whatever; that others control both the output of their stuff and the selling price, while the farmers do neither; that all who would teach them or claim to assist them to higher life or greater success only propose a greater and still greater output with no attempt at increased demand or greater certainty of price.

We are glad the farmers are getting their eyes open to these things, for it means an undreamed of advance in

agriculture and far better conditions for the whole country—a stable prosperity such as the wisest have seldom dreamed of. When farmers know what the matter is they will remedy it, and it is clear that this knowledge is rapidly coming to them. We have devoted years to its teaching, sometimes with hope and sometimes with discouragement, but now we are encouraged as we never were before. As those who were waiting for a Divine Savior rejoiced when they saw his star in the east, so do we rejoice when such cheering words come to us from almost everywhere. We know the farmers can if they will, and we know that when they understand the advantages that are taken of them in a business way by all other classes they will strengthen the weak places in their calling, step up to the position nature arranged for them and without impairing anything that is a benefit to the world give us a system of production and marketing that will revolutionize rural life. Let everybody help in so great a cause.

Tyrannical Rule Against the Farmer

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., has passed an ordinance requiring official inspection of all dairies and cows from which milk or butter is sold in the city. This provides for a horde of inspectors, involving an additional heavy expense. The claim is that according to advanced scientific ideas inspection is necessary to the public health.

Practically every farmer within a radius of several miles of Jefferson City keeps from two to six cows, and it has been the custom for years for them to market their butter and milk among the families of the city, delivering in most cases to customers under

contract. This arrangement has been mutually satisfactory, and in many instances trade relations of this kind date back for a generation. Farmers admit that cleanliness is important in the handling of both milk and butter, and assert that they have and do rigidly observe such cleanliness; that there are now no infectious bacteria or other disease germs that did not exist centuries ago, and that no disease or physical ailment has ever been or can be traced to the use of the butter or milk furnished by them. With this argument to sustain them the farmers that have supplied Jefferson City say they are in the milk and butter business only in an incidental way

as a part of their occupation and that they can not afford to continue it under these additional and entirely unnecessary expenses. Therefore they will not only cease to bring butter and milk to their customers in Jefferson City, but that they will divert their trade to the nearby towns and thus neither buy nor sell in the city. What they can not obtain in the smaller towns they will obtain by means of the parcel post from the larger and more distant cities. The Jefferson City people are already alarmed not only at their prospective loss of trade, but at the loss of their heretofore satisfactory supply of fresh milk and butter. But the farmers can not be blamed. Tyrannical laws and ordinances are becoming altogether too common. Restless scientists are doing more harm than good. There is more disease, and disease of a more fatal character, more resorting to the surgeon's knife, than there ever was before, and there will have to be a return to the common sense that prevailed a few years ago. Nearly all these fads operate against the farmers, either directly or indirectly, and the farmers will be compelled to do as those near Jefferson City have done—assert their independence and act accordingly.

Don't Want Better Prices for Farmers

IN ITS LEADING EDITORIAL for July 11 the National Stockman and Farmer says: "We refuse to aid the combination of theorists, agitators and producers who have inaugurated a campaign to hold wheat for a dollar a bushel." "Farmers have no more right," says the paper quoted, "to combine for the purpose of fixing an artificial price on their products than miners or manufacturers have." To which we say of course not, but do miners and manufacturers ever sell their products at prices made by anybody but themselves? When they don't get their price they don't sell, and that is all there is to it. "The wheat must come to the market sometime," that writer tells his readers. Of course it must, because the world will need every grain of it, but it is not all needed now, and when the needs are all supplied and more is offered down goes the price. Then we would have the farmers do as the miners and manufacturers do—stop selling. There will soon be another call at the required price. Read Mr. Everitt's article on "Whom Does Farming Pay" in our issue for July 15.

Though some of the wheat may be held there need be no flood later. Do not hold for an extravagant price. A dollar a bushel is not an extravagant price. The world will use it all at that price and the users need not pay a cent more for bread. Sell only to meet the demand and then there can be no "flood" or glutted markets, no matter how great the crop. But even the stockman and Farmer admits that "the farmers of this country will market their wheat with judgment, holding when they consider prices too low and selling when they find them attractive." That is all we ask them to do. We do not favor artificial prices, but we want prices and a system of selling that will divide the profits with the farmers and make farming more attractive than it is now under the dumping and glutted market system. We want a dollar a bushel for wheat, and farmers can have it if they will market to supply demand instead of pouring too much at once into the hoppers of speculation to be afterwards doled out at extravagant profits, not to the farmers, but to those who "toil not, neither do they spin."

He Was Liberal

He was not feeling well and went to the doctor. "You do look bad," said the physician, "and I'll examine you for \$20." All right, go ahead," said the patient. "I don't believe you'll find it, but if you do I'll give you half."

Don't Work Much, but Don't Adjourn

CONGRESS has its own way of doing things. One of the greatest troubles is that those who are in wish to stay in and those who are out wish to get in. The parties thus oppose each other whether there is any reason for it or not. Each party wants to make the people believe the other party is wrong. It is seldom that a Republican will say anything good of a Democrat or of a Democratic measure, and it is the same way with the Democrats. If there must be political parties, the party strife should end with the election and after that the public welfare should be the rule of all.

Just now we have a fair illustration of party work in Congress. The party in power refuses to adjourn because, we suppose, they want to stay at the head as long as possible. The minority party wants to quit so as to put an end, for the present at least, to the dominant party's opportunities.

Being unable to accomplish that, they seem to quit work and loaf around. A dispatch from Washington tells us that in several recent sessions of the Senate only a very few members were present while debates were going on and frequent calls made it necessary for the sergeant-at-arms to do some vigorous scouting in order to bring in enough absentees to make a quorum. And the same condition prevails in the House. That body was recently forced to adjourn for a day for lack of a quorum. Is that the way real statesmen, patriotic servants of the people, workers for the public good, ought to do? Are they setting a proper example for their constituents at home? Those placed in authority, though it may have been done by party votes, should serve the people rather than the party.

Smile Awhile

The Lightest Part of Him

"Yes, I fell in the river," said the young man to the lady he was trying to entertain, "but I kept my head afloat."
"How lucky!" exclaimed the girl. "I suppose that is what kept you afloat."

Bad Meat

Customer—I think this meat is spoiled.
Butcher—I expect it is. It was a pet lamb and it was so gentle I think the children spoiled it.

Spelling and Sound

Customer—What kind of soup is this?
Waiter—It's bean soup, sir.
Customer—I thought it had been soup, but what is it now?

He Can Talk

"So your baby brother can talk, can he?"
"Yes, indeed, he's a great talker."
"What does he say?"
"I don't know. I never heard such words before."

Gave Too Much

Farmer (to the new hired hand)—How is it you come back with an empty bucket? Didn't the cow give anything?
Hand—Yep, she gave about seven quarts and a kick.

Wisely Said

"What would you say," asked the man who was always busy prophesying evil.—
"What would you say if I were to tell you in a very few years the rivers of this country will all dry up?"
"I would say," said the man quietly, "Go thou and do likewise."

No Telling of Tales

The class was studying Roman history and the teacher had given an extended account of the tyrannies of Caesar. He then asked the class to tell what they knew about Caesar. No one responded. "Willie," said he, addressing the head of the class, "tell us what you can about the tyrannical government of Caesar."
"Excuse me, teacher," replied Willie, "but you have always taught us not to say bad things about other people."

Next Thing to It

"Does your aunt you are visiting make you feel at home, Willie?"
"No, but she makes me wish I was there."

Canning the Surplus Products



Home-Canning Outfits and Demonstrators

THE SCIENCE of preserving edible fruits and vegetables in their natural state after cooking is a century-old science. There were unearthed from the buried city of Pompeii jars of figs which had preserved their natural appearance and flavor for centuries. From this circumstance a Frenchman gained the idea of preserving food indefinitely by means of canning, a secret which he carefully guarded. In 1825, however, it became known to Thomas Kennsett of New York and Ezra Daggett of Maine, who obtained patents on the idea, which they controlled until the civil war. Then the need for preserved food was so great that the canning industry gained great impetus and since then canning has grown apace. Today nearly every housewife puts up fresh vegetables and fruits in summer for winter use.

Perfect results in canning is a science. Certain conditions must be complied with to exactness. A lack of thorough understanding of the principles which govern the preservation of the true color, flavor and freshness of the canned product prevents many a household from having as wide a variety of delicious fruits and vegetables for out-of-season use as they might easily prepare.

In recent years the art of home canning has been given a great deal of attention, the practice reduced to an exact science and this is being taught and practiced in an ever-increasing number of communities by means of the organization of canning clubs. What the corn club is doing for the boys the garden and canning club does for the girls.

Of surpassing interest to housekeepers are demonstrations of methods of home canning of all kinds of fruits, vegetables, greens, sweet corn (on and off the cob), fish, meats, meat juices, etc., using home-made canning outfits or distinct types of commercial outfits, all of which are portable and available for use in the back yard. No "canning compounds" are used. It is a lamentable fact that many women, especially in small towns and rural districts, are using dangerous, illegal chemical preservatives in their home-made canned goods. No chemical compound is necessary in canning. The selection of good materials and complete sterilization, with careful sealing, are all that is necessary.

The method is so simple a child can learn it. The form, color and texture of fruits and vegetables should and can be preserved. By placing them in the cans in a fresh state volatile oils

are retained and the fresh, dainty flavor is not lost.

Beans need not be left on the vines to become tough, nor carrots and beets to become fibrous and woody. They may be canned when they are sweet, tender and juicy and saved for the winter table.

Windfall apples, thousands of bushels of which are wasted every year in our state, may be preserved so that they will be fully as delectable as though they came from the corner fruit stand at 5 cents apiece.

The average cost of producing and putting up a No. 2 can of tomatoes is a trifle less than 4 cents. The average girl with one of the modern labor-saving devices in home canning can put up almost 300 cans a day.

The canning of surplus products can be made very profitable. There are two things which must be provided. One is the quality of the product canned and the other is a means of marketing that will reach the consumer by as direct a route as possible. Profits can be made by establishing a reputation for goods of excellent quality, generous measure and irreproachable pack. This must be the first care of the producer. After this is properly cared for the matter of marketing is all important. There are limited opportunities for direct marketing—that is, the canned product can be delivered to the consumer by the producer himself. But this field is limited and only a few will ever undertake to cultivate it. What is needed is a means of reaching customers beyond the range of personal delivery. UP-TO-DATE FARMING supports the Equity system of marketing because it provides just the facilities needed for the successful marketing of this and all other classes of products. Local clearing houses of the Farmers Society of Equity should be organized in every community. Through the national organization, and this paper, its official organ, markets can be readily found for all such products. Any community that desires to undertake the production of high-grade home-grown and home-canned products should organize and take up the work as a community affair. The national officials of the society and the editors of this paper will gladly give all the assistance possible. Manufacturers of home canning outfits will also be glad to offer suggestions and advice. And the market that would be difficult and expensive for the individual or local organization to find can be readily found through the national organization.

In case individuals prefer to establish their own brands, back them up

by their own guarantee and do their own marketing, they should secure a home canning outfit and then exercise the greatest care to see that the customers can find no fault with the product when it reaches their tables.

There are great opportunities for work of this kind in a national organization. Farmers in one section of the country desire the products of farmers of other sections. Thousands of farmers live in sections where fruits or vegetables of certain kinds are not grown. They buy them in cans. They could, should and would buy direct if they had the opportunity. This opportunity is offered them by the F. S. E. and UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The following figures will interest the renter or owner of any modern, up-to-date farm:

THREE ACRES OF SWEET CORN

Preparing soil, seeding and cultivating	\$ 15.00
Rent of land (\$5 per acre)	15.00
5,304 No. 2 cans (\$14 per 1,000)	74.25
Solder, labels, cases, etc.	38.40

Total cost	\$142.65
442 dozen cans of corn (85c per dozen)	\$375.70
Less total expense	142.65

Net gain

The following shows what may be realized on two and one-half acres of tomatoes:

Preparing soil, seeding, cultivating and gathering	\$ 45.00
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Rent of land (\$5 per acre)	12.50
10,644 No. 3 cans (\$18.50 per 1,000)	196.90
Extra labor	48.00
Solder, labels, cases, etc.	36.90

Total cost	\$342.00
887 dozen cans of tomatoes (95c per dozen)	\$842.65
Less total expense	342.00

Net gain

In the south the "boll-weevil" plays havoc with the cotton crop. With mighty good land and careful cultivation an acre of ground will produce about one bale, worth perhaps \$50. Two and one-half acres in tomatoes and okra canned would bring:

250 dozen No. 3 cans okra and tomatoes, at \$1.10	\$275.00
110 dozen No. 3 cans tomatoes, at 95c per dozen	104.50
50 dozen No. 2 cans of okra, at 80c per dozen	40.00

Total

Less for—	
4,320 No. 3 cans, at 2c each	\$86.40
600 No. 2 cans, at 1½c each	9.00

Total cost

Balance

The figures given are very satisfactory, yet they are readily attainable by any farmer or group of farmers who will go about the work with the determination to do it as it should be done, from the planning of the crop to the placing of the finished product on the market. The services of this paper may be had for the asking to any and all persons interested.

Europe's Co-operative Message to America

(Continued From Page 3)

which principles are necessary to success, and these principles should be of the utmost interest and value to farmers in America, because co-operation is coming to us, coming quickly we believe, and the sooner we are prepared to fully utilize its possibilities the better for us.

The average American farmer looks upon a co-operative enterprise either as a visionary scheme of an impractical enthusiast or else, if to be successful, of a joint stock corporation paying profits and dividends. True co-operation is impossible with the dividend idea the controlling factor. Not in dividends, but in better prices, must the successful co-operative society depend for its benefits. The better prices received for farm products must go, without waste, into the producer's pocket, where it belongs.

In Ireland nearly all the effective societies are affiliated with the National Irish Agricultural Organization Society, which has been the power that has made co-operation a success on the Emerald Isle, and it is a strict rule of this society that no local society belonging to it can, under any circumstances, pay interest to exceed 5 per cent per annum on its shares of stock, because it has found that the moment stockholders look upon their co-operative society as a machine to grind out dividends, that moment its success is in jeopardy, and its usefulness at an end. After many bitter experiences it has been found absolutely necessary to allow but one vote to each stockholder, regardless of the number of shares he may hold, or the amount of his financial investment in the co-operative society.

In America, as soon as a co-operative concern is organized, private capitalistic interests attempt to undermine them by outbidding them. And the American farmer, so firm in his belief that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, and so eager to get any advantage in sight, plays into the hands of the capitalistic interests by selling to them, outside the association. If his neighbors and fellow co-operators do the same the end of the co-operative concern is swift and sure. Then an event always happens which could easily have been foreseen, but which was absolutely disregarded. With the co-operative concern out of the way the capitalistic interests have their own sweet way, and turn the profits that for a short time they turned into the

pockets of the farmers back into their own money bags. In Europe they formerly had the same trouble, but they have learned that loyalty pays far better than to grasp a bait that has a hook in it.

A feature that is closely watched in marketing associations abroad is the quality of the product. Grades are established and the produce handled by the association is rigidly inspected. They have a care for the consumers, a sense of their own responsibilities and a pride in establishing and maintaining a reputation.

Years of experience, during which the co-operative business has attained a stupendous magnitude, have demonstrated the utter futility of trying to get the best results without a FEDERATION OF INTERESTS AND ACTION. No local co-operative concern has been able to succeed permanently by standing alone. As a result it is found necessary in Europe to federate the local co-operative concerns with a common headquarters, giving a central office to direct the movement of the products of all the local associations. The necessity of federation was long ago recognized. Without it co-operation could not have succeeded in Europe as it has, and there can be no question as to the necessity of FEDERATION to bring success to rural co-operative efforts in America.

There are certain principles upon which all co-operative Europe is in perfect accord. Those principles, therefore, must be essential to co-operative success wherever it is to be attempted. It is flying in the face of good judgment to neglect or ignore them. They are as follows:

1. Co-operative societies can not pay profits as dividends on capital stock. The profits must go to producers as additional price for goods delivered.
2. Co-operative government must be by one vote for each member on each question, regardless of the number of shares held or amount invested.
3. Every member must make and religiously abide by a contract to do his business solely through his association, refusing to take any temporary advantage offered by competitive forces.
4. Standard, acceptable grades of products must be rigidly adhered to, and all members must strive together to produce products of high quality.
5. Local associations must join with a national federated body for thorough efficiency and adequate self-protection.
6. The business managers must be men of high business qualifications and ability, and as such men need not and will not give their time and talent for small re-

muneration they must be paid as well as other business institutions pay men of like ability.

We have done much along the line of co-operation in America, but much of what has been done is of no credit to our intelligence or sagacity.

The reason is not difficult to find. We have not operated in accord with the principles which have been proven to underlie success. Without adherence to those principles success is impossible. We should lose no further time in misguided effort, but at once take steps to do what European farmers have done, and base our organization plans for co-operative success upon successful principles, the most important one of all being the uniting of all in one national federation.

THE VALUE OF A WORK SHOP ON THE FARM

By W. Clement Moore

ONE of the greatest conveniences on a farm is a work shop. It is not only a luxury when breakages of various kinds are to be hastily repaired, but it is one of the most hopeful farm adjuncts to keep boys from getting the blues on rainy days. We visited a farm the other day where a building 12 by 14 feet had been erected. It was sided with shiplap, with a shingled roof and joists of sufficient strength to support various devices for use in delving in both wood and iron. A work-bench with a vise and a kit of tools and a supply of well-seasoned lumber that was safely stored on the joists overhead afforded an equipment that was always in readiness. In addition to these things were a forge and anvil and the usual collection of odds and ends in iron. No one who has never tried it can imagine how many trips to town were avoided when breakdowns occurred because of the facilities afforded for making repairs right at home.

There is always some repairing to be done and as a rule every farm has about it a man who is exceptionally handy with tools. That's why the work shop immediately becomes a valuable asset. No matter what is broken about the house, the barn or the farm in general, the conveniences and appliances which are easily brought together in the work shop will enable you to make such repairs and save in many instances considerable money.

The forge is a very great aid on most farms, but as it costs a trifle more to install it than some of the other equipment which is absolutely necessary it may be left out for a time—that is, if you desire to economize in fitting up your shop.

For the ordinary farm a shop 10 by 12 feet in size will be large enough for most purposes. It will cost but a small sum to build it in odd times and you will find it a joy forever. There should be a strong work bench built along one side and racks arranged along the wall over the bench for the accommodation of chisels, screw drivers, wrenches, files, etc. Under one end—or the whole length of the bench, as you prefer—drawers should be arranged in which the finer and better tools should be kept, such as brace and bits, grooving planes, etc. Some of these drawers may be used for nails, screws and various other necessities. Of course you should have a system in your shop and try to keep things in their places.

In regard to the shop mentioned at the opening of this article, however, we soon found that the utilitarian side of the question is of little moment compared with the use the boys made of the shop. On rainy days or when there was a short respite from activities in the fields, or from doing the chores, the boys would be busy contriving some toy, making boxes for the pigeons or for the birds to nest in, making nests for the hens or troughs for the pig-pens and in evolving pieces of furniture for their rooms or making

a bench for mother in the kitchen or flower stands for the front yard. The presence of the tools suggested many things in the active minds of the farm lads and gave them practical instruction and knowledge in the use of tools which in after years will be of untold value to them. No greater misfortune can befall a boy than to be forbidden the use of tools by a stern father who is fearful lest a saw or a plane or chisel be struck against a nail. Such an attitude toward the boys deprives them of getting any knowledge of the use of tools at the formative period when such practice would have been of great value to them.

But the best thing about the farm shop is that it makes a place of entertainment for the boys. It affords them a place to get busy. It gives them a chance to learn the use of tools. It enables them to develop inventive skill and to formulate various designs. It conserves time that would otherwise be frittered away, perhaps where the influences are not the best, and it makes for contentment and for tranquillity of mind.

Getting Next

Barber—So you want me to cut your hair, my little man. How shall I cut it? Six-Year-Old—Just like papa's, with a round hole on top.

Dollars in Advertisements

If your UP-TO-DATE FARMING is read for the editorials and department matter only, you are losing much of value. The advertisements contain dollar suggestions and ideas. New machines, new seeds, new materials—all these help to make more money and the farm life pleasanter and happier.

You can deal with advertisers in UTDF, knowing we have selected them and approved them. Our guarantee protects you.

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Which Tire Would You Prefer?

30 x 3½ or 31 x 4
32 x 3½ or 33 x 4
34 x 4 or 35 x 4½

Either will fit the same rim. And the larger tire—if you get the Goodyear—will cost you less than the smaller tire of many other makes.

That is because 16 makes of tires now sell above Goodyear prices.

So, for this extra price—or less—you can buy a half-inch wider Goodyear. It will have much larger capacity, an extra ply of fabric and a thicker tread. That means far less trouble, far more mileage.

Or you can buy four Goodyears for what some ask for three tires.

Save This

Save this extra price, or else get something for it. It is utterly impossible—at any price—to get a better tire than Goodyear. That is proved by Goodyear sales—the largest in the world.

In four ways they

are better than any other tires, for these four features are found in Goodyears only:

The No-Rim-Cut feature.

The exclusive "On-Air" cure which ends the chief cause of blow-outs.

The rubber rivets formed in each tire to combat tread separation.

The All-Weather tread—the tough, double-thick, smooth-running anti-skid.

These features—used by us alone—save tire users millions of dollars.

Mammoth output has brought Goodyear prices down. Other prices have not dropped so far. Why pay these extras without reason when any dealer will supply you Goodyears?

Bear in mind that Goodyear prices buy the utmost in a tire. They buy the tire which outsells any other. They buy the only tire which embodies

the four greatest features in tire making.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio
Toronto, Canada London, England Mexico City, Mexico
DEALERS EVERYWHERE (1769)
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber

CAN FARMING BE MADE TO PAY?

A WRITER in an exchange wrote this in answer to the question:

The question is a very old one and I suppose will continue for some time to be asked. My answer has always been the same, "Yes," but it must be remembered that farming as a business is subject to the same general principles which govern any other business.

The writer recommended bookkeeping by each farmer. "Keep an account of your receipts and expenditures; cost of various crops in money, seed and labor; cost of machinery, fertilizers, etc. If the farmer will do this the same as the man who operates a cotton mill does, then farming can be made to pay," he said.

But is farming subject to the same general principles which govern other business? Or is it affected by some special conditions that do not affect any other business?

Suppose the farmer would keep an accurate account of all his operations and know just what it cost to produce each crop, and would credit to the crop all the cash and benefits it returns to him. This would be valuable for that crop only. The fact that he made a profit on such a crop, or even netted a loss, could not be used as a guide to figure his profits or losses on future crops. In this respect the farmer's business is peculiarly different from any other. Suppose the farmers, by keeping books, and by the valuable lessons of costs and receipts they could show, were able to reduce the cost of production to the minimum and raise the amount of products materially or to the maximum, their success would operate to defeat the object, to make farming pay, because every considerable success in quantity operates to depress the price.

While we recommend farmers to keep books so they may know the condition of their business, yet that will not insure success under present methods of marketing. If, however, marketing were controlled, and definite prices established, then, and only then, would farming be "subject to the same general principles which govern any other business." Then farming could be conducted with as much certainty as merchandising, manufacturing or banking.

If there is any system of bookkeeping in existence that will tell the farmer when he breaks ground for a crop, or when he puts a bunch of cattle in the stalls to feed, that he will realize 50 cents a bushel or any other fair price for the corn produced, or fed to them, we would like to know of it.

The advantage of bookkeeping by farmers has been stated to be in knowing "where he is at in each and every department." How can he possibly know when the matter of price is entirely beyond his control? It seems to us that there is something more important now than bookkeeping. It is control of the crops when produced, and marketing that feeds the demand as it comes over 365 days of the year. Accomplish this through the right kind of organization and co-operation, then bookkeeping will be worth while. When the marketing side of the farmers' business has as much attention as is given to the producing side, uncertainty of prices will be at an end. Then there will be more inducement to farm intensively, to keep books, and "farming as a business" will undoubtedly pay, and pay THE MEN WHO OWN THE LAND.

The Way of Business

One of two partners in business got religion and joined the church, and frequently urged the other partner to do the same. At last the other partner replied: "Now see here, Sam; it's all right for one of us to be religious, but if we both were who would weigh the coal and things?"

Too Great a Change

"Oh, what shall I do? My little Willie is lost!"
"Don't worry," said the kindly neighbor. "He'll be found. Everybody knows Willie."
"Not now they won't. I washed his face just awhile ago."

OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF FARM LIFE FOR THE CHILDREN

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

We bought and moved to a farm about three-fourths of a mile from town. It is a delightful spot, having several acres of woodland, yet the farm needed much improvement. My husband is an able manager and with ample hired help attends to the farming with little assistance from me. I was not in the best state of health, so my duties were limited to the house-keeping and care of my children. Having had experience of city life in my girlhood, I keenly realized the advantages my children lacked living on a quiet farm in spite of the most important advantage they had there, developing physically. They, like myself, were not the most robust and for that reason our minds turned to farm life.

A few years showed great strides in the improvement of our farm and the children and our next thought was the social life of these growing children. My husband and I talked it over often, knowing the bringing up of our children was a far more serious problem than the rearing of our barnyard stock or the raising of vast crops. He allowed me as much of his profits as he could spare for their welfare, which I put into bank, deciding to first teach them the earning of a dollar before they enjoyed its pleasure. Our two girls were then 15 and 9, our two boys 12 and 6 years old. I suggested to them starting a recreation fund to which all had access who earned. They readily agreed. We began our efforts

in the fall in the woods. Hunting up all the empty burlap bags, we went to spots where trees had been felled and filled twenty bags with chips. The boys drove to town with them, selling all at 10 cents a bag. The next week we gathered five bushels of chestnuts and sold at 10 cents a quart to father's milk customers. We then stripped fallen pine branches of their needles, filled several bags and in the evenings the girls and I made and filled fifteen cushions of various designs. These we kept until Christmas week, when we got ready our wreaths of holly, laurel, spruce and vines for sale. Our cushions sold at 30 cents each, our wreaths at two for 25 cents. We sold 200 wreaths, supplying the whole town. We had gathered some birch bark and cut it into curious shapes for book markers. The children sold forty of these at school at 5 cents each. In February I purchased a lot of fifty flower pots for \$2. These we filled with stump soil and planted in them choice young pine trees or selected ferns. By Easter they were ready for sale and sold at various prices (according to size), bringing in \$15. Thus we had earned over \$40. We took recreation together as we earned. Every two weeks father drove us to town to a play or entertainment.

I became a member of the circulating library club, getting books weekly to suit the taste and age of the children. I subscribed for a set of children's magazines, the puzzles of which greatly attracted them, having correctly solved one, receiving a \$1 prize.

All got skates and the youngest boy a "Flexible Flyer." We bought a canoe, the ice pond near the woods being a splendid place for rowing. The girls insisted on a camera, the boys on a fine fishing outfit.

The next year we advanced in our sales, adding hotbed plants, berries, popcorn, rhubarb, horseradish, dandelion, lettuce, etc.

The children had grown so fond of the woods that "camp" next entered their minds. After considerable calculating and planning we decided to spend \$50 for an outfit. We put up two good-sized tents, furnished with cots, chairs, table, gasoline stove and outfit of tin dishes and cooking utensils. We pitched the tents on the edge of the woods, near the ice pond. We camped a whole week, then thought of renting the camp. After making known our offer to the town folks we soon had applicants for three months' usage, different parties coming for a week or two weeks. We rented at \$7 per week, including the use of canoe, fishing tackle and a part of a vacant field for golf, croquet and tennis. We also allowed free use of our telephone.

The campers all bought their farm products from us, which netted us a fine gain, and the children had agreeable and profitable companionship all summer. We bought a piano and violin that fall. We are now adding turkey and duck raising to our attempts and, if we succeed, plan to spend a week at the seashore next summer, as none of our children have ever seen the sea.—Mrs. D. M. M., Pennsylvania.

ALFALFA FOR HOGS

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

One of our most profitable crops is alfalfa. As pasture it has proved best suited for hogs. The hog is not supposed to be naturally constructed so that it can make an economical use of forage feed as a rule. Alfalfa, however, proves the one exception to the rule. All hogs relish this feed, fatten and thrive prodigiously on alfalfa pasture, even with little additional feed. As a pasture for young growing hogs alfalfa has no equal. And if there is a better pasture for brood sows it has never been discovered.

Such a remarkable success has been had with fattening hogs on alfalfa pasture that in spite of the injury to the fields growers follow this practice to a considerable extent. Experience has shown that fifteen to twenty-five head of pigs can be supported on an acre of vigorous alfalfa, that on the average pigs weighing thirty to sixty pounds in the spring will make a gain of about 100 pounds each during the season, that although pigs may be grown and fattened on alfalfa alone it is best to combine the alfalfa with some kind of grain ration, that where pigs are pastured on alfalfa alone they may be prepared for market by feeding for a few weeks on wheat chop or corn.—Elbert Stoecher, Washington.

TOMATOES A SPECIAL CROP

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

What was realized above flood losses and crop shortage during the year 1913 was as follows:

Tomatoes	\$ 787.33
Cabbage	223.88
Cucumbers	46.84

Cost of labor.....\$225.00

Cost of baskets, crates and hampers..... 145.00

370.00

Total above expenses.....\$ 688.05

From a field of sixteen acres of corn only 150 bushels was harvested that was not damaged by the flood in July. This corn was fed to the stock and about \$50 spent for mill feed to winter this stock. No feed was sold.

But the garden crops, however, paid, as the above figures show. Without this paying crop another farmer would have gone into bankruptcy.

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Packs better—lasts better—makes better feed

The knives of the Blizzard make a clean, shear cut and the silage is cut slick as a whistle, in even lengths, from 1/4 to 1 1/4 inches. Silage cut by a

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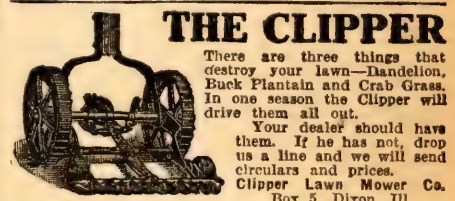
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The richest grass grown. Makes good feed for all stock; horses, cows, sheep, hogs and chickens. This seed should produce \$60 worth of hay per acre. Our seed is all clean and free of weed seeds. Sow in August for next year's hay crop. Write for prices.

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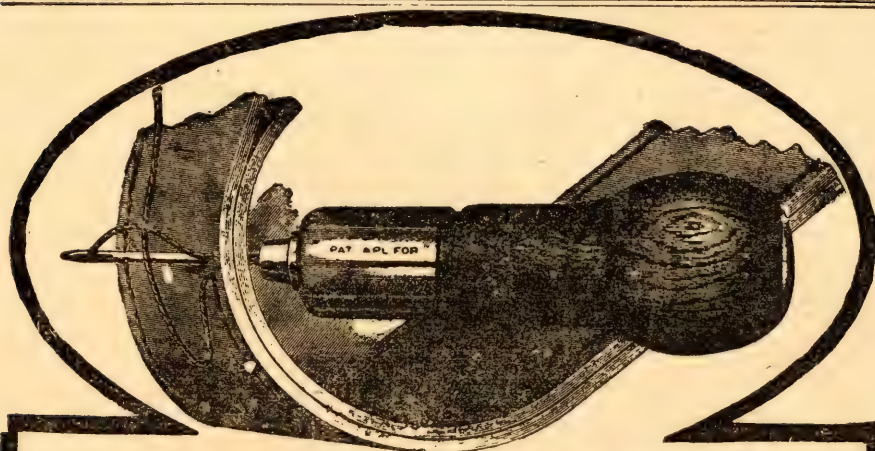
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If you have anything to sell, or wish to buy something, use the "Business Exchange" columns of Up-to-Date Farming. You Will Get Quick Returns

This year there are some 12,000 tomatoes staked, ready to pick from this week; 14,000 cabbage, cutting at present, and two acres in cucumbers in full blossom, promising a paying crop. Last year the cucumbers were totally destroyed by the flood. If nothing happens this season the cucumbers ought to net almost as much as the tomatoes, which, after all, was considered as the paying crop last year.—Elizabeth Marie Spies, Ohio.

KEEPING UP FERTILITY OF THE SOIL

It is a crime to allow land to run down when it is so easy to keep it up when rightly managed. I purchased a piece of land that had been allowed to run down until it was considered practically worthless. I broke the land carefully and sowed it to cowpeas of the whipporwill variety. The season was fairly good and the peas grew rapidly. When matured I plowed them under. The land was allowed to rest until the next year. I then planted kafir corn, making the rows wide enough apart to allow a row of peas between.

I made a fairly good crop of kafir. Later the peas covered the ground. As soon as the peas matured they were turned under and the land left until the next spring. Corn was planted this year, with peas sowed broadcast just before the last plowing.

The peas matured before frost. I again turned the peas under. By this time I had my land where I could realize a profit from it. I made it a point to arrange my crops so as to continually improve the land. My secret was peas, clover and deep, thorough plowing.—John B. Polk, Hood River, Ore.

Live Stock and Dairy

WHAT MAKES MILK AND BUTTER YELLOW?

THE RICH YELLOW COLOR demanded by the public in dairy products is primarily due to the character of the cow's feed. For some years dairy experts have been studying this question. Their conclusion is that, although to some extent a breed characteristic, the intensity of this yellow color may, within certain limits, be increased or diminished at will by changing the animal's rations.

Chemical tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Missouri State Experiment Station, show that the yellow pigment in milk consists of several well-known pigments found in green plants. Of these the principal one is carotin, so called because it constitutes a large part of the coloring matter of carrots. The other yellow pigments in the milk, known as xanthophylls, are found in a number of plants, including grass.

These pigments pass directly from the feed into the milk. This explains the well-known fact that fresh green grass and carrots increase the yellowness of butter, the only standard by which the average person judges its richness. On the other hand, a large proportion of these pigments is deposited in the body fat and elsewhere in the cow. When the ration is changed to one containing fewer coloring constituents this hoarded store is gradually drawn upon and in consequence the yellowness of the milk does not diminish so rapidly as it otherwise would. This yellowness increases, however, the instant the necessary plant pigments are restored to the ration.

Green grass is probably richer in carotin than any other dairy feed. Cows fed on it will therefore produce the highest colored butter. Green

corn, in which xanthophylls constitute the chief pigment, will also produce a highly colored product. On the other hand a ration of bleached clover hay and yellow corn is practically devoid of yellow pigments and the milk from cows fed upon it will gradually lose its color. It is, of course, indisputably true that the breed does influence the color of the milk fat, but vary the ration and there will be a corresponding variation in the color of the milk fat in each breed.

In cows of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds the body fat is frequently of such a deep yellow color that some butchers and consumers look with disfavor upon beef from these breeds. For this prejudice there is absolutely no justification. The yellowness of the fat springs from the same causes as the yellowness of the milk fat and there is no sense in objecting in one case to the very thing that is prized in the other.

CARE OF THE COW

Below are given a few rules concerning the care of the milk cow which are worthy of thoughtful attention:

(a) Kindness. No other animal responds more readily to kindness than does the cow. Loud, abusive language, kicking, or being chased by a dog will decrease the flow of the milk. (b) Housing. No animal should be unprotected during the winter months. Especially is this true of the cow. She should have a warm, clean and well-lighted stable. On warm days she should be free to exercise in a clean yard. (c) Regularity. Feeding, milking, watering and caring for the stable should be done by the same person at a stated time each day and should be done in the same way. (d) Pasture. A good pasture is one that supplies a sufficient amount of green food during the pasturing months. It should be supplied with an abundance of fresh water and sufficient shade. (e) Flies. When the stable is cleaned and manure properly handled, flies are usually not troublesome. A falling off of milk in summer is due more to a lack of food than to flies. (f) Disease. The farmer should be so thoroughly acquainted with his cows that he will notice the first symptoms of disease. A falling off of milk will be such an indication. Such a cow should be separated from the herd, placed on a diet and the cause determined if possible.

FEEDING A DAIRY COW

THE AMOUNT of food, kinds of food and care are directly responsible for the amount of milk given. How to obtain the largest amount of milk and butter at the least expense is an important consideration. When a cow is on good pasture little or no grain is needed. When the pasture becomes short and dry the amount of grain should be increased if the quantity of milk is to be kept up during this period. The following rule will apply to the feeding of grain in the summer. If the cow is giving twenty-five pounds of milk daily she should receive four pounds of grain and for each extra five pounds of milk one pound of grain. The question of winter feeding is more difficult. Grass in summer takes the place of a balanced ration in winter. A balanced ration is the amount of food which contains the proper proportion of the elements necessary to maintain body heat and produce milk. These food elements are classified as follows: Protein, carbohydrates, fats and mineral matter. The following rations have been worked out which contain the right proportions of these various elements:

Ration No. 1

	Per Day
Corn silage.....	25 lbs.
Clover hay.....	10 lbs.
Corn.....	4 lbs.
Wheat bran.....	4 lbs.

Ration No. 2

	Per Day
Clover hay.....	20 lbs.
Ground barley.....	4 lbs.
Ground corn.....	4.5 lbs.
Ground oats.....	1.2 lbs.

Ration No. 3

	Per Day
Timothy.....	10 lbs.
Clover.....	10 lbs.
Ground corn.....	2 lbs.
Ground barley.....	2 lbs.
Wheat middlings.....	2 lbs.

When it is not possible to weigh rations the following general rules will apply: For every three pounds of milk feed one pound of grain. Never feed more hay and silage than the cow will eat at any one time. Feed to produce milk. Feed twice a day at regular times. Divide the ration into two parts. Feed the grain mixture while you are milking and the roughage, including silage and roots, after milking.



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spare time into cash by taking orders for
our stylish clothes. Write today for beautiful **FREE** outfit.
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INSTEAD OF 1
Free Clothes and Cash Profits
besides. We don't ask you to
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own clothes. Ours is a new and
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Agent's Complete Outfit **FREE**
Fifty-six real Cloth Samples. Inside
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Biggest and Best Chance to turn your
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\$5 A DAY AND
FREE CLOTHES

We want to see the farmers in an organization that will measure a crop when produced. Then we want a price put on it equitable to all, and that price prevail for the first bushel and the last one, until the next crop is raised. We want the organization to have ways and means to store the temporary surplus and meet the money needs of every financially weak grower. Under such conditions the sting of government reports will be removed as far as the farmer is concerned and they will cease to be a factor for pure gambling.

We want farmers to learn that they are amenable to the same rules in business as other people are.

Frequently this headquarters is requested to investigate alleged wrongs in handling produce. We occasionally find that mistakes have been made and easily secure corrections and occasionally something comes up that looks worse than a mistake. But in a big majority of the cases the investigation reveals that the trouble was with the shippers themselves.

For instance, there are still some growers and secretaries of locals who think they can load a second or third grade stock and get first grade prices. Or they can load in an ordinary car when a refrigerator car is necessary to carry the stuff safely, and then they howl when the receiver reports it in bad condition. Late this last spring a Michigan local shipped a car load of potatoes to Indianapolis in a tight car without any ventilation. The weather was very warm and the potatoes were rotting, burning up, when they arrived. Prompt handling saved all but fifty bushels, but the balance were damaged and the price realized was 75 cents a bushel. A few days later another car came from the same shipper in a ventilated car and they sold on sight at \$1 a bushel.

Too much importance can not be attached to grading stock, and when everything is right great care should be exercised that the car is in the right condition. If a refrigerator car is the proper kind, demand it of the railroad. If it is to be precooled, or iced, enter into such a contract with the railroad agent. If you want to hold the railroad and receiver to the number of packages or pounds in a car have the railroad agent count the packages or see the weighing. The letters "S. C. & W." written on a bill of lading mean shipper's count and weight. It is a waiver of responsibility on the part of the railroad company to deliver the weight or number of packages written in the bill of lading.

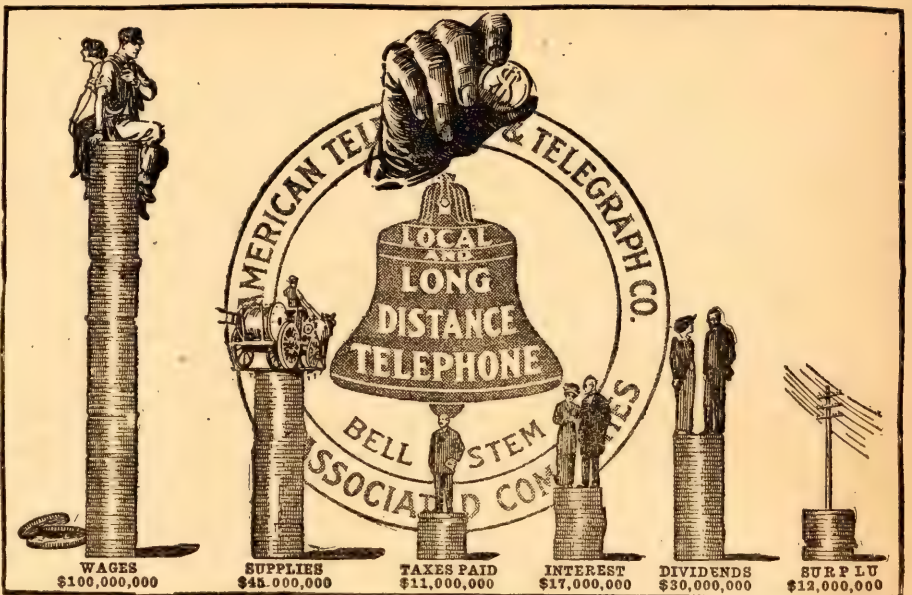
Don't forget the Kansas City, Kas., meeting August 17, 18 and 19. Let's make it a bigger meeting, in attendance, than any of the many meetings ever held by other people, FOR FARMERS as they claimed.

One thing the farmer who goes to this meeting can rely upon—it is going to be a meeting by farmers for farmers. There have been many meetings held by college professors, bankers, boards of trade people, merchants, editors, grain dealers, railroad men, etc., for farmers, but they will not be at this meeting. It is going to be a meeting of farmers. The farmers will get together by themselves and we will then see what they can do. One thing is clear—all that the other people promised to do they have failed in, and the farmer's plight is as bad this year as it ever was. Others have tried, or pretended to try, and failed. Now let the farmers try what they are in a meeting all by themselves and see if they don't find a way to solve their marketing problem.

We want the farmers to take this whole matter of their business in their own hands. We believe they understand their problems and we believe they are wise enough to solve them, if they are left alone. This will be their opportunity.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING



How the Bell System Spends its Money

Every subscriber's telephone represents an actual investment averaging \$153, and the gross average revenue is \$41.75. The total revenue is distributed as follows:

Employees—\$100,000,000

Nearly half the total—\$100,000,000—paid in wages to more than one hundred thousand employees engaged in giving to the public the best and the cheapest telephone service in the world.

For Supplies—\$45,000,000

Paid to merchants, supply dealers and others for materials and apparatus, and for rent, light, heat, traveling, etc.

Tax Collector—\$11,000,000

Taxes of more than \$11,000,000 are paid to the Federal, state and local authorities. The people derive the benefit in better highways, schools and the like.

Bondholders—\$17,000,000

Paid in interest to thousands of men and women, savings banks, insurance companies and other institutions owning bonds and notes.

Stockholders—\$30,000,000

70,000 stockholders, about half of whom are women, receive \$30,000,000.

(These payments to stockholders and bondholders who have put their savings into the telephone business represent 6.05% on the investment.)

Surplus—\$12,000,000

This is invested in telephone plant and equipment, to furnish and keep telephone service always up to the Bell standard.

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One System

Universal Service

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4 BUGGY WHEELS PRICED AT \$8.75
With Rubber Tires, \$18.45. Your Wheels Rebuilt, \$10.30. 1 make wheels 3 1/2 to 4 in. tread. Tops, \$6.50. Shafts, \$2.10; Repair Wheels, \$5.95; Axles \$2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
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OUR OFFER—Awl given with a two years' subscription for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.



Given Away
OUR COMPLETE DINNER SET CONTAINS: 6 Dinner Plates, 6 Butter Plates, 6 Fruit or Cereal Dishes, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 1 Meat Platter, 1 Vegetable Dish and 1 Cake Plate—33 pieces in all, and full size for family use.

It is impossible to show the beauty of this wonderful set of china on a printed page. The beautifully embossed, scrolled borders, with their delicate pure gold tracings and the pretty clusters of roses in their natural, life-like colors, have to be seen as they really are to be appreciated. Our "Queen's Favorite" Complete Dinner Set is too gorgeously pretty and beautifully decorated to be described. The decorations are burned into the ware and stand out as in real life—making it the prettiest and richest of all Dinner Sets.

You are bound to be delighted, for this is the biggest and most extraordinary offer we have ever made. Write us a letter, enclosing 4 cents (to help pay postage and packing), and we will send you cards and at the same time we will tell you how, for just a little of your time pleasantly spent, you can secure this 33-piece Complete Dinner Set, with 50 other presents, together with a very extra Surprise Gift. The needles alone would sell for 25 cents in the stores.

Our Plan and let us send you a photograph of the dishes and testimonials from many of the hundreds of our friends who have received one of our Dinner Sets. You will be surprised at how quickly you will be using one of our 33-piece Dinner Sets on your own table. We have studied a long time trying to figure out the easiest plan by which all of our friends could own one of our "Queen's Favorite" Dinner Sets and we believe you will agree with us that this is the very easiest of any.

Farm Life, Dept. J. L., Sepnecr, Ind.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice

REGARDING the general condition of business in the country Bradstreet's says, under date of July 25:

Irregular. Cross currents in crop and trade reports. Spring wheat and corn prospects shaded. Improved employment conditions in iron and steel. Hand-to-mouth buying in merchandise. Immense buying of wheat for export. Shipments largest for years. More idle cars despite wheat movement. Western trade best. Collections helped by crop movement. Dullness east and south. Bank clearings increase over 1913 and 1912.

Large sections of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky are suffering the severest drought of years. At Indianapolis no good rain has fallen for two months. Under such conditions a writer would be inclined to be pessimistic. But we must take a broad view of the crop condition. Such a view shows that the crops, while not near up to two weeks ago, still average good. The absence of excessive rains in the winter wheat sections have permitted saving the wheat crop in excellent condition. Complaints of rust in the spring wheat district have been persistent, one of the results of a very wet season. It is too early to accurately estimate the spring wheat crop, but some impairment has resulted. The winter wheat crop was evidently overestimated in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky. In other states the government estimate has been verified by threshing returns. Taking all things into consideration at this time the total yield of wheat will be well under 900,000,000 bushels. Exports of wheat are extremely large, which shows that European buyers know a good thing when they see it and have taken all the wheat they could get at the low, first-delivery prices, to help out their short crops. Notwithstanding the immense winter wheat yield, more growers are holding this year than ever before. Inquiry at country places discloses that only from 35 to 50 per cent of as many farmers are marketing from the machine as usually do. Another thing to indicate the holding of wheat is the fact that there are more idle cars than usual at this time of the year. Speaking of the wheat situation, Bradstreet's, which we consider a reliable authority, says: "The advances in prices of cereals this week, especially for wheat, are not based so much on domestic crop damage as to enlarged foreign buying of American wheat, because of realization by Europe that its own crops are going to be short. The United States, in fact, possesses the only bumper crop this year, and the key to the immediate supply and demand situation rests largely with the American farmer." This confirms what this paper has said many times.

The visible supply of winter wheat increased five and a half million bushels since our last report, against a nominal decrease a year before. The price at Chicago is unchanged to 2 cents higher. Other markets show a greater advance. With known damage to spring wheat, the tendency of farmers to hold winter wheat, the short European crops and the active demand for wheat all point to higher prices.

A very large part of the corn area is now subject to drought. Over a considerable area damage has already occurred that rains, even if they come soon, can not remedy. But, as a whole, general rains coming very soon will insure a bountiful yield. The price fluctuated much in the two weeks period, and is 2 to 4 cents higher now in the various markets.

Attention is called to the small oats visible and the fact that it decreased nearly two million bushels in two weeks. It seems to be the utmost folly to pile up a big oats visible at current prices, particularly when compared with the price of corn. And it looks as though the farmers realize this too. The cash price of oats is about 1 cent lower than two weeks before.

The cotton crop conditions are excellent to poor, with most of the territory reporting good conditions.

Potato prospects in the northern states are excellent.

The tables tell the balance of the market story.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold it for higher prices. **CORN**—Market corn. If you have corn and need feed, sell the former and buy wheat and oats. **OATS**—The price must be higher. **COTTON**—Market gradually. **HAY**—Hold the new crop for more money.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on July 18, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	July 18, 1914	Change from two weeks before
	Bushels	Bushels
WHEAT	22,676,000	X 5,775,000
CORN	5,853,000	-3,501,000
OATS	6,892,000	-1,999,000
BARLEY	1,609,000	-472,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 14,382,000 bushels. This is 1,701,000 bushels

less than two weeks before and is 2,026,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 5,665,000 bushels on the same date, which is 2,621,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 2,278,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on July 24, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	July 24, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chicago	81 1/2 @ 83 1/4	81 1/2 @ 83	87 1/2 @ 85
St. Louis	81 1/4 @ 82 1/4	78 1/4 @ 79 1/4	84 @ 85
Kansas City	77 1/4 @ 78	75	81 @ 81 1/2
Cincinnati	83 @ 83 1/4	81 @ 82	88 @ 89
New York			95 @ 96 1/4
Minneapolis—Spring wheat: No. 1 hard, 96 1/4c; No. 1 northern, 91 1/4c @ 95 1/4c. Two weeks before, 94 1/4c and 88 @ 90 1/4c respectively. A year before, 91 1/4c and 87 1/4c @ 91 1/4c respectively.			
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	74 @ 74 1/4	70 1/4 @ 70 1/2	64 @ 64 1/4
St. Louis	73 1/2 @ 74	71	68 @ 68 1/2
Kansas City	70 1/2	75 @ 75 1/4	66 1/4
Cincinnati	81 @ 81 1/4	76 1/2 @ 77	68 1/2 @ 69
New York			71
OATS, No. 1 WHITE			
Chicago	36 1/2 @ 37 1/4	37 1/2 @ 38	43
St. Louis	38 @ 39	40 1/4	42 @ 42 1/4
Kansas City	38	40	41 @ 41 1/2
Cincinnati	41 @ 41 1/4	37 1/2 @ 38	44 @ 44 1/2
New York			46

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on July 24, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:

Wheat—July, 82 1/4c; September, 81 1/4c; December, 83 1/4c. Two weeks before, 79 1/4c, 78 1/4c and 81 1/4c respectively.

Corn—July, 72c; September, 68 1/4c; December, 58 1/4c. Two weeks before, 68 1/4c, 68 1/4c and 57 1/4c respectively.

Oats—July, 37c; September, 25 1/4c; December, 37 1/4c. Two weeks before, 37 1/4c, 35 1/4c and 37 1/4c respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat: July, 91 1/4c; October, 85 1/4c. Two weeks before, 90 1/4c and 82 1/4c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, July 23, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Market was firmer, about 25c higher for Virginia barreled Cobblers, but practically unchanged for Early Ohio from various points. Most of the Kansas and Missouri Ohio were poor, dirty and included a lot of second growth. They did not suit buyers and were hard to move even at the low prices quoted. Home-grown Ohio were a shade easier. Total receipts were reported at 90 cars.

Sales reported were: Per barrel—Virginia Cobblers, 1 car at \$2.35, 1 car at \$2.40, 8 cars at \$2.50. Per bushel—Kansas and Missouri Early Ohio, 3 cars at 55c. Per bushel, sacks, California white, \$.90 @ 1.00. Per bushel, Kansas, Early Ohio, .50 @ .60. Per barrel, Virginia Cobblers, 2.25 @ 2.50. Per sack, 90 lbs., home-grown, Early Ohio, 1.00 @ 1.15.

The price is about 30c a bushel and 50c a barrel lower than last year.

BEANS—Were quoted as quiet, with prices unchanged. Stocks are ample. Few are coming forward. Crop advice is variable. Southern Michigan reports some blight and northern part has had too much rain. In the middle section the outlook is good.

Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice, \$2.10 @ 2.15. Common, 1.95 @ 2.00. Red Kidneys, common to fair, 2.65 @ 3.15. Fancy, 3.20 @ 3.25. Brown Swedish, long, 1.80 @ 2.10. Round, 2.00 @ 2.25.

Prices are without change from two weeks before. A year before the price of choice hand-picked pea beans was \$2 to \$2.05.

HAY—Receipts, 274 tons. Arrivals light and market very firm. Demand good and all consignments sell readily.

New Timothy, \$10.00 @ 14.00. Choice old Timothy Hay, 19.00 @ 20.00. No. 1 Timothy, 17.00 @ 18.00. No. 2 Timothy, 14.00 @ 15.00. Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie, 14.00 @ 17.00. Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie, 8.00 @ 11.00.

Old timothy hay is \$1.50 a ton higher than two weeks before. Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska prairie hay is from unchanged to \$1 a ton lower than two weeks before. A year before choice old timothy hay was quoted \$15.50 to \$16 a ton.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$8 @ 8.50. Oat straw at \$6.50 @ 7. Wheat straw, \$6 @ 6.50. There is no change in the price of straw from two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Holds about steady. Demand still tame, and only for good corn.

Per ton, Illinois corn, \$115 @ 135. Oklahoma, 90 @ 130. Damp and damaged less. There is no change in broom corn from two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Monday	13,741	10,731	13,552
Tuesday	13,006	15,354	11,617
Wednesday	13,481	13,373	10,440
Thursday	7,681	14,088	10,061
Totals	47,909	53,546	45,670

There is a firm feeling, with quotations about the same.

There is a good demand, especially for fine stock. All eggs free from heated conditions are moving satisfactorily. For that matter all stock will sell unless it is very poor and shows heavy losses. Most of the stock is rather ordinary and needs rehandling to meet the requirements of the best trade, and in doing this there is sometimes a large loss. The general receipts, even when passing as Firsts, are not necessarily good enough for a particular class of trade.

Fresh Firsts, 18 1/2 @ 19. Ordinary Firsts, 17 1/2 @ 18.

	Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
WHEAT	-7,262,000	-10,219,000	X 1,804,000
CORN	X 305,000	-5,521,000	-332,000
OATS	X 842,000	-13,490,000	X 4,064,000
BARLEY	-240,000	-1,181,000	X 1,183,000

Storage packed Extras, 19 1/2 @ 20 1/4. Miscellaneous, cases included, 15 @ 18 1/4.

Cases returned, 14 1/2 @ 18 1/4. Checks, general receipts, 8 @ 12. Good sound, 14 @ 14 1/4. Canned higher. Ditties, good, 15 @ 15 1/2. Canned stock bring higher prices.

Heated, showing heavy loss, 10 @ 12. Refrigerator Eggs—For April Extras 22c was obtainable today, with charges to follow. The price of eggs is from unchanged to 1/2c a dozen higher than two weeks before. They are about 4c a dozen higher than a year before.

THE CALL

For a National Convention of Farmers to Meet at Kansas City, Kansas, August 17, 18 and 19, 1914

TO WHEAT GROWERS IN THE WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT STATES, FARMERS' ELEVATOR ASSOCIATIONS, LOCAL AND OTHER FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE FOR ONE OF THEIR OBJECTS THE MARKETING OF CROPS, AND THE FARMERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATIONS, BUT WHO DESIRE BETTER MARKETING CONDITIONS:

Our country has been blessed with a magnificent crop of winter wheat of a quality that is rarely equaled, and the prospects for a spring wheat crop, proportionately as abundant and of as fine quality, are excellent.

If the present prospects continue and the predictions are realized in the spring wheat crop, the production of wheat in our country this year will be nearly 200,000,000 bushels greater than was ever raised before in one crop. In contrast with this the winter wheat crop in some European countries is short of a normal one. From reliable sources we conclude that the shortage in Europe is greater than the longage in our country. In other words, the world's crop of wheat, at best, will be only an average one.

Sadly in contrast with the farmers' success in producing is the extremely low price at which the crop has started to market. If present prices continue for the whole crop, this great crop will bring the farmers \$188,000,000 less than the 1909 crop, which was 20 per cent smaller, and will sell for less than several recent crops that were two to three hundred million bushels less.

Realizing these things, a campaign for DOLLAR WHEAT was started sometime ago. It has already assumed large proportions and has enlisted the support of a great many farmers and business men throughout the country. Recognizing the equity of it and what it will mean to the farmers and business men and the nation at large, if successful, a demand grew out of it for a NATIONAL CONVENTION OF GROWERS. The convention is now called to meet at Kansas City, Kas., August 17, 18 and 19, 1914.

Another purpose of the meeting is to consider the matter of federating all present farmers' associations for the one object of marketing.

Of the many farmers' organizations that exist now, none of them is satisfied with what is being accomplished. They now realize that, working alone, they can exert very little power. They also begin to see that on the vital matter of marketing they should be and can be a unit without sacrificing a single prized feature of any organization. So a condition favorable for a grand national federation has developed and this meeting will undertake to accomplish a real getting together. If the idea is favored at the meeting a national federation movement will be started, a constitution and by-laws adopted, officers elected and thus the foundation laid for such a broad and comprehensive co-operative movement as American agriculture must have before the present chaotic condition in marketing will be ended.

Signed by J. A. EVERITT, president Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. HAYES TAYLOR, secretary-treasurer Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. D. HESLER, secretary-treasurer Federation of Farmers' Produce Associations, Chanute, Kas.; B. F. WALTON, state organizer, Farmers Society of Equity, Geneva, Neb.; SKORDEMANNEN PUB. CO., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. HARRIS LENKER, Sunbury, Pa.; C. B. LOZIER, business manager Gulf Coast Section Clearing House, F. S. E., Mobile, Ala.; A. E. WEBBER, Geneva, Neb.; C. W. PECKHAM, secretary the Commercial Club, Haven, Kas.

A Response to the Call

(Special to UP-TO-DATE FARMING)

Kansas City, Kas., July 18.—W. S. Hannah, secretary of the Mercantile Club in Kansas City, Kas., is making elaborate plans to entertain representatives of all organizations of farmers, who will hold an annual convention here August 17, 18 and 19. The announcement from J. A. Everitt, president of the Farmers Society of Equity, that this city had been selected as the place for the convention, is arousing the city commissioners, the people and the Kansas farmers as well as the Mercantile Club.

Mr. Hannah has made arrangements for the use of the big open air pavilion at the City Park for the convention. It will seat hundreds of delegates and the big park, with its broad acreage, covered with forest trees and rolling knolls, makes it the most attractive place in Kansas City, Kas., or any other city, for such a meeting.

If rainy weather should in any way interfere with the plans for the splendid outdoor convention the City Hall auditorium will be in reserve for the exclusive use of the farmers. Both the auditorium and pavilion will be held for that purpose on the three dates, that by no chance shall the farmers who congregate in the metropolis of the great wheat-producing state be inconvenienced.

Mayor C. W. Green and the city commissioners will co-operate in entertaining this great gathering of producers. This city, city of the middle classes, home owners and working men,

being almost free from the aristocratic classes—more so, probably, than any other city of its size in the United States—is vitally interested in reducing the cost of eatables to the consumer. The people here want to see the farmer get a good price for his products. They are willing to split half and half the profits the middlemen are making in transporting farm products from the farm to their homes. They believe this centralization of farming organizations, with a view to marketing scientifically, means, while a big increase to the farmer, a like big reduction in price of the products they buy.

The farmers could not, by scientifically planning, have found a more responsive city in which to hold their convention. The city itself is working out the problem of reducing the cost of living to its citizens. The city owns and operates its own water and electric light plants.

In connection with its electric light plant, which has reduced the cost of electricity almost half, the city is operating a municipal store, the first of its kind ever opened in the United States. This is supplying globes and such articles to the consumers of the plant, thus eliminating the exorbitant profit heretofore demanded and received by the dealers, who set up a mighty howl when the store first opened.

So Kansas City, Kas., is making every preparation to entertain the several hundred farmers that are expected here in August.

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A remarkable bargain. Just think of it! This embroidery trimmed muslin corset cover is one of the most wonderful bargains ever offered. Made of excellent quality muslin. Has a 2-inch beautiful blind and open work embroidery yoke as illustrated. Edged entirely around neck and armholes with tuxedo lace. Pearl buttons, draw string. Usually sells for 25c. White only. \$2 to 44 in. bust measure. Order direct from this ad. Order by No. 327UA. Postage prepaid. Be sure to state size 10c when ordering. Special price only.

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We have made up one thousand surprise packages which we are going to distribute among the first one thousand readers of this paper who answer this advertisement.

Each package will contain at least three articles and one of these will be a book. The other two or more articles will constitute the surprise and will be something which we believe you will appreciate very much. We have a large assortment of miscellaneous goods and can not say here just what will go in the package you receive, but we are quite sure you will say the three articles are EACH worth MORE than 10 cents. If you answer at once, sending 10 cents for a three-months subscription to our paper and 2 cents additional—just 12 cents in all—you will be receiving one of the big surprise packages for only 2 cents. Send 12 cents today. Address

Household Surprise, Dept. 30, Topeka, Kansas

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You will laugh, you will yell, you will scream at THE BLUNDERS OF A BASHFUL MAN, as told in the world's champion funny book. In this screamingly funny volume the reader follows with hilarious delight the mishaps, mortifications and confusions of a self-conscious, sensitive, bashful young man, in a succession of astounding accidents and ludicrous predicaments, that convince the reader with laughter. This funniest of all funny books will be sent you absolutely free, by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of only 25 cents to pay for one new, renewal or extension one-year subscription to our big home, story and fancy work magazine. Address at once

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Woman's Work and Welfare
Helpful Hints for Homefolks

SUGGESTIONS FOR ECONOMY—LEFTOVERS

It is wise when fruits and jellies come in little glass jars and tumblers, especially when these have covers, to save up some of them, turned upside down on a shelf out of the way for the icebox season. Then, when food is left over and is to be saved for entrees or puddings, put it in these little glasses, cover it and set it away and you will find your refrigerator holding about twice as much as it would if the ordinary vegetable dishes and bowls were used. Moreover, these dishes are washed at the proper time and all ready for use at the next meal. Still more important, the very act of putting these leftovers into fresh dishes often directs the attention to them so that they are used, when otherwise they might be forgotten. Vegetables that are to be used in the same soup can be put into the same dish; extra yolks or whites of eggs can be kept till needed in one of the little jars beef extract comes in, with a butter plate over the top; a cupful of soup or vegetable gravy can be kept till next day and used for soup, and still there is room for fruit, milk, butter, eggs and other things that belong in the icebox, and the glass jars and tumblers can be closely covered so that their contents will not taint anything else. That is one way of making the well-trained icebox earn its ice bill.

A box of gelatin might be called first aid to the icebox in getting up hot weather dishes. When clearing the table it is often possible to begin the salad for luncheon or dinner. Take what is left of the fruit, or the green peas or tomatoes, melt some gelatin and stew it up with them according to the directions on the package, pour it into molds and set it away in the refrigerator and there you will have salad for luncheon with the addition of a little lettuce or endive and dressing. There are jellied fish also and meat pie.

Economizing space by saving leftovers in jars means having room for fruit, fresh vegetables, bottles of cold drinks and things that really must have space. This room is what the masculine half of the family will appreciate. No man ever saw the economy of an icebox filled up with vegetable dishes and part of a roast so that there was no room for the watermelon. And the reason is a good one—because there was no economy about it. Cut the roast off the bone and stew the bone down into stock and wash the platter; pour that half jar of peaches out into a jam jar and, most important of all, empty the milk bottle and wash it thoroughly.

An ice box may not have typhoid fever itself if it is filled with germs, but the family will, and that is expensive.—JMrs. J. J. O'Connell.

COTTAGE CHEESE

Cottage cheese contains all the proteids of milk and part of the fat. It is made either by heating the curd slightly and straining or by straining it without heating. If any heat is used it should be very gentle or the curd will become hard and unpalatable. A safe way of heating is to pour boiling water into the curd. This is a good way also for those who do not care for the taste of lactic acid, for the hot water serves to remove part of this.

Cottage cheese would probably be a more popular dish if it were served in a greater variety of ways, says the

Mother's Magazine. For many palates it needs to be enriched with a little butter or cream. The French variety, to which reference was made, is commonly served with sugar and cream, and a similar dish, sometimes seasoned with a little ground nutmeg, is eaten in the United States.

Cottage cheese is always a suitable addition to or accompaniment of salads. A good luncheon which can be served in one course consists of cottage cheese in which the first portions are eaten with dressed lettuce or water cress and the last portion with a little of some rather sweet fruit preserve, such as strawberry or raspberry jam or preserved quinces. Served with bread and butter and tea, this makes a well-balanced meal.

Cottage cheese flavored in different ways may be used for sandwiches. Caraway seeds, chopped stuffed olives of different sorts and chives (a vegetable which may be easily grown in the kitchen window) make palatable flavors.

PHYSICIAN TO THE NURSERY

When the parents' knowledge is insufficient, the co-operation of the physician should be secured; indeed, he ought to play a much more prominent part in educational effort than is usually accorded him. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. The physician ought to appear in the role of a counsel and advisor before disease has a chance to develop rather than in that of a child-healer of neglected trouble. In order to understand child development and to recognize diseases in their incipient stages, one finds frequent examinations and measurements of the children helpful and necessary.

The hygiene of the nursery is a fruitful field of study for parents. Proper nutrition and clothing, ventilation and lighting, proper seating, exercise, sense training and mental regimen—all these things require careful attention.

Disease, as we have already pointed out, is often responsible for mental and physical aberrations and defects.

Household Helps

A rimless coffee can will bake a round loaf of bread beautifully. To time the baking set the hands of a broken clock.

Clean the nickel work on the range with kerosene oil, wipe with a clean dry cloth. Give the iron parts a dry rubbing and let the blacking wear off. I fail to see any

beauty in a blackened stove when it takes all one's strength to keep it polished.

Tack fly paper to the side of the house, beside the kitchen door, and if the resin should run down turn up the lower edge. To make sticky fly paper: Melt together equal parts of resin and castor oil over a slow fire, stir thoroughly and apply to the printed side of a paper flour sack with an old paint brush or shaving brush. Cut the papers as desired, leaving an inch margin to turn up. To remove any sticky spots use lard.

Save some of your reserve strength today, save some of it for tomorrow. Does it pay if you work until you are dead tired? If you do nobody is to blame for it except yourself. If you do not feel like doing a washing on Monday, don't do it. Ease up on Monday. Wash Tuesday. Do the ironing on Wednesday while the bread is baking, thus saving fuel. The Ladies' Aid meets Thursday afternoon. Go. The basket of darning and mending may wait until Friday. Your outlook will seem brighter if you only would practice the fine art of shirking the minor duties which enslave. Just rest for a little while every day and so regain what strength you have lost when you were foolish and couldn't go to sleep because Tom's socks weren't darned or the dust wiped off the mantel, in mortal fear of company coming in unexpectedly and the house would not be quite spotless. There isn't anybody going to notice the dust, so close your eyes so that you shall not see it and go to sleep. It is a sad mistake to try to tone up on tonic drugs when all you need is sleep.—Elizabeth Marie Spies, Ohio.



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FREE to every boy who writes. No money needed.

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L ENORE METTLER, Blairstown, Iowa, wishes to know the real meaning of Cadet of Equity.

A cadet is a young pupil or learner, a student, most commonly applied to students of military science. Cadets of Equity, therefore, would mean learners or students of Equity, and that is the sense in which we applied the name to our young writers. Equity means fairness or impartiality, equal justice, and that is what we claim for the farmers of the country and of the world as compared with other classes. The Cadets of Equity are studying these principles and preparing themselves for nobler careers as the responsibilities of manhood and womanhood devolve upon them. We have high hopes of their future, and as they are almost everywhere, the world will be better for their influence.

DEAR CADETS: I am a lad of 17 and live in the extreme west, on a farm of 160 acres. There is much beautiful scenery around here and the land is hilly, but it is very fertile. The principal crops are fruit, hops and potatoes. We have taken UP-TO-DATE about eighteen months and like it very well. The farmers have started an Equity union in our town and it has helped them very much. I would like all the Cadet boys and girls to exchange cards and letters, and I will try to answer all I get.—Charlie Garland, Rex, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Virginia girl, 13 years old, and live on a 160-acre farm. My father has been taking UP-TO-DATE for several years. I enjoy reading the letters very much. We raise most all kinds of grain and vegetables. I would like to hear from the Cadet girls and boys.—Verna Bowman, Boone Mill, Va.

DEAR CADETS—We take UP-TO-DATE and enjoy reading it very much. I am 20 years old and live on a farm with my parents and two brothers and three sisters. We live two miles from Hardinsburg. We raise corn, wheat, tobacco, rye, oats and cane, and most all kinds of vegetables. I think farm life is the happiest life one can live. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Eula Harsley, Hardinsburg, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am 19 and have lived in Oklahoma on a 160-acre farm most of my life. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE and we like it fine. Our main crops are corn, kafir corn and maize. We have ten horses, five cattle and about forty hogs. I would be glad to exchange cards with the boys and girls.—Minnie Link, Fountain, Okla.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Kansas girl, 13 years of age, and would like to become a Cadet of Equity. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several years and we like it fine. We live on a farm of 240 acres, four miles from South Haven. I like music and am taking lessons. We have an organ and my sister plays also. I go to Sunday school. We have lived here twelve years. I would like to exchange post cards with the Cadets and will answer all I receive.—Edith E. Foote, South Haven, Kas.

DEAR CADETS—I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a grand paper. I live on a farm and like farm life, but it is very hot and dry here now (June 20). I like all country amusements, but I like horseback riding best of all. I would be pleased to correspond with all the Cadets and will answer all I receive.—Hannah Kuykendall, Campbell, Ark.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Iowa girl, 15 years old, and live near town on eight acres, which is nearly all in pasture. We have nine horses, two cows, two pigs and some chickens. We have a farm of 125 acres which we rent. We do not farm any. My father and brother haul for the county most of the time. I can ride a bicycle and play the piano, and when we put up hay I rake, mow and lead the horse. I like to mow the best. I am a member of the M. E. church and attend Sunday school almost every Sunday. I will be glad to answer cards and letters from the Cadet boys and girls.—Alma Augspurger, Pulaski, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Mississippi boy, 17 years of age, and live on a 20-acre farm a mile east of Lucedale. I have been living on the farm a little more than a year and I think it much nicer than living in a dusty, crowded town. I am not much of a farmer, but I know quite a bit about carpenter work. My father is a carpenter and I have learned by helping him. I intend to be a live stock farmer when I am

a man if I am able. I would like to correspond with any of the boys and girls that care to write.—Lester Solomon, Lucedale, Miss.

DEAR CADETS—I passed my last four years in Colorado, but I now live in Iowa. I will give my impressions of Colorado in the following lines: Hurrah for Colorado, the land of the free, The home of the grasshopper, bedbug and flea.

Our mansion was built of the natural soil; The walls were erected according to Hoyle. The roof had no pitch, but was level and plain, And we always got wet when it happened to rain.

Now go to that country, there's a home there for all, Where the wind never ceases and the rains never fail.

Where the sun never sets, but hotly remains Till it burns up the crops on the government claims. Farewell, Colorado! Farewell to the west! We traveled back east to the place we loved best.

I would like to exchange post cards and letters with all the Cadet boys and girls.—Marie Simkins, Bussey, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—I live in the woods of northern Minnesota. We do not farm on a very large scale. Lumbering is the chief industry. My father has a homestead of about 100 acres. We are five miles from Spring Lake and the Indians are not uncommon in this region. I would like to hear from other Cadets.—Clifford Hooper, Spring Lake, Minn.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a farmer girl from North Carolina and I wish to join the Cadets. I will be 18 August 25. I attend a country school and will pass the eighth grade next winter. I live near Singletary's Lake. It is a beautiful lake, and we go boating and fishing in summer. I enjoy fishing, but I never have much luck. I like to read the Cadet letters and would be pleased to hear from all the boys and girls. I will gladly answer all letters and cards I receive.—Tassie Amelia Edge, Cedar Creek, N. C.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Canadian boy, 19 years old, and live in Ontario, in the Grimsby fruit district, about thirty miles from Niagara Falls. I live on a farm of 135 acres and have taken UP-TO-DATE since January 1 and I think it very useful whether the reader lives on a farm or not. I have not always lived in Canada. During December, January and February I traveled through all the states south and east of Michigan and spent two months in Florida. I have also been along the east coast from New York to Jacksonville. I subscribed for UP-TO-DATE while I was in Orlando, Fla., and have read every copy thoroughly ever since, and find it O. K. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all.—Milbourn Hiscott, Smithville, Ontario, Canada.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Tennessee boy, 16 years old, and I live on a farm about seven miles from town. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and thinks it a grand paper. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters and can hardly wait for the paper to come. Papa likes it fine. He likes to read about farming and it is a help to him in his work. All farmers like to learn all they can about farming and I don't think this paper could be beat. I would like to exchange letters and cards with the boys and girls; will answer all.—Wade Dunlap, McKenzie, Tenn.

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This is a fine, handsome, clear toned, good sized Violin of highly polished, beautiful wood with ebony finished pegs, finger board and tail piece, one silver string, three gut strings, long bow of white horse-hair, box of resin and Fine Self-Instruction Book.

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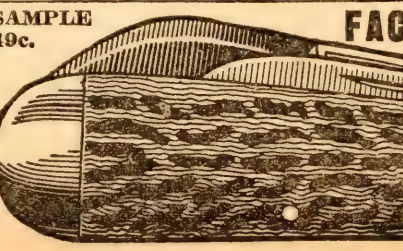
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100 Bushels From One
I think my Marvelous wheat will make 100 bushels from the one bushel I sowed.—W. E. Goldsmith, Preble County, Ohio.

500 Bushels From 8 Acres
I have a fine crop of Marvelous wheat. I have 8 acres and I believe it will thresh out 500 bushels.—H. B. A., Warrick County, Ind.

96 Heads From One Grain
Marvelous wheat is taller than other kinds. It stood up well and the heads were better filled. I think Marvelous will make 40 bushels to the acre, and the other 15 bushels per acre. I counted 96 heads from one grain of the Marvelous wheat. This wheat is a great wonder to every one. I will sow all Marvelous this fall.—J. R. McLeod, Stewart County, Tenn.

Ahead of Any Other Kind I Ever Saw

Marvelous is ahead of any other kind I ever saw grow. It is a strong grower. We have wheat that stands five feet four

inches, with stiff straw, long heads, more grains to the head and prettiest head I ever saw. Old varieties will yield about 14 bushels to the acre. This looks like 28 bushels to me. We never will believe this wheat has not been doped and doctored until we grow another crop. It seems so different from the other kinds.—Chas. L. Palm, Richland County, Ohio.

Neighbors Want It

It was sown October 15, which is very late, on stalk ground and pastured until April. It made four to five grains to the mesh, with large straw and long heads. It is harder than any other wheat. Marvelous is the wheat and my neighbors are all wanting a start of it this fall.—C. P. Swobber, Owen County, Ind.

Just What You Claim

Marvelous wheat is just what you claim for it.—Allen Scales, Warrick County, Ind.

The Stuff for Sure

Marvelous is the stuff for sure. You don't advertise it half strong

enough.—Thos. O. Smart, Jefferson County, Ind.

Beats Them All by Far

Marvelous is the wheat for me. It beats them all by far.—C. J. Moster, Newton County, Mo.

Best I Ever Raised

Marvelous is far better than other wheat. Has longer heads and more grains to the head. I think it will yield twice as much per acre. Marvelous is the best wheat I ever raised. I found from 40 to 60 heads to the grain.—David Wile, Montgomery County, Pa.

More Than Fulfilled Expectations

Marvelous has more than fulfilled our expectations and your advertisement of it. The heads are large, well filled and we estimate the yield at 35 bushels to the acre.—Mrs. Annie L. McBeth, Champaign County, Ohio.

Heads Have 70 Grains

Marvelous wheat is more vigorous in growth, stiffer straw and heads longer than Pool grown in the same field. Many heads have

70 grains in them.—Joseph M. Smith, Washington County, Pa.

Far Ahead of All Others

Marvelous is far ahead of all other varieties. It made 25 bushels on upland without fertilizer. The best others did with fertilizer was 20 to 25 bushels, and only one field made.—R. J. Hasty, Washington County, Okla.

Crop Engaged at \$5 a Bushel

The new wheat was sown on two acres of ground on September 25, 1912. It was not winter-killed in the least. No other wheat grew any better in the spring. I estimate the yield at 50 bushels per acre, which is much better than any other variety around here. All that I will have to sell is already engaged at \$5 per bushel. I think it is the greatest variety of wheat ever introduced into this country. Dozens of my neighbors have seen my wheat and pronounce it wonderful.—J. H. M., Atchison Co., Kans.

Marvelous Wheat is All Right

The Marvelous wheat is all right. I sowed it on the 6th of

October and it came up and grew very fast. It has fine, large heads and is a fine-looking wheat. I think it can easily be made to produce 40 or 50 bushels or more to the acre. I will sow only the Marvelous.—Chas. McClelland, Wayne County, O.

Will Sow My Whole Crop of Marvelous

I got my Marvelous sowed very late, but it is going to do better than my other wheat. I think it will make about two times as much as the other. I sold all of mine for seed and I am going to sow my whole crop with it this fall.—John S. Harmon, Carroll County, Md.

40 Bushels to the Acre

My Marvelous is fine. Will make 40 bushels to the acre.—J. A. Zimmerman, Tazewell County, Ill.

50 Bushels to the Acre

Marvelous wheat is as fine as I ever saw grow. Some of my neighbors say it will yield 50 bushels to the acre. Six of my

neighbors have spoken for 285 bushels.—W. M. Peak, Scott County, Ky.

Selling Seed at \$4 a Bushel

I wish to say my Marvelous wheat is all you claim for it. It stood all the heavy wind and rain. Many visited the field with much surprise. Some went so far as to say if they did not know me to be straight they wouldn't believe it. I must say it is properly named. It is certainly Marvelous. Judges say it will make 40 bushels or more per acre. Several have spoken for seed at \$4 per bushel.—G. W. Parker, Franklin County, Kentucky.

One Acre Equal to Three

I sowed one acre of the new wheat in October. It made a good growth in the fall and stood the winter as well, if not better than the others. In the spring it soon took the lead of other wheat sown in the same field. The one acre of the new wheat will make as much grain as three acres of other varieties.—W. J. Willis and Son, Kittyton, Tenn.

Every letter printed above should appeal to you just as though it was addressed to you personally. Because it is the report of a farmer who, under average conditions, has found the Marvelous Wheat a big money maker. You can do no better than be guided by the testimony of these farmers. Learn more about this wonderful new wheat by sending the coupon below:

The Top Bushels Are Profit

The expense is so much for producing an acre of wheat. It is very little more whether the yield is large or small. But a big yield means a profit, even though the price is low. The top bushels are profit.

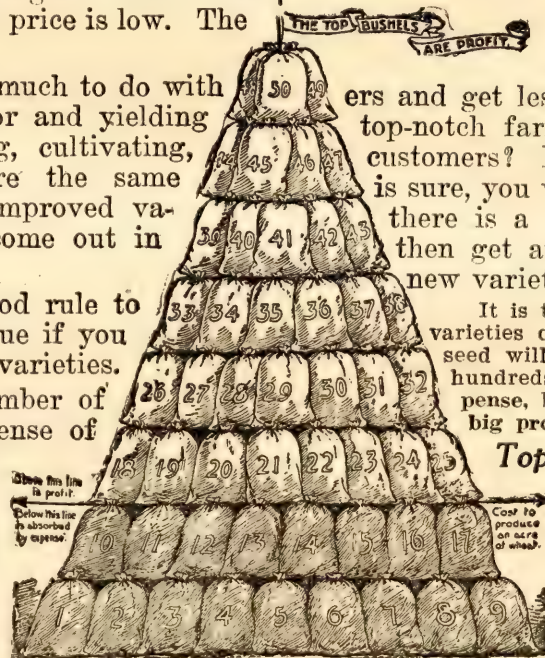
No other one thing seems to have so much to do with the resulting crop as the hardiness, vigor and yielding propensities bred in the seed. Plowing, cultivating, seeding, harvesting, threshing, etc., are the same whether you use common seed or our improved varieties. What isn't in the seed can't come out in the crop.

Every farmer knows that it is a good rule to change seed wheat. Especially is this true if you select one of our vigorous, heavy yielding varieties.

The illustration shows about the number of bushels you must raise to meet the expense of an acre of wheat. Did you produce 17 bushels per acre? Or 25, or 30, or 35?

What Does Your Wheat Yield

It is an established fact that 60 bushels of wheat have been raised on an acre of ground. Our customers have reported



63 bushels, 55 bushels, 50 bushels, 45 bushels, 40 bushels, etc., per acre; that our improved varieties exceed old kinds by a half, two to one, three to one, etc.

What yields do you get? Are you an AVERAGE farmer and get yields of 15 to 18 bushels, or below the average of farmers and get less than the average yields? Or are you a top-notch farmer and get yields like reported by our customers? If you are not in this class now, one thing is sure, you will never get in it until you recognize that there is a vast difference in varieties of wheat and then get and grow the vigorous, hardy, productive, new varieties we offer.

It is the poorest kind of economy to continue "run-out" varieties of wheat. An occasional small investment in new seed will keep any farmer right up-to-date and make him hundreds of extra dollars. Our seed wheat is not an expense, but an investment that will soon be returned with big profits.

Top Bushels are Profit—Strive for Top Bushels

Every winter wheat grower who reads this can save money on the seeding of this fall's crop and at the same time get a start of the finest variety ever introduced. It means money saved right now and more money made next year. Don't take our word for it. Read the reports of other farmers. You can't go wrong in the face of the evidence. Let us "show you." Send the coupon below.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. 6, Indianapolis, Indiana

The evidence in this advertisement should set you thinking about making more money from your 1915 wheat crop. It will cost a 2c stamp to send our proposition and photographs and more letters—or a penny for a post card. Every Up-to-Date farmer owes it to himself to investigate. If you grow wheat you should sow a field of Marvelous this fall. Sign, clip and mail the coupon and you'll be glad you did.

55 Bushels per Acre

I sowed one acre of the new wheat according to instructions, on the 10th of October, 1912. It stood the winter well and in the spring soon led all others. The straw grew 4½ feet tall, stood up well and when threshed it yielded 55 bushels. This yield has beat any wheat ever raised in our section of the country. Its fame spread all around and people came a long distance to see it. I can not furnish seed for all who want it.—Charlie Houser, Lincoln County, N. C.

It is "Marvelous"

I sowed four acres of the new wheat according to instructions, on October 5, 1912. This was late to sow, but it stood the winter as well as the best. As to its growth in the spring, I know of no other word to express it better than "Marvelous." I estimate the yield at 25 bushels per acre.—H. H. Flint, Decatur Co., Ind.

50 to 60 Bushels per Acre

I sowed one-half acre of the new wheat. The yield is estimated at 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Compared with other varieties it beats them all. It is the purest wheat of all and there

will be a demand for seed. I just want to say that it is the finest wheat ever raised in this neighborhood. My neighbors say it is the finest they ever saw.—Larry Sowash, Miami Co., Ind.

At Rate of 63½ Bushels per Acre

I sowed only six-tenths of an acre with the new wheat, the first week in October. It made a good growth and far exceeded other varieties in standing the winter. It grew five feet high, stood up extra well and the yield was at the rate of 63½ bushels per acre, which is fully three times more than other varieties of wheat yield through this section. The wheat is perfectly pure. There will be a demand for seed of this wheat through this section.—H. B. Austill, Warrick County, Ind.

Will Yield Double Any Other

The yield is estimated at 40 bushels per acre and it will yield double any other variety about here. I regard the new wheat as the best I have ever sown.—Hugh S. Espey, Ohio County, Ind.

Will Produce Double as Much

I sowed the new wheat obtained from you on seven-eighths of an acre, on October 3, 1912.

It started out with an extra growth in the fall and stood the winter 40 per cent better than other varieties. It excelled all others in growth in the spring. Average height, 4½ feet. It stood up extra well and will produce double as much as other varieties in this section. I sowed the wheat on thin land and the test is very pleasing to me.—Sumner Flippin, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.

It Easily Doubles My Other Wheat

Marvelous heads are larger and more grains to the head than other wheat. I did not give it a fair chance, but it easily doubles my other wheat in yield.—J. E. Holt, Augusta County, Va. U. B. minister of 50 years standing.

Neighbors Taking Notice

Marvelous simply can't be beat for hardiness. The winter did not affect it in the least. I sowed my wheat the first week in October. It was no time until it was ahead of other wheat sowed in September. The heads run from three to five inches in length and three to four grains in a mesh. I think it is the greatest wheat I ever saw. I have been canvassing some this summer and have seen some fine

fields of wheat, but the heads look very small in the best of them beside the Marvelous, which were about twice their length. The neighbors are sitting up and taking notice.—Mrs. G. O. Castleman, Polk County, Mo.

About Doubles Other Varieties in Yield

Marvelous beats my other wheat for hardiness and is far ahead in growth. Marvelous heads are four to six inches long, with 50 to 75 grains in a head. It will yield about 30 bushels. Other varieties run from 15 to 18 bushels.—U. S. Nave, Carter County, Tenn.

Best of Any Wheat

Marvelous was sown on poor, stony land. It is looking the best of any wheat now, and we had a lot of dry, hot, windy weather and other wheat nearly died out. Marvelous will double the yield of other kinds.—Joseph D. Batty, Toga County, N. Y.

Heads Are Six Inches Long

I have not seen any wheat in the neighborhood that could compare with Marvelous. I counted fifteen stalks from one grain. Heads are six inches long. It will thresh more wheat to the acre than any other wheat in

this neighborhood.—J. N. Early, Washington County, Ohio.

72 Grains to the Head

Marvelous is very vigorous, good straw, with fine, large heads. We counted one head that had 72 grains. Found one mesh that had five grains and nearly all of them had four. The seed we got of you was as fine wheat as I ever saw.—Geo. Stauffer, Bond County, Ill.

85 to 100 Grains to the Head—Others 25 to 30

Marvelous wheat is a very vigorous grower, straw very stiff. The heads run from five to six inches. Marvelous had eighty-five to one hundred grains to the head, other kinds from twenty-five to thirty.—John W. Surface, Highland County, Ohio.

Heads 5½ Inches Long, With Five Grains to Mesh

Marvelous grew as tall as five feet eight inches. It was the strongest straw I ever had. Heads as long as 5½ inches and five grains to mesh.—J. D. Eikin, Daviess County, Indiana.

Sign, Clip and Mail This Coupon —
O. K. Seed Store, Dept. 6, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please send full particulars of the Marvelous wheat to
Name.....
Address.....
This request places me under no obligation. I want to see photographs and your whole proposition — all.

"Up-to-Date Farming is getting to be some paper, and much talked about in our section, so 'cut loose', we will stand by you."
—R. M. Forringer, New Bethlehem, Pa.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

August Fifteenth, 1914

Number 16



By the Sweat of His Brow—

Thousands of Farmers in all the winter wheat states unite in praising the Marvelous Wheat.

Save money on your seed; increase the yield and make more money from the harvest by sowing Marvelous

(An advertisement largely written by our customers—read the extraordinary letters from growers of the Marvelous Wheat)

Sell 10 bu. of your common wheat at market price, say 75c, making \$7.50. For this sum, \$7.50, we will send you enough of the wonderful Marvelous wheat to sow 10 acres. Yes, we mean **TEN** acres.

All we ask is that you read the reports written by our customers. We need not add another word. In this business for 34 years we have never received such wonderful reports on any wheat, for the very good reason there never was such a wheat before. We could print hundreds of letters, but give a few only to prove beyond a doubt that Marvelous wheat is just what we said it was.

Every up-to-date farmer is on the lookout for improved machinery and live stock. Why not get the best in grain, too? At an actual saving in cost of seed you can sow part or all of your crop with Marvelous wheat. It will cost much more to sow common wheat from your granary.

You're skeptical, and we don't blame you a bit. But we have the proofs to "show you." You need not take our word for it. Read some reports of farmers from all the winter wheat states. Write to us for still other reports, photographs and our whole proposition. All you need risk is a 2-cent stamp for letter—or send a post card.

If you grow winter wheat you owe it to yourself to get our proposition and the proof. It's money saved right now in your seeding and more bushels of wheat and more money for you next harvest. Whether you sow one acre or more this advertisement should interest you more than anything else printed in this paper.

The top bushels are profit. It requires so many bushels to pay your expense; all over that is clear gain. Don't be satisfied with 10 to 15 bu. an acre! Strong, vigorous, heavy-yielding varieties will produce 30 to 50 bu. per acre at the same expense. Strive for the top bushels—the extra profit.

All you need to do now is to send your order or send for further proof and our proposition. Better write before you lay this paper aside.

Change Your Seed Wheat

Get new blood, life and vigor. Increase hardiness, productiveness and quality. Save money.

55 Bu. per Acre
I sowed 1 acre of the new wheat according to instructions, on the 10th of October. In the spring it soon led all others. When threshed it yielded 55 bu. This yield has beat any wheat ever raised in our section of the country. Its fame spread all around. I can not furnish seed for all who want it.—C. H. Lincoln Co., N. C.

500 Bu. From 8 Acres
I have a fine crop of Marvelous wheat. I have 8 acres and I believe it will thresh out 500 bu.—H. B. A., Warrick Co., Ind.

Doubles Other Wheat
Marvelous heads are larger and more grains to the head than other wheat. I did not give it a fair chance, but it easily doubles my other wheat in yield.—J. E. H., Augusta Co., Va. U. B. minister of 50 years standing.

50 to 60 Bu. per Acre
I sowed $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of the new wheat. The yield is estimated at 50 to 60 bu. per acre. It is the finest wheat ever raised in this neighborhood.—L. S., Miami Co., Ind.

63½ Bu. per Acre
I sowed only six-tenths of an acre with the new wheat, the first week in October. It grew 5 ft. high, stood up extra well and the yield was at the rate of 63½ bu. per acre, which is fully 3 times more than any other varieties of wheat yield through this section.—H. B. A., Warrick Co., Ind.

85 to 100 Grains to the Head—Others 25 to 30
The heads run from 5 to 6 in. Marvelous had 85 to 100 grains to the head, other kinds from 25 to 30.—J. W. S., Highland Co., Ohio.

100 Bu. From One
I think my Marvelous wheat will make 100 bu. from the 1 bu. I sowed.—W. E. G., Preble Co., Ohio.

96 Heads From One Grain
I think Marvelous will make 40 bu. to the acre and the other 15 bu. per acre. I counted 96 heads from one grain of the Marvelous wheat! This wheat is a great wonder to every one.—J. R. McH., Stewart Co., Tenn.

50 Bu. to the Acre
Marvelous wheat is as fine as I ever saw grow. Some of my neighbors say it will yield 50 bu. to the acre. Six of my neighbors have spoken for seed.—W. M. P., Scott Co., Ky.

Crop Engaged at \$5 a Bu.
The new wheat was sown on 2 acres of ground on Sept. 25. I estimate the yield at 50 bu. per acre, which is much better than any other variety around here. All that I will have to sell is already engaged at \$5 per bu. I think it is the greatest variety of wheat ever introduced into this country. Dozens of my neighbors have seen my wheat and pronounce it wonderful.—J. H. M., Atchison Co., Kas.

Beats Them All by Far
Marvelous is the wheat for me. It beats them all by far.—C. J. M., Newton Co., Mo.

Best I Ever Raised
Marvelous is far better than other wheat. Has longer heads and more grains to the head. I think it will yield twice as much per acre. Marvelous is the best wheat I ever raised. I found from 40 to 60 heads to the grain.—D. W., Montgomery Co., Pa.

The Stuff for Sure
Marvelous is the stuff for sure. You don't advertise it half strong enough.—T. O. S., Jefferson Co., Ind.

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

When is it Profitable to Feed Wheat?

Corn and wheat have very nearly the same feeding value, pound for pound, as they are much the same in chemical composition. Corn is richer in digestible fat, while wheat is superior to corn in proteid constituents. Protein being a more expensive element than fat, it is more valuable, and this fact probably makes wheat preferable to corn at the same price per pound. In our next issue will be found an article treating this matter in detail. The relative prices of wheat, corn and live stock govern the question and the farmer with both corn and wheat, or with plenty of wheat and little corn, should carefully consider the situation before he decides to feed or not to feed part or all of his wheat crop.

The Convention in Kansas City

When this paper is being delivered to our hundreds of thousands of readers a representative gathering of farmers will be in session in Kansas City, Kansas. These farmers will meet to make a practical study of how nation-wide co-operation can be brought about to establish a system of marketing to be controlled by organized farmers. The primary object is to control the marketing of our magnificent crop of wheat to give the producers thereof a fair and just price, based upon the world's supply and the world's demand. It is believed by those who have studied the situation with care that the farmers are entitled to one dollar per bushel, and we concur in this belief. It is to be hoped that practical steps will be taken to bring about a federation of the many farmers' associations, with profitable prices for this year's wheat crop as the immediate object, and a nation-wide marketing system for all farmers and all crops as the ultimate goal. The farmers have their opportunity at hand. Let them make the most of it.

Finding the Blame for the High Cost of Beef

Farm folks who can not leave home to attend the agricultural colleges are to have the advantages of college training notwithstanding. The United States Department of Agriculture will co-operate with state agricultural colleges to that end. Short courses will be given in poultry raising, fruit growing, dairying, farm bookkeeping and household economy. These courses will consist of fifteen or twenty lectures written out and accompanied, where desired, with lantern slides for illustrative purposes. Text-books and laboratory equipment will also be available to these classes. Ten or more farmers, with their families, may organize a class. When application is made an agent is sent to the community who organizes the class, gives the first few lessons, demonstrates the work and then leaves to organize other classes elsewhere, first appointing a local leader to take charge of the class and complete the course. Class meetings are held at farmers' homes and are to consume about three hours to the session. These classes will serve the double purpose of awakening an interest in the science of agriculture and of bringing farmers together. Those interested should write their state college to learn if provision has been made for the establishment of such classes in their state.

Home Study Classes in Agriculture

Newspapers, particularly the country press and that of small cities, have been doing much talking about the high price of beef, yet, after summing up their talk, one is compelled to admit they have said very little in spite of the great array of words. The information one gains from them is merely that beef is high, very much higher than it was formerly, and that farmers ought to raise more of it. Some of the papers lambast the packers, the wholesalers and the retailers, as well as the farmers, but none shows why cattle are scarce and beef high, or points out a remedy that would bring relief.

As we have often said in this paper, it requires a readjustment of farming operations, which necessarily entails more or less expense, before the average farmer can increase his output of beef cattle or before those farmers who have not been raising beef can undertake it. With the passing of the great cattle ranges there is no other way to increase the beef stock of the country except by inducing its production on more farms, and on the farms where cattle are now being grown. But before such farmers can be induced to prepare to take this risk, for risk it is, they must be convinced that it will be profitable. Merely pointing out the prices paid by packers for beef cattle at the present time is not convincing. In the first place farmers know that at the present prices paid for hay and corn there is very little profit in feeding cattle at present prices, under ordinary farm conditions. In the second place every community in the cattle belt has more than one example, of recent occurrence, where feeding cattle lost the feeder money. In the third place it is within the range of memory of all farmers when prices were but half the present figures, and there's no adequate assurance that if the production was increased prices would not resume former low levels. There is nothing upon which to base an expectation of cheaper beef unless the costs of distribution are lessened, and unless something is done to give farmers a fair guarantee that prices to them will be profitable enough to justify the expense of increasing the production not only of cattle, but of other crops as well, the situation will grow worse, beef will become less plentiful and consequently higher in price.

Prices should be neither too high nor too low. They should be high enough to insure adequate production and low enough to insure adequate consumption, but above all they should be stable. The marketing system is at fault, not farmers or dealers. Give the nation the Equity system of co-operative marketing and the solution to these problems will be readily solved.

The Original Letters from Growers, extracts of which we have printed, are on file in our office for the inspection of any one interested. We refer to the Continental National Bank and any bank or business house in Indianapolis.

K. Seed Store, Dept. 35, Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

One year, 50 cents; three years, \$1, if paid in advance. If not paid in advance, 60 cents a year.
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In changing your address always give old as well as new address. Old subscribers should always send the address label clipped from the paper or wrapper with renewal, if possible.

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND. POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3, 1879

Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AUGUST 15, 1914

No. 16

Balanced Rations

Top-dressing is entirely proper for a naked soil.

A Holland dairyman ought to be able to make dutch cheese.

Watch our next for a report of the Dollar Wheat and Federation Convention.

The co-operative creamery at Baldwin, Wis., is said to be the largest of its kind in the world.

Agitation for good roads keeps increasing. Suppose we try agitating the roads with road drags.

Have a time for every chore and then do it in its time. Regularity is a big factor in winning success.

If co-operators are to co-operate, why don't the leading farmer organizations get together? Those who are real co-operators will.

Try hogging down a part of the corn crop this year. But do it by the most approved method. One can do the right thing in a wrong way.

Labor-saving machinery for the farm wife is life-saving machinery. Don't wait until it is too late to learn the truth of this statement, brother farmer.

The American packers are doing all they can to promote the swine-raising industry in Argentina. Very few hogs are raised in that republic at the present time.

Some folks raise a terrific howl because the farmer wants a dollar a bushel for his wheat, but can any of them show why he shouldn't have it if he can get it?

When a bachelor farmer writes letters to the home department of a farm paper, bragging on the soil, climate and scenery of his locality, it's ten to one he's advertising for a better half.

The way our subscribers are manifesting their delight over the latest numbers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING shows we have but voiced the sentiment of the farmers and pointed a way out of a dilemma.

In Germany the farmers are organizing co-operative electric plants for power, heat and light. The Kaiser's kingdom has a national organization of farmers called the "National Federation of German Agricultural Co-operative Societies."

Ohio University students are drinking 100 gallons of buttermilk each week, obtained from the college dairy. Secretary Bryan's grape juice must look to its popularity or ex-Vice-President Fairbanks' buttermilk beverage will put it in eclipse.

A check of \$137,632 was recently given to a Washington farmer for his single crop of Turkey Red and Blue-stem wheat by the Jones-Scott Co. of Tacoma, Wash. This, it is stated, is the largest check known for single grain crop in the northwest.—Ex.

Now that Austria is in the public eye it is of interest to know that agriculture in that empire is thoroughly organized in co-operative societies, with efficient rural credit institutions. The Austrian government has a post-office savings bank system that is highly developed.

Warming Up the Wheat Trade



Buyer—"If that price thermometer goes any higher it will suffocate us. We can't stand it."

Producer—"If it goes any lower it will freeze us out. We intend to put it up to \$1, where it ought to stay. Once you get used to it you will like it better yourself."

Conspiracy to Lower Prices

A RECENT news dispatch from Washington alleges a conspiracy among dealers and exporters of wheat at Kansas City, Mo., to depress prices to farmers, and a resolution introduced in Congress by Representative Doolittle has been favorably reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Doolittle told the House that for a 150,000,000-bushel wheat crop in Kansas the farmers were getting 63 cents a bushel at loading elevators in that state, while large quantities were being sold at Kansas City for export at 85 cents a bushel. The charge is under investigation, but, as in most other cases, the so-called conspirators have the advantage. They know all the ins and outs of such transactions, while the farmers do not look much beyond their farms and are very seldom taught anything but how to produce. Production accomplished, then comes the reaping time for the home speculators and those who buy to send abroad. Sixty-three cents at the markets where the farmers deliver and 85 cents only a few miles away where the buyers sell to exporters is a difference that must attract attention.

But why do not the farmers sell direct to the exporters? That is the very point we wish considered. Why don't they? And why don't they sell direct to the home demand? The farmers are not connected with the trade centers. Each is on his farm and is busy with the work that devolves upon him there. The advice and instruction he gets is to work a little harder, pull a little stronger and raise a little more stuff every year—a great deal more, as much more as possible. This he tries his best to do and meanwhile the buyers are kept informed of his every movement, his every success and every failure. This information is given by the farmers' own institutions and enables the buyers to always be ready to take advantage of him in price and in every other possible way. Sixty-three cents where the farmer sells and 85 cents where the buyer sells is too great a difference, considering the distance. But why call it a conspiracy? It is but a sample of the way products are bought and sold all over the country. Farmers must organize and do their own selling—must themselves supply the demand for the stuff they produce. That is the way everybody else does.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"Getting mad never won a battle."—Co-operative Manager and Farmer. It has started a lot of them, however.

"There is abundant room for hard common sense," remarks the National Stockman and Farmer. But the supply is never equal to the demand.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission appears to regard itself as somewhat of a public conservator."—Price-Current Grain Reporter. Well, that is about what the public employs it for.

"The agricultural college is beginning to place men where they belong," says the Breeders Gazette. Here's hoping they may soon get around to the grain and cotton gamblers and the crooked middlemen.

"Talk about the water wagon—what's the matter with the milk wagon?"—The Milk News. Well, if anything is the matter it is probably because the milk wagon resembles too closely the water wagon.

"Every human being born upon the earth has a natural right to a sufficient portion of the earth's surface to maintain existence."—Farmer and Stockman. There are plenty who are willing to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.

"It now seems quite certain that the wheat crop of the northern hemisphere is not larger than it was a year ago. There is no good reason why the price should be lower. If gradual marketing is substituted for dumping, wheat prices are almost certain soon to be restored. Hang on.—The Nebraska Farmer. One by one other papers come to the early viewpoint of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

"Cheaper methods of production which are being continually worked on will increase profits faster than any possible depression of prices will reduce them."—Journal of Agriculture and Star Farmer. It takes years to work out cheaper production. It takes a year to produce the cheaper product. But it only takes ten days or less for market conditions to rob the producers of their prospective profits on their years of endeavor. We can't agree with the above. The editor of that publication is steering his ship by the wrong star.

"The wheat crop now is a bumper one. So soon as prices are beaten down because it is so large and the farmer has sold cheap, then it will be found that something is the matter with it and prices will go up because of scarcity of wheat. In other words, the newspapers that are talking of the big wheat crop are helping to bunco you. But they have done it every year for generations and you are too green to catch on and rebuke them by your votes, so why should they worry?"—Appeal to Reason. We don't need votes to remedy this matter. We need farmer control of marketing and price. Farmers can control the crops on the farms. It is not so easy to control man once in office.

EDITORIAL

How Farmers are to be Organized and Taught

IS MISSOURI taking the lead? We scarcely know, for the "interests" everywhere seem so determined to get control of the agriculture of the country that it is difficult to determine who is in the lead. But Missouri is not a bit backward. One hundred and fourteen bankers were named a few days ago to take the lead in organizing the farmers of the state so that they may more readily be brought in the line marked out by people that are not farmers. This action was taken by the Missouri Bankers' Association, and the plan is to have an organization committee in each county, to be headed by one of the bankers thus named, who will call to his aid as the second committeeman a business man of the county and then these two are to name a farmer to complete the committee. The purpose, say the association authorities, is to have the farmers adopt the newest styles of farm management. For instance, "neighborhoods best suited to raising hens and spring chickens will be visited by college-trained poultry experts and the people will be taught how to raise chickens." And the same course is to be pursued in regard to other products.

Bankers and business men may imagine such a course may result in benefits to farming, but farmers themselves surely know better. Banking methods do not apply to farming, and neither do the methods employed by business. Farmers must work the

ground, plant the seed, cultivate the crops and harvest the production. Then comes the most important part, the marketing. What do the bankers know of marketing a crop? It is their business to study securities, discount notes, loan money and collect interest and discounts. The only point where they are interested in the crops is as to whether they will increase the money movement and add to the banks' income. It is much the same with the business men. When the farmers sell their crops the money flows to the stores and there is an increase of business. These are fair statements, aren't they? But where is the benefit to the farmers? Other people are allowed to attend to their own affairs. Why not the farmers? They have proven themselves capable by what they have accomplished. They have made the country what it is. They have created the wealth on which the banks are based, and they have built up the business and made it what it is. There is much for them to learn, and they may accomplish more than they have done, but their business is their own. It is distinct from all other businesses and it remains to be carried out by the farmers themselves. They know how to produce and they do that abundantly. They are rapidly learning to market profitably and when they succeed in that increased production will follow as naturally as growing plants respond to rich soil and moisture and sunshine, and they will need no special teaching by bankers and business men.

Speculation and Price Making

FROM a market editorial in a recent issue of a prominent city daily we quote the following:

The sensational advance in corn futures on Thursday, 3 cents a bushel for the December option, was due more to a concentrated drive against shorts by the "crowd" in the Chicago pit than to crop damage. On that day it was just about as hot and dry in Chicago as in any part of the corn belt and that fact inclined sentiment to the buying side and gave the manipulators an opportunity to close in on an oversold market.

That is a fair sample of how prices not only of corn but of other crops are made. These were not prices paid for corn. These people were not buying corn at all. They were only bidding to pay so much for corn should it be delivered next December—they could take it then at that price or let it alone. If corn happened to be lower then the buyer could pay the seller the difference and if it happened to be higher the seller could pay the buyer the difference, and not a grain of corn need be delivered. In fact, neither buyer nor seller expected to handle corn. It was simply a game of chance as to what the price would be in December and each had from the date

of the transaction to December to manipulate the market. So the sentiment that day favored the buying side and the manipulators closed in on an oversold market—that is, more corn had been sold than was for sale, or more than could be expected at that market, a thing that very often takes place.

Now, farmers, listen. Every bushel of corn you have for sale is priced in a way similar to that. Your labor and land investment is up against the risk speculators are willing to take as to how much corn may come to a certain market at some future time. The more that is expected the less the price is. Extravagant crop reports make them believe great quantities will be offered and down go the prices. Bring in a little scare, as on the day referred to above, and up jump the prices, but only for a time, generally not long enough to help the farmers any. But that is the way the marketing of the leading farm crops is, and on just such as that the farmer's success depends—his ambition and hope of reward, his dependence for the support of his family and the prosperity of his business. How much longer will he accept such methods?

Give Farming a Boom

EVERYBODY is saying that now. The demonstration trains that almost network the most productive sections of the country urge great production and show how it can be done to "boom" farming, hoping, of course, to increase the freight haul on their lines. The monopolistic trade concerns spend large sums of money in every effort to "boom" farming by increased production so as to multiply their business in the rural districts. "Boom farming" says the Lever bill, which appropriates astonishing millions from the United States treasury and in effect

from the state treasuries to furnish high-salaried jobs to thousands of "experts" who know, as a rule, more about politics and manipulation than they do about farming, to "boom" farming by teaching the farmers how to farm. "Boom farming," say the market manipulators, whose devilish tentacles extend all over the country with their suckers fastened upon every crop that grows from the soil—"boom farming" that we may have richer pastures in which to feed, but be careful not to boom any prices, and of all things don't suggest any different ways of marketing. "Farming is boomed," declare national and state agricultural

officials as their extravagant reports of great crops go out to the boards of trade to justify their scare headlines in the public press to induce farmers to accept lower and lower prices for their stuff. "Boom farming," says the secretary of the national treasury as millions of dollars are placed at the disposal of the banks for the use of the buyers of farm produce, to help to "move the crops" and encourage rapid selling to glut the farmers' markets and make prices lower, all getting a profit therefrom except the farmers who worked a year to grow the crops.

We have no apology for the above ironical article. It only brings out the real facts of the situation. The methods employed to boom farming invariably boom something else. Consumers are at sea and absolutely refuse to be brought to land. They know they pay high prices for the necessities of life and they know their provisions in some form or other originally came from the farms. They look away across the fields and see the waving grain, the whitening cotton, the meadows rich and rare and the cattle and sheep among the hills, and they conclude there is not enough of any of these or the prices would be lower. Hence the universal cry for more and more. They refuse to look in the secret chambers where the surplus is held from season to season that the retailers in the consumers' markets may not be overstocked. They will not investigate the market manipulations that add extravagant and unearned profits every step of the way from the fields to the kitchens. They won't consider these things, but look only to the source of production.

Close the toll gates, eliminate the suckers that draw from both directions, assure to the farmers fair and steady prices, prices that can be relied upon from one season to another, from planting time to harvest, and then farming will boom itself. Then consumption will increase and production will keep pace with it. The users of the stuff will find plenty of it on the market and the prices charged consumers will be less than they are now. If the farm boomers would work to this end how immediate and satisfactory would be the result!

Right for Business

EVERY succeeding day newly emphasizes the need for an efficient farm organization. The world efforts that are effective, no matter in what line, are combined efforts. Nothing is now attempted single handed and alone, and those who attempt to accomplish things by themselves have practically all the other people against them. Organization for mutual defense and protection is the rule. Organization of the different interests have come to stay, because those people, companies and corporations must co-operate to guard their interests or they would fail.

But the greatest business of all is still unprotected by a sound organization. Much is being done ostensibly for the farmers, but it is done by somebody else, at the dictation of somebody else and for the benefit of somebody else. The farmer is not consulted, because, individually, he has no power and in the small, separate units or organization that many of them are in they can exert no power that need be feared or respected. He lacks the right kind of organization, therefore there can be no mutual protection and the interests do not regard him as a force to reckon with.

But farmers can combine like others have done so that the voice of one is the voice of many and so that what one does the many do. As soon as farmers become fully alive to the possibilities through a sound organization that secures national co-operation, then the organized farmers will be the greatest force in our national life, and the voice they would then speak in all would listen to.

That is the position in which farmers can place themselves, and they can do it by a very simple form of organization. The simplest form, and at the same time the only practical one available, is what is called the Equity form. It is founded on the great principles and needs of agriculture that are so apparent in the pricing and marketing of farm crops. By the Equity plan we do not need to wait until the farmers of the country have been gathered into a single society. But while organizing where no local organization now, it also provides for federating present organizations, and by increasing the benefits, through broadened organization and its simple but successful business plans, it stimulates the growth of all organizations. It is as practical for all farmers' organizations to federate and work together by the Equity plan as it is for the townships to constitute a county or the counties a state and the states a nation.

Naval Construction and War Expenses

THERE is certainly a recklessness of expenditure on the part of Congress. Statesmen seem to have forgotten the value of money as it circulates among the people and are more inclined to draw it away from them than to let it go out to them and remain with them. We know that there must be public expenses and that these expenses must be paid by the people, but there is such a constant addition of things to spend public money for that people naturally wonder what there may be in the future. Scientific people, too, are unusually active and are making almost daily discoveries of things to be exterminated or combated at heavy expense—things that have existed always and in the midst of which the human family has been more healthy, stronger and longer lived than they are now.

But when we commenced this article we were thinking specially of our tremendous war expenses in this time of peace—this period when it is claimed we are approaching the time when the nations shall learn war no more. The naval appropriation bill recently adopted by Congress authorizes the construction of two super-dreadnoughts, fourteen auxiliary war vessels and a third great battleship. As an offset, however, it is but fair to mention that the government has sold, or proposes to sell, two battleships, the Idaho and the Mississippi, to Greece for \$12,000,000. But why sell these if more are needed? They are first-class vessels, but the authorities seem to consider them "misfits" in our navy—undersized, though of 13,000 tons displacement, and too slow for these fast-going times. In addition to this ship building heavy army expenditures on shore are provided for.

Among miscellaneous expenditures at the request of modern scientists we note the appropriation of \$200,000 to be used in hiring people to kill squirrels, rats, mice and other rodents in the Pacific coast states!

Easy Enough

Young Doctor—When you have a case you can't understand what do you do with it?
Old Doctor—Send it to the graveyard, ding ye!

He Remembered the Year

"My baldness dates from that terrible year!"
"You mean the year when there was an epidemic of hair falling out?"
I mean the year when I was married!"

Not Spilt Milk

"Never mind, little boy," said the visitor to the boy who had spilt a bottle of ink on the carpet, "it is no use to cry over spilt milk."
"I know all that," replied the boy, "but this ain't milk. If it was I'd call the cat and she'd lick it up. But this is ink and mama'll do the lickin', and she'll not lick the carpet either."

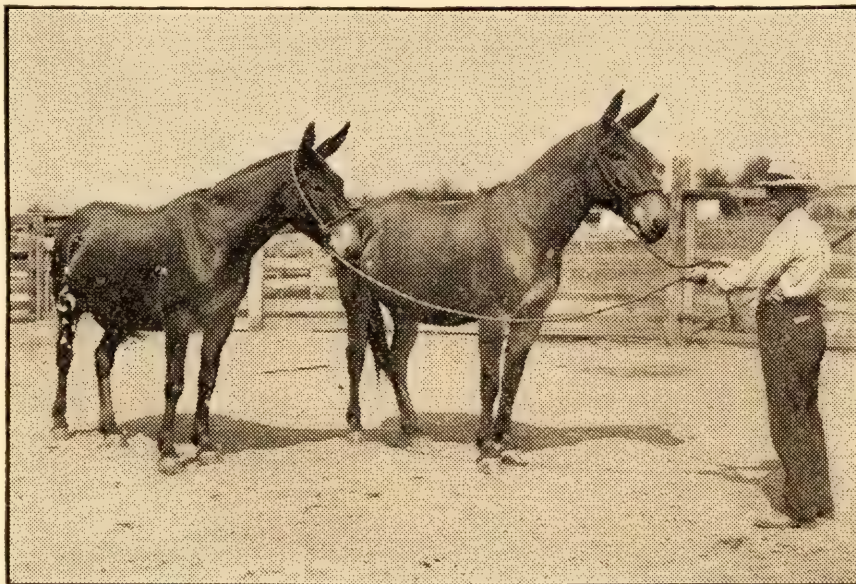
Ins and Outs of Silo Filling

By John Underwood



HAVE had considerable experience in feeding silage and have two silos on my farm. I think there is no safer investment than a lot of green corn stored in the silo. It is not so likely to burn as is hay and if properly stored and cared for it will keep for years without deteriorating. In fact, the older it becomes the better it is for feeding purposes, for in its aging it undergoes a ripening process. But it must be carefully preserved. In filling the silo there is sometimes a great temptation to use corn that is too green. Sometimes one feels that he can take advantage of changes in the weather to do work that would naturally be done at another time. But we must by all means wait till the corn is at its best for silage. The best time is when the corn kernels are out of the milk stage and are glazed and quite hard. This is my practice, though I find that some farmers put their corn in when the kernels are just a little out of the milk. I like the corn at that stage of ripeness at which it will keep out the air. That is the difficult thing about it when it is a little too ripe at cutting time. It does not pack well and the air gets in and that produces mold. The corn should be cut when the lower leaves are still green, but are beginning to show the effects of the summer heat. If I have corn that is a little too ripe and some that is not so much I put in the ripest first so that it will come at the bottom of the silo. The result is that the enormous pressure above it keeps it packed tightly and keeps out the air while if it were on top much air would work into it for some feet in the middle and for a long distance down the sides. In the filling of a silo a man can easily lose a lot of money. He must plan his work so that the men who are running the silage cutter will not be standing idle, but will be able to keep things moving. This will have to be regulated according to the distance the corn field is from the silo, for there will be more lost time if the corn field is half a mile from the silo than if it is close by. If the hauling is a slow job then it is better to put the binder in early and let the hauling get a good start of the silage cutter. When the silo is being filled there must be a thorough mixing of the silage, grain leaves, stalks and light stuff or there will be bad spots and an occasional moldy "chunk" in the silage when forked out. In the days of the old slat carrier the best plan I found of equalizing the falling silage was to suspend three four-bushel bags full of hay closely tied about the tops to a single rope so suspended that the trio of bags was exactly under the stream of falling silage and the three-way motions of the bags pretty nearly distributed it and gave the two men in the silo more time to "chase the wall" and see that the sides were best tramped and kept highest along the wall. The big weight of the silage falls in the center and so settles faster there, so the outside tramping was in reality to keep the sides settling as fast as in the center and later on, after the heating, not pull away from the staves and let in a thin supply of air. "Whirlwind" filling has about superseded the old plan of storing silage and the old chain bucket slat carrier has given way to the "blower" that rains down a ton of silage in five minutes on the head of the man in the silo. Old ways of distributing the silage in the silo are inoperative here. With the big blower the man alone in the silo is helpless if he is expected to scatter and tramp. He does well to keep from being buried alive and there seems to be but one thing to do, provide a distributor of some kind, either of heavy canvas tube that can be rolled up as the depth of the silage increases or a jointed flexible sheet iron affair that a section can be quickly dispatched and the operator conducts

it around the outside or center as the needs may require and then any number of men can be kept in safety treading down, but after all a ton of fresh silage every five minutes is a pressure that more than equals the weight of many men, however large their feet. Their only value is to help expel a little more air and possibly get in one more load of silage that day. Where an iron distributor can not be had a pretty good one can be made out of a ten-foot board sixteen inches wide with a six-inch board nailed on each side so as to make a flat trough. Suspend this under the blower, attach a rope long enough to its lower end so that two men can "lead" and "drive" it about the silo. This does good work and the silage gets side tramping besides, and when the device is too long it can be sawed in two and the walk-around continued. The best cover for silage in a silo is very wet sawdust, the next best dry dirt, but they all cost in labor to get a very little better result than to hoist up 150 gallons of water, sprinkle over evenly, tread down and come away until the silage is wanted. Keep the silo shut up in cold weather. Shut the air out of the top in some way and replace the side door in the silo as fast as a new one is opened. There is a lot of warmth that can be



W. H. Tyler and His Remarkable Mules

kept in a silo from its own escaping heat that helps protect it from freezing. In localities where there are many silos they can be filled more cheaply than where there are few. The isolated farmer who has a silo has to have more money invested in silage machinery of various kinds than does the farmer in a community where silos are numerous. In such a community the planting of the seed for silage corn can be so timed that the silage crop of one farmer will be suitable for the silo at a time a little earlier or later than that of another farmer. This makes it possible to use the same machinery on more than one farm and expense is reduced.

Roofing Problems

By G. C. Sevey



HAVE USED ready roofing material on all sorts of buildings, including hog pens, hen houses, ice houses, dairy stables, maple sugar houses, wood sheds, etc., and always with satisfaction. This conclusion follows years of experience and observation and is based on cost, durability and service. Covering a roof is a business proposition and subject to the same fundamental questions of "what will it cost, whether it will render the desired service and the length of time it will serve that purpose economically."

I have used tarred and asphalt roof-

ings costing from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per roll of 108 square feet. The extra eight feet, of course, is for lap or waste. I have used tin roofing and saw lots of it and it gave me fair satisfaction. I have always felt that I secured my money's worth. The farmer can buy a brand and grade to suit his needs and pocketbook without much danger of being robbed, but he should not expect as much from a \$1.50 roofing as from a \$3.25 grade. Poor judgment in determining the hardships to which the roofing will be subjected must not be blamed to the manufacturer or dealer.

The matter of cost must include the material and labor. At the time of writing good red cedar shingles were worth \$4.65 per square. It is usually figured that 1,000 will cover 100 square feet, the same area as an ordinary roll of roofing will cover. This figures shingles laying five inches to the weather and sixteen inches long. White cedar shingles cost 15 cents less and the cheapest possible grade is \$3.

Experienced carpenters tell me it takes a mighty good man to lay 2,000 shingles daily. This is on a new roof and straight work. Carpenters work eight hours a day and I believe the union price is \$3.55 daily. It is usually figured that it will require four pounds of nails to lay 1,000 shingles. These will cost better than 5 cents per pound in small lots. Hence for a

have given trouble within five years after being placed. Judging from my own experience and rather extensive observation, I am free to say I would just as soon chance a good ready roofing, well laid, as one of the best grades of shingles. Others may disagree, but I am telling you what I think, from experience.

The next consideration is service. The purpose of a roof is to keep out rain, snow and, to a greater or less extent, heat and cold. A good roofing will never fail to meet these requirements. It will do the work better than shingles, since it is reasonably fire resistant, as the roofing is an excellent nonconductor of heat. This is a consideration of importance to any farmer.

Two Remarkable Mules



THE most remarkable record of a team of mules gaining the same amount in weight has been reported by William H. Tyler, a prominent mule farmer near Fulton, Mo., who has two mules whose weights were exactly the same thirteen months ago and since that time have each gained the same amount of weight to a pound.

Mr. Tyler, in June, 1913, drove to the home of a neighbor, Charles Sartor, with the mules and while there a discussion arose among a number of farmers as to which mule would weigh the heaviest. They were put on the scales and each of the mules weighed 1,295 pounds. Believing that something was wrong with the scales, as none of the men could be convinced that they would weigh that near alike, the mules were taken off and the scales balanced. The mules were then put on the scales together and tipped the beam at 2,590 pounds, exactly a total of their individual weights.

Last month Mr. Tyler had occasion to go to the home of Mr. Sartor again with the mules and the incident of the previous year was recalled and it was decided to weigh the mules again. Each balanced the scales at 1,435 pounds, showing that they had gained exactly 140 pounds apiece in the thirteen months that intervened. The men present were much interested and the mules were again put on the scales together and weighed 2,870 pounds, a total of their individual weights.

"It is the most remarkable record that has been brought to my attention during the years that I have been feeding mules," said Mr. Tyler in discussing the incident, and other farmers voiced approval.

"I have taken no special pains in feeding these mules and never would have known of their remarkable record but for the discussion that arose as to which one would weigh the heaviest. The mules are not up in flesh because they have been used in farm work this summer and could be made to weigh 1,500 or 1,600 pounds. Their weight is not so unusual, but the remarkable similarity in gains they made is surely a record.

"They are both mare mules and I bought one as a two-year-old and the other as a three-year-old. I consider them among the best of my mules and naturally will watch them now to see if they will continue their wonderful record. I recently refused an offer of \$600 for the mules."

Price at the Drug Store

Customer—The doctor said for me to get 10 cents worth of this medicine.
Druggist—All right.
Customer—Here is your dime.
Druggist—It's 50 cents, please.

A Good Time

Young Maid—When is the best time for a lady to get married?
Old Maid—When the man is willing.

Early Struggles

"I suppose you had many struggles in early life. Tell me about them."
"There is not much to tell. The more I struggled the harder dad put it on to me."

What the Grain Grower Sells in a Bushel of Grain and What It Costs Him

GRAIN is not made from nothing. There are certain materials in the soil, in the air and in rainfall that go to make the grain. Before grain can be made straw must first be produced. It takes time, the labor of man and beast, the use of machinery and many things besides mere land and water to produce grain.

The farmer who sells grain, therefore, should understand fully what he has taken from his soil, from his labor, from his team, from his machinery and from his pocketbook to put in each bushel of grain he sells. Then he will know what his grain is worth to him.

In this article we shall not endeavor to work out the costs of producing grain. We could not do so except in a very general way and one that would be of little value to farmers except as a guide. The varying costs of land, of labor and of other material make the problem a different one in each locality, if not on nearly every farm. No one can work out his cost problem for him so well as the farmer himself. But we shall take up a part of the cost not often considered by farmers, yet a very important factor to be reckoned with, for the day of reckoning is sure to come sooner or later. We refer to the elements taken from the soil in each and every crop.

The average soil possesses plant food of all kinds necessary to produce crops, in greatest abundance, with the exception of the three elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. True, some soils lack lime, some are deficient in magnesia, but as a rule soils have everything in abundance needed for untold crops with the above exceptions. The supplies of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash being limited, they may be and will be exhausted to the point where good yields are no longer possible unless the farmer replaces them. Replace them he must, in some shape or form, and to replace them will cost him something in both labor and money. It is clearly seen that when a farmer sells grain he is selling some valuable soil ingredients which must some day be replaced. He should know the value of what he is thus selling and the cost of replacing, it.

The most competent authorities place values on the three elements of plant food as follows: Nitrogen, 15 cents a pound; potash, 6 cents a pound, and phosphorus at from 4 cents a pound in form of raw phosphate rock to 10 cents a pound in bone meal and 12 cents a pound in acid phosphate.

A crop of corn yielding 40 bushels to the acre removes a total of 59 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds in the grain and 19 pounds in the stalks. The nitrogen in the grain is worth \$6 and in the stalks \$2.85, a total of \$8.85 for the crop. This crop removes 7 pounds of phosphorus in the grain and 2 pounds in the stalks, 9 pounds in all, worth 36 cents at 4 cents a pound, the cheapest cost price. The crop will also take 28 pounds of potash from the soil, 8 pounds in the grain and 20 pounds in the stalks, worth \$1.68.

The total amount of fertility removed in a crop of corn giving 40 bushels to the acre is 96 pounds, at a cost of \$10.89 at the lowest, or 27 cents a bushel. Therefore, when the farmer sells corn he sells soil elements to the value of 27 cents for each bushel sold, soil elements which must some day be replaced.

A crop of oats yielding 40 bushels per acre removes 72 pounds of fertility in form of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, 37 pounds in the grain and 35 pounds in the straw, worth \$6, or 15 cents worth for each bushel sold.

A crop of wheat yielding 25 bushels removes \$10 worth of plant food, \$6.50 worth in the grain and \$3.50 worth in the straw, or 40 cents for each bushel sold.

These figures are based upon the

cheapest form in which the plant food materials may be replaced.

In plant food alone, then, a bushel of wheat costs the farmer 40 cents, a bushel of corn costs 27 cents and a bushel of oats costs 15 cents. Profitable agriculture, to be permanently profitable, will be compelled to take these cost prices into consideration. The value of the soil fertility must be returned in the price, together with other costs, before real profits can be counted.

Again would the writer urge the grain grower to give heed to this factor in the grain growers' problems. Once the realization of what it entails is grasped, the necessity for some means of controlling marketing and price will be made clear and emphatic. If production is to be maintained, saying nothing of an increase, the farmer must not be deprived of means to maintain his soil fertility and he must get back, in the prices he receives for his crops, the costs of their production with a fair profit added. The only way to insure such a condition is for farmers to organize, maintain and conduct their own marketing system.

GRAIN SMUTS—CAUSE AND TREATMENT

THE SMUTS among our grains are the causes of heavy losses throughout the country, declares the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. The

most important of the grain smuts are the loose smut of oats, the loose smut of wheat, the stinking smut or bunt of wheat and the smut of corn. These diseases are all due to fungi which are very similar in general appearance and behavior, but which require different treatments to insure their control.

Loose Smut of Oats—This well-known disease occurs on the growing oats at the time of heading, causing the destruction of the grains and the formation of a powdery black mass. This black powder is composed of the spores of the fungus, by which it is carried from year to year. It is carried by the wind and more or less of it catches on the grains of the healthy plants. The loss due to this disease is very large, frequently amounting to 10 per cent or more of the crop. The loss for the entire United States has been estimated at \$20,000,000 per year.

Treatment—The fact that the spores of the fungus are carried on the outside of the healthy grains makes it possible to use a treatment which will kill the spores without injuring the grains. The most convenient treatment is with formalin, which can be purchased from the druggist at 75 to 90 cents per pound, or in large quantities much cheaper. One pound in fifty gallons of water will be sufficient for fifty bushels of grain. Spread the grain on a clean floor and sprinkle or spray thoroughly with the solution. Shovel the grain into a pile and cover with canvas or burlap for from six to twelve hours and then spread out to dry. The drying process may be hastened by mixing with air-slaked

lime, which may be removed by the fanning mill. There are other treatments, but none more satisfactory, convenient or economical than the formalin. The fumes of the formalin are irritating to the nose and eyes, but not injurious.

Loose Smut of Wheat—This disease of the wheat is very similar in general appearance to that of the oats, but its life history is somewhat different. It spreads from diseased to healthy plants at time of flowering and penetrates the young grains.

Treatment—The fact that it is carried within the grain instead of on the outside and that it is impossible to distinguish the healthy from the diseased grains, makes the formalin treatment unsatisfactory. By far the most satisfactory and economical method of preventing the disease is to secure seed from uninfected fields, but when it is desirable to maintain a particular strain of seed a modification of the Jensen hot water treatment can be used. Clean the seed thoroughly and soak for five to seven hours in water at 63° to 72° Fahrenheit. Put the grain in loose bags or wire baskets holding about one-half peck for further treatment. Use two galvanized iron tubs, holding from 20 to 40 gallons, filled with water. Tub No. 1 should be kept at a temperature ranging from 110° to 120° Fahrenheit, and tub No. 2 at about 126° to 129° Fahrenheit. Plunge each bag or basket into tub No. 1 for one minute and then into tub No. 2 for ten minutes, keeping the grain well stirred during the entire time. Two men can treat about one bushel of grain per hour. The seed can be dried on a barn floor, but if the weather is cool it should be protected from frost.

The slowness of the hot water treatment makes it impracticable to treat any considerable amount of grain. However, the grower will find it practicable to treat a small amount of seed, which can be sown in a separate field and the crop used for seed a second year. Such a field should be at a considerable distance from wheat known to be infected, or should be separated by a woodland or other wind break to prevent infection by means of spores carried by the wind.

Stinking Smut or Bunt of Wheat—This disease is quite different in appearance from the loose smut. It fruits in the grain only and therefore is frequently not noticed until threshing time. The diseased grains are frequently shriveled, greenish in color and when broken are found to be filled with a mass of black spores which have a peculiar, disagreeable color. The fungus not only destroys the grain of the diseased plants, but the diseased grains are mixed with the healthy, thus making the entire crop worthless for milling and frequently for stock feed.

Treatment—The spores of the fungus are carried on the outside of the grain and attack the young plants. This makes it possible to treat the seed with formaldehyde in exactly the same manner as recommended for the treatment of oats for loose smut.

Corn Smut—This very common disease is well known by the black masses of spores on the ears, tassels and frequently on stalks and leaves. It occasionally causes heavy losses in field corn and is frequently very destructive on sweet corn. The spores of the fungus are carried from season to season in the old stalks, in the manure from live stock fed on the diseased plants and possibly on the grain.

Treatment—Do not use manure from animals fed on diseased plants on corn land. Burn the refuse from fields where the disease is prevalent. Practice crop rotation.

Animals in Heaven

"No, Billy dear, animals don't go to heaven when they die."

"Then I'd like to know where they keep the horses that were hitched to the chariot that took Elijah up to heaven!"

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A Woman's Drink—
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OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

HOW I MADE A POOR FARM PAY

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

TEN YEARS AGO I bought a 50-acre farm in a run-down condition, everything poor except the spring water, which was excellent, and there was plenty of it. When I took possession the prospects were certainly not alluring. I paid cash and had \$200 left. The question was how to put the farm in condition to start paying profits with \$200. My new neighbors, who knew the farm better than I did, said it couldn't be done, but I disagreed with them, because I felt that they didn't know me. They put too much faith in past performances and too little in future possibilities. The neighbors pointed out that horses, a wagon, implements and other sundries must be bought and when I explained that I had no intention of buying anything of that kind at the time they left me in disgust to my foolish ideas, as they considered them.

I knew that it was useless to attempt to raise profitable crops on that poor ground without fertilizer, so I decided to plant only one field, the best piece of land on the farm. I hired a horse, plow and harrow from a neighbor for \$10 and put the field in good shape. I then bought \$10 worth of alfalfa seed and sowed it. "Crazy as a loon! Reckon he's going to live on alfalfa this winter," was the sarcastic remark of one neighbor.

The next thing was to gather up some old lumber around the place and build a large hog pen next to the barn. I made a long-run and enclosed a spring in it. I then went on a pig buying tour. In three days I had fifty-three runty, disreputable looking little fellows in my pen. They represented an investment of \$85. I bought \$15 worth of mill feed and started feeding them on it along with weeds which I pulled fresh for them every day.

Next I bought five day-old calves from a dairyman who lived near for \$2 each. I bought \$5 worth of calf feed, which I fed them in place of milk. After two weeks I turned them loose to get what grass they could find on the old fields. Within a few weeks my pigs had grown in size and appetite quite wonderfully and needed more to eat. Apples were now ripening and one Sunday I took a walk through the neighboring orchards. The next day I walked into one of the orchards where the owner was picking apples. "What are you going to do with all those half rotten and knotty apples?" I asked. "Nothing; they're of no use," he replied. "I'll give you \$5 for them," I offered. He wouldn't accept the offer at first, but looked at me curiously and asked what I wanted with them. When I explained that I was going to feed them to pigs he accepted.

I hired a horse and wagon and for the next few days went around buying refuse apples and storing them in my barn. I sorted them and fed the worst

ones first and fed them generously. I bought \$30 worth and was surprised myself when I saw what a large quantity I had really accumulated.

And then I went bankrupt. I had spent \$150 for pigs, calves and supplies and \$50 for living expenses. My \$200 was gone, so I sold two of those calves. They were two months old now and had grown considerably. I received \$20 for the two. This money I spent carefully and cautiously, but I finally went bankrupt again and sold another calf for \$15. My apples were exhausted, weeds had given out and I had nothing left to feed the pigs, which were now fair-sized hogs, so I sold thirty of them at an average of \$17. The total returns were \$510. I then bought a ton of hay for \$20 to winter my calves and \$25 worth of corn for my hogs. By December I had ten hogs left, which I kept for breeders. The rest I had sold for \$67.30, except two which I butchered and two that died. I had kept a book and below are the figures as contained in it:

—Expenses—	
Fifty-three hogs.....	\$85.00
Mill feed.....	15.00
Five calves.....	10.00
Calf feed.....	5.00
Apples.....	30.00
Living expenses.....	50.00
Hire of horse, etc.....	20.00
Ton of hay.....	20.00
Corn.....	25.00

Total expenses.....\$260.00

—Receipts—	
Three calves.....	\$35.00
Thirty-eight hogs.....	577.30

Total receipts.....\$612.30

Total expenses.....260.00

Net profits.....\$352.30

So I cleared \$352.30 that first year. The next few years I followed the same system, always on a larger scale, and at the end of four years had practically rebuilt my farm with manure and built a new house and barn and had a bank account of \$2,000.—H. E. R., Ohio.

ATTENDING THE COUNTY FAIR

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

WE LOOK FORWARD with pleasure to the few days of the county fair as a good thing not only for enjoyment, but for study and for obtaining information relative to the best growth and the handling of different crops and different animals on the farm. At the county fair we see a collection of superior products from the farm and the home. These products are placed there not for sale, of course, but for public inspection and for careful examination by experts as to their respective qualities. At the county fair we obtain practical ideas and form ideas along our lines of work such as can not be obtained at any other meeting or gathering of people elsewhere. It is at the county fair when farmers and others create personal pride in the person who exhibits the best product of his toil. Every exhibitor contributes something toward the enlightenment of the spectator, commands respect for himself and his vocation, because of his ability to produce an article which is unexcelled. One often hears it said among farmers, "I haven't anything good enough to show at the fair." Should all farmers do likewise and refrain from exhibiting the best products of their toil there would be no progress and no need of holding county fairs and we would retrograde in the business of farming. The exhibits at a county fair show what can be grown and done in the development of plant and animal life in the county through the guidance and direction of man. The county fair becomes quite an advertising medium for the farmer and his vocation. Every farmer should make an effort to take and exhibit at the fair what he considers to be his best contribution. Let it be only a peck of wheat, oats, rye, peas, beans, potatoes, clover seed, corn, etc. It may be vegetables of different kinds or fruits such as apples, pears, etc.



On the Harvest Party

WHEN everyone is merrymaking amid the hay, or golden grain, THERMOS adds to the delight of the occasion because THERMOS keeps tea, coffee, soup, lemonade or any fluid icy cold 72 hours or piping hot 24 hours. In countless ways in the field and farmhouse, THERMOS is the Farmer's Friend. Ideal for hunting, fishing, picnic or automobile luncheons.

THERMOS

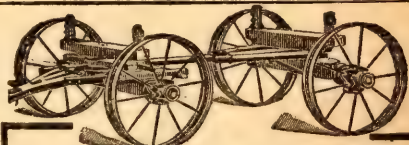
Learn Its Value At Our Risk To quickly introduce Thermos into American Farm Homes near which no dealer sells Thermos, we will send prepaid, a pint, full nickel plated, Thermos Bottle for only \$1.50—Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Back. This bottle is regularly sold in England for \$5. It costs you but \$1.50. Order now. Price, in Canada, \$2.00. AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO. Norwich, Conn. Toronto, Canada. Send for Free Thermos Picture Cut-out for Children.

Fixing Wet Land To Grow a Big Crop



Here's the picture of a Daviess County, Ky., farmer preparing his wet land for big crop yields with the combined Martin Farm Ditcher and Road Grader which, with only one team and one man, does as much work in one day as 50 to 100 men with shovels or ten teams with plows, etc. Only one-fifth the price of big costly ones; can be used where they can't. Fool proof. Every farm and road section needs one. Ten days free trial. Money back guarantee. Write now for free descriptive booklet, testimonials and prices.

OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO., Inc. 131 Allen Street, Owensboro, Ky.



HAVANA FARM TRUCKS.

Both Steel or Wood Wheel.

Especially adapted for farm purposes and coming into more general use every day on the roads, because of the wide tire. You will appreciate our free catalog.

HAVANA METAL WHEEL CO., Box 82 HAVANA, ILL.

THE PROOF OF THE HAY PRESS

Is its Capacity—Earning Power.

SPENCER HAY PRESS Catalogues make great and definite claims proven by the press in action or no sale. Nature of contract protects you. Covers every claim by actual figures. More tons per hour guaranteed than by any other horse press, same size bale. Write Right NOW. Send for new Catalogue 6.

J. A. SPENCER Dwight, Illinois

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them. If he has not, send us a line and we will send circulars and prices. Clipper Lawn Mower Co. Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

BINDER

ATTACHMENT with corn harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or in windrows. Man and horse cut and shock equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$20.00 with fodder binder. J. D. Borne, Haswell, Colo., writes: "Your corn harvester is all you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 65 acres molo, cane and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO., Salina, Kansas.

Alfalfa Seed

Our choice American grown seed should be sown during August and September.

Crimson Clover

Great soil improver, early green food, hay and grazing.

Winter Vetch

Genuine "Vicia Villosa," the only reliable vetch for fall sowing. Excellent cover crop, hay and green manure.

Send to Us for Your Seeds

Prices and full information cheerfully given.

O. K. Seed Store Indianapolis,

Roofing Bargains

Never again will you get a chance like the one in this advertisement. Read the wonderful offers we are making on galvanized and painted roofing, as well as on our high grade rubber surfaced roofing. We are the originators of roofing direct to the consumer. We control our own factories, and can at all times supply biggest roofing snags.

CORRUGATED ROOFING
100 SQ. FT.
97¢

METAL ROOFING

Most Wonderful Roofing Advertisement Ever Published

RUBBER-SURFACED ROOFING
100 SQ. FT.
49¢

PRICES S-M-A-S-H-E-D

Yes! absolutely smashed to pieces. While our regular prices are always lowest on best roofing materials, once in a while we run across something very special, even for us, and then—smash go all prices. Look at these two snags which we have but a limited amount to sell. ACT QUICKLY! Get your share of these Bargains. Lot No. DS-1 10,000 squares only of corrugated iron roofing; good all around covering. Light weight corrugated sheets about 2 ft. x 2 ft. unpainted. Price \$76 for 100 square feet, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet long by 22 inches wide. New and perfect. Also furnished in V crimped flat or standing seam. Painted 10¢ per square additional. Order by Lot No. DS-3. High grade pressed brick painted steel siding and beaded ceiling, \$1.70 per square. Order by Lot No. DS-10. \$2.75 Buys best grade of brand new galvanized, 11-1/2 in. corrugated sheets 22 in. wide by 5 ft. Order this by Lot No. DS-4. We have other grades of galvanized roofing and siding. Roofing accessories of every kind priced low.

FREIGHT PAID OFFER

GALVANIZED and METAL ROOFING

\$1.60 Buys our best open hearth 11-1/2 in. corrugated, unpainted, roofing and siding sheets. Sheets are 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet long by 22 inches wide. New and perfect. Also furnished in V crimped flat or standing seam. Painted 10¢ per square additional. Order by Lot No. DS-3. High grade pressed brick painted steel siding and beaded ceiling, \$1.70 per square. Order by Lot No. DS-10. \$2.75 Buys best grade of brand new galvanized, 11-1/2 in. corrugated sheets 22 in. wide by 5 ft. Order this by Lot No. DS-4. We have other grades of galvanized roofing and siding. Roofing accessories of every kind priced low.

This freight paid offer on the following roofing is provided your shipping point is east of Nebraska and Kansas and North of the Ohio River; your order to be for at least 3 squares. Prices to other points on application.

Chicago House Wrecking Company
Prominently known everywhere for 20 years as the "great price wreckers" have decided that their best interests require more prominent use of the present owners names. In the future the four Harris brothers will advertise and sell their goods as
Harris Bros. Company

RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING

\$1.15 Buys the best and heaviest 3-ply rubbersurfaced, perfect, lasting roof covering. This is our "Ajax" brand. Rolls contain 108 sq. feet. Two to three pieces in every roll. Packed complete with nails and sufficient cement. For three ply order Lot No. DS-5. For 2 ply price per roll \$1.00, order Lot No. DS-6. For 1 ply price per roll 85¢, order Lot No. DS-7. **\$1.25** Buys high grade red and green slate asphalt roofing. Rolls contain 108 square feet, two to three pieces to a roll. Complete with nails and cement. Biggest snap of the century. Order by Lot No. DS-8. **\$3.25** Buys red and green slate coated, asphalt roofing shingles, size 8 in. x 12 3/4 in. Weight about 220 lbs. per sq. Order by Lot No. DS-9.

Send this Coupon

HARRIS BROS. CO., Chicago
Gentlemen:—Without any promise or obligation to purchase, please send me your mammoth, illustrated catalog on roofing and coverings.

Name.....

Address.....

DS 135



FREE SAMPLES!
We will gladly send, on request, samples of the various roofings. Tell us the kind of building you wish to cover. Ask for copies of unsolicited testimonials which tell the money saving and satisfaction experienced by others.

HARRIS BROS. CO. 35th & Iron Sts. CHICAGO

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF OR THOROUGHPIN,



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Kalamazoo

CENTER SHEAR CUTTERS

Make best Enslage at least cost. Patented Center Shear feature effects a positive shear-cut entire width of bundle, from sides to center of throat. Less friction, greater cutting capacity, decreased expense for power. Malleable iron (unbreakable) knife wheel. Catalog explains fully. FREE—send for it.



Guaranteed
WRITE TODAY

Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buys the New Butter-
fly Jr. No. 1. Light running,
easy cleaning, close skim-
ming, durable. Guaranteed
a lifetime. Skims 95 qts.
per hour. Made also in four
larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here.
It saves in cream. Postal brings Free cat-
alog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer,
buy from the manufacturer and save half. (12)
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. CHICAGO
2165 Marshall Blvd.

CUP ELEVATOR



Always ready for use. Placed inside the crib in the dry. Easy running, durable and strong. Elevates oats, wheat, or ear-corn, 50 bushels in three minutes.

SET IN YOUR CRIB BEFORE YOU PAY
The first successful Upright Ear Corn Elevator made—SOLD DIRECT to the Farmer. Free Catalog showing 8 styles with crib plans which save you money. Write for it today.
INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. BOX 54 MORTON, ILL.

I Will Send My Scale On Approval

To any business-like farmer who knows the profit in buying, selling and feeding by weight and not by guess. Forty-nine years ago I first fought the scale trust by selling or in my original before set the BEST made which



I sell for less money than any other reliable pitless scale. I approval and ask no money until dry. New compound beam and free. Let me send a free price list.

"JONES, He Pays The Freight." Binghamton, N. Y.

TRY TEN DAYS FREE

RUTHSTEIN'S LATEST TRIUMPH

ADJUSTABLE LEATHER TAPS SAVE \$20 SHOE MONEY

The only Light, Comfortable, Economical, Absolutely Water-proof GENERAL SERVICE SHOE for Men and Boys.

ONE PAIR OUTLASTS 3 to 6 PAIRS ALL-LEATHER. The only all-season, all-purpose shoe every invented. Warm in winter—Cool in summer—always dry, shapely and comfortable. The World's Greatest Workshoe—Play Shoe—School Shoe. No more hard, twisted, leaky shoes. No more Big Shoe Bills. No more corns, Rheumatism, coughs or colds. No more Big Doctor Bills. Learn today about the "Sole of Steel"—the instantly renewed leather taps—the shoe of the light, springy step that makes you safe, sure-footed and tireless, and how anyone can Try my "Steels" Ten Days, FREE. Sizes for men 5 to 12, all heights—for boys 1 to 4. Write a Postal for FREE BOOK. Tells how to Save Your Feet—Your Health—Your Money. Write me today.
M. RUTHSTEIN, Steel Shoe Man, Dept 39, Racine, Wis.

Let it be horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry. In short, let it be products of the farm or handiwork of man or woman, boy or girl. Women can exhibit some of the best things they have grown in their garden during the summer. Let them show their pets, such as rabbits, ponies, etc. Let them show what they have done in the school and what they have found in the field, meadow and woods. Farmers from every community should make up exhibits for the fair of products grown on the farms of the county. The grangers individually should exhibit their personal pride by their presence at the fair. The farmers' clubs, literary circles, commercial clubs of cities and women's societies all should lend their assistance in the most consistent manner. Every small and large farmer and every person living in the county has a right to exhibit his product or products and to claim recognition over his fellow men if he is capable of producing articles superior to those of his neighbors. Today the county fair is abundantly tempered with wholesome and respectable features which make it stand out as a most inviting place of meeting annually by fathers, mothers, their daughters and sons. Real contests in agricultural matters cost but little money and teach something worth while. A girls' canning contest, a boys' seed corn tying contest, a corn judging contest, a driving contest to see who can drive the most skillfully and the most gracefully, a baby show to see what mother has produced and best cared for the most valuable thing in the world, a perfect baby—these are of vital interest and have just enough of novelty in them to make the people want to come out to see them. Those interested in contests for the county fair should send to the United States Department of Agriculture bureau of plant industry for circular No. 104. Every parent should plan his work so that he can attend the county fair every season with his family without much inconvenience to himself and his family when the fair begins. It is a fine place for recreation and rest from the hard work of summer and every farmer should spend at least a couple of days there.—John Underwood, Illinois.

THE GOLD IN GOLDEN SEAL

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

BELIEVE it would be of interest to other readers of the paper than myself if you would give them some information concerning one of the most paying and least troublesome things in which a farmer can get money. I refer to what is commonly known as yellow root and more generally known as golden seal. Every person who has a bit of unused woodland or cuttings or underbrush should raise golden seal. The roots of this plant sold fifteen years since at 30 cents per pound. The price has steadily advanced and the root is now worth \$5.50 per pound. The dried leaves and stems now sell for 20 cents per pound. It is the most used and the most valuable drug known to the modern pharmacopia. It was brought to the attention of civilized men by the Indians with the Lewis and Clark expedition. It is a very hardy plant, has a delicate white flower, yellow fibrous root, furry stock and large leaf. Its natural home is in the woods. Being antiseptic, it is not subject to plant diseases. It can be transplanted successfully when in full blossom. It reproduces itself from seed and from the root. It matures in three years, but is not harmed if not dug at the end of the three-year period. It can be raised under artificial shade, but that method is expensive. It can be planted in any woodland that has tree shade and will take care of itself and multiply, and all that the owner has to do is to let it be and gather the leaves and stems every fall and lay them out to dry without any washing or wetting in any airy place, but not under a direct sunlight. At the end of three years

the mature roots can be sorted out from the young roots and the mature roots washed and dried for sale while the others can be put back in the ground for future growth. At the end of three years the raiser has a yearly crop of roots, and beginning with the first year he has a yearly crop of leaves and stems. This is one crop on which you have an absolute certainty that you have a market that will run after you as soon as any golden seal buyer knows you have the goods to sell. Go and ask your druggist or your doctor about the value of golden seal. The supply has been wild stock mainly, but as the stock has become more in demand and the price has advanced, the hunters have been more active and the wild stock is so scarce that little of it is being offered for sale. The planted roots lack so much of supplying the demand that big manufacturers of drugs have been driven to the necessity of using substitutes. Go to raising golden seal.—George D. Beroth, Indiana.

Live Stock and Dairy

CO-OPERATION IN DAIRYING

BOARD'S DAIRYMAN tells an interesting story of how co-operative creameries can be established and managed at a good profit to dairy farmers in those localities or districts where the cheese factory has taken the place of the creamery entirely. From May 1 until late in the fall the cheese factories utilize all the milk in cheese manufacture. There being no creameries to make up the whey cream into butter, the cream must either be fed to hogs or shipped out of the cheese-making territory to a butter factory. (The cheese whey contains about .7 per cent butterfat, roughly about one-fifth of the butterfat in the milk.)

Whey cream, when properly handled, is capable of making first-class butter, and the amount of cream aggregated by several cheese factories is quite considerable. After much discussion, study and some experimenting one district established a co-operative creamery to handle the whey cream products of a number of cheese factories and the new system is now in operation with every assurance of being a success. Whey cream is merely a by-product of cheese making. Before this new experiment became operative this butterfat, worth 30 cents a pound, was being fed to hogs and in form of pork did not bring the farmers over 8 cents, if that much.

Co-operation of the right kind pays well and when farmers as a class are properly organized and taught the most successful business principles of co-operation they will not only be able to turn many a farm by-product into a good cash profit, but will be able, because of a more efficient marketing system, to realize greater profits on all standard crops.

SUCCESS WITH AN OHIO DAIRY

DAIRY FARMER in Ohio owns a herd of forty first-class Jersey cows and produces a special grade of milk. He has a covered manure shed and takes the utmost care to utilize every bit of the

fertility-producing power of the manure. He uses acid phosphate in conjunction with barnyard manure and finds the practice not only profitable each year, but that he is building additional fertility into his soil rather than depleting it. His farm consists of sixty acres of land devoted to field crops and 140 acres of clay hills which he uses for pasturage. The manure saved from the herd of forty cows amounts to from 150 to 200 tons a year, which is applied to the cultivated area only, together with 600 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. Of course there are silos and it is not unusual to cut twenty-five tons of silage from a single acre of ground. There is also a field of alfalfa and six tons to the acre is not an unusual yield. Cement is used for floors in the dairy barn and for floor and walls of the manure shed. The silos are of cement blocks. The farm ships between sixty-five and seventy gallons of milk daily to Columbus, twenty miles away. Every cow is sold before she has outlived her usefulness as a producer, and an average price of \$150 is obtained for them, reflecting no little credit upon the owner as a skillful breeder. This man is ready at any time to give practical demonstration of how good farming methods are made to pay handsomely.

SOUR SKIM MILK FOR CALVES

HAT in summer time calves do as well on sour skim milk as they do on sweet will be interesting news to many farmers who have hitherto been kept from raising calves by the expense of keeping the milk sweet in hot weather. This expense is said to be quite unnecessary. The calves will make as rapid gains on sour skim milk. In winter, it is true, this is not satisfactory. It chills the calves and some of them drink it with great reluctance and many times refuse it altogether. On the other hand, of course, it is much easier to keep the milk sweet in winter.

In calling the attention of farmers to these facts, however, the Department of Agriculture at the same time emphasizes an important precaution. Unless the milk is produced and kept under cleanly conditions it may become contaminated with disease-producing bacteria. Farmers should therefore allow the milk to sour quickly and then feed it without delay.

In a course of experiments sour skim milk was fed to twenty-two calves, Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys, at different seasons of the year. In no case did it cause digestive disturbances, even when the change from sweet to sour milk was made abruptly when the calves were only a few days old. Moreover, no evil results followed the alternate use of sweet and sour. It seems, therefore, that the common idea that sourness in milk leads to scours is quite unfounded.

The calves did not like the sour milk as well as the sweet, but in the majority of cases soon became accustomed to it. The aversion, however, increased when the milk was fed them at a cool temperature.

He Wouldn't

Mother—Billy, I'm sorry Tommy Smith tied a can to that poor dog's tail. You wouldn't do so wicked a thing as that, would you?

Billy—No, I wouldn't, mother.

Mother—Why didn't you keep him from doing it?

Billy—I couldn't. It was all I could do to hold the dog.

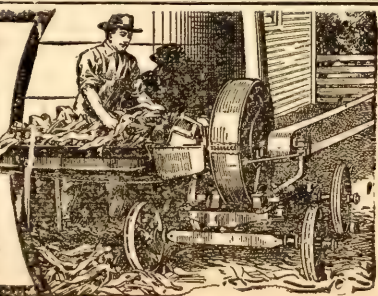
A regular work eater

"I never saw such a hungry thing as the Blizzard," writes a user. "I tried to clog it and couldn't," writes another. The corn will be put in the silo, fast as you can get it to the cutter, if you use a

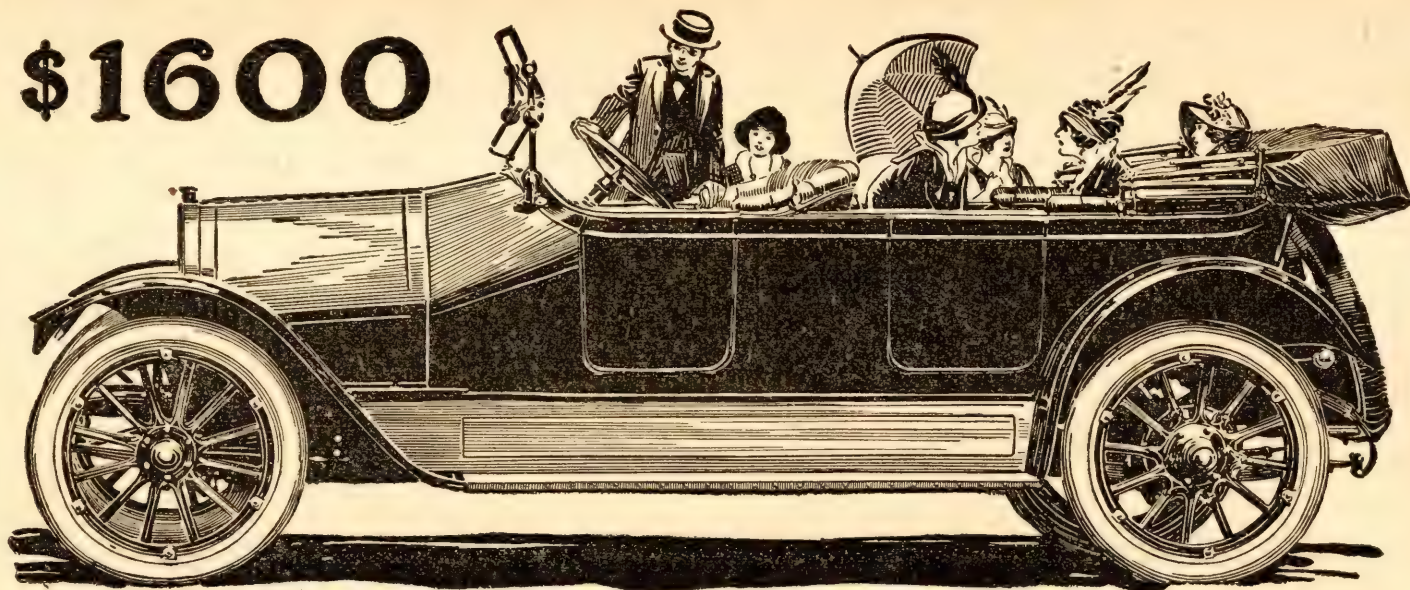
BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutter

Makes big capacity possible with your regular farm engine (15 to 25 h. p.). No silos too high. Self-feed table. Absolutely safe. Simple, strong, durable. Cuts evenly. Lasts for many years. Write for Blizzard catalog and get all the facts.

The Jos. Dick Mfg. Co., Box 43 Canton, O.



\$1600



LEWIS "VI"

Monarch of the Sixes

FARM owners often feel the call of the big city. Women on the farm often feel that they are so far from the big cities that they are almost lost to the world. You can change all this. You can make your farm the best place on earth to live if you own a Lewis Six. Don't think of an ordinary automobile when you think of the Lewis Six, but read the specifications; read about this great, big, six passenger beauty and you will join the throng in calling it

The Greatest Car Ever Built

16 to 18 miles per gallon of gasoline. Far greater economy than any similar sized car that has ever been built in America.

135 inch wheel base; larger than any similar car for even twice the price. The long wheel base prevents jarring on rough roads and gives true enjoyment to country riding.

Big, roomy interior so that no cramped positions are necessary. Large 22 inch doors make it easy to get in and out. Electric self starter. Electric generator. Electric lights. 56 inch underslung springs in rear. Full floating rear axle. Over-size tires. Silk mohair top with jiffy curtains. Stewart speedometer. True streamline body.

All operation controlled on dash—an arm's length away. So simple to operate that women and children drive the Lewis Six.

Small bore, long stroke, monobloc motor (3½ x 6). Generates more power than any similar sized motor made. Climbs any hill ever climbed by an automobile of any size.

Vacuum gasoline feed. Auxiliary supply which can only be used by turning safety valve. Left hand drive. Rain vision windshield. Demountable rims. Speed without shift—2 to 60 miles per hour. Deep, luxurious upholstery—hand buffed leather. Perfect distribution of weight, giving smallest tire expense possible.

Was there ever such a car for the money? We defy you to find one. Listen—We guarantee this car absolutely and send you a written guarantee with it.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG—FREE

If we have no dealer in your vicinity we will be glad to sell you direct, \$1600 F.O.B. Racine.

A \$3000 GUARANTEED AUTOMOBILE FOR \$1600

L. P. C. MOTOR COMPANY, 202 Petard St., Racine, Wis.



So we appeal once more and for the last time to go to the meeting. Every county in the country ought to be represented. There is one man, or more than one, in each community where this paper circulates whose personal interests, in raising crops and marketing, are so great that the expense of attending the meeting will be a mere bagatelle compared with the benefits he will get in better prices as soon as a federation is effected. He may not have thought of it, but he is paying now for marketing a staggering sum, because farmers have no market plan and system of their own.

This paper, more than any other, is responsible for the Kansas City meeting. Naturally we want to see it a great success in attendance and in accomplishments. We feel that the meeting must be recruited largely from our readers is the reason we make this strong appeal. We would like to see this meeting a fitting climax to our twelve years of hard, consistent labors for farmers' industrial freedom, which it will be if a GREAT NATIONAL FARMERS' FEDERATION IS LAUNCHED.

The opportunity that this meeting presents should fill every farmer with a zeal that knows no curb, and the honor of enrolling his name as one of the chief actors in so stupendous a movement should fill him with unbounded enthusiasm.

Two of the most sublime acts in the history of our country and of the world were the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation that freed the negro slaves. The time has now arrived for a new declaration of independence and for the emancipation of our farmers from industrial slavery. That man is not free who has not the power to place the value on his own labor or the result of it.

The writer wants to meet YOU at the meeting.

Kansas City, Kansas, August 17, 18 and 19, 1914.

The Council of Grain Exchanges met in midsummer convention at Buffalo, N. Y., on June 15 and 16.

The council is composed of the following boards of trade, exchanges and chambers: Chicago Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Duluth Board of Trade, Omaha Grain Exchange, Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, New York Produce Exchange, Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Toledo Produce Exchange, Buffalo Corn Exchange, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Wichita Board of Trade, Peoria Board of Trade and Memphis Merchants Exchange.

The council publishes a paper called The Country Agent. The mission of the paper is "for the investigation and dissemination of information regarding scientific agriculture and community development, and the uniting of all agricultural, commercial, industrial, social, educational and transportation interests to co-operate with the United States government, state agricultural extension departments and all others in establishing farm bureaus and kindred organizations in every county of the United States."

The secretary's report showed that the affiliated organizations paid, since January, 1914, \$10,500 toward crop improvement, except the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce paid \$5,000 alone, making a grand total of \$15,500, with more to hear from.

This money, understand, was paid for increasing the crops and not 1 cent for marketing. Also vast sums, millions of dollars, are appropriated by the Congress and state legislatures for better and greater production, but not any part of it is used along practical lines for marketing. We mention these things to impress upon farmers themselves the fact that if they want to improve their marketing system, or have a new one, it is useless for them to look to the government or business institutions for it. BUT THEY MUST SUPPLY IT THEMSELVES.

For instance, is it reasonable to expect the boards of trade or grain dealers to appropriate any money or give any time to changing the present marketing system, without which the boards, chambers and exchanges could not exist for a day? And the County Agent says its mission is to unite "all agricultural, commercial, industrial, social, educational and transportation interests to co-operate with the United States government and state agricultural extension departments in establishing farm bureaus," etc.

Now we want the reader to understand this matter. The boards of trade, grain and produce exchanges and chambers dare not do anything to improve the marketing system for farm crops, because their very existence depends upon it continuing as it is. And more, none of the interests named, or the government, or the agricultural colleges, dare do anything to change the marketing system, or can be expected to do anything, while they are CO-OPERATING with the speculating and gambling boards of trade, exchanges and chambers.

What have we come to? Witness the institutions organized and maintained, ostensibly for the best interests of farmers, in league with the worst enemies of American agriculture. If any person has any doubt about this let him attend one of the many meetings that are held every year in the name of agriculture and listen to speakers from every calling but agriculture, and then consider that in the many years that this has been going on farmers' marketing has not improved, but is becoming more complex, and more unbearable every year.

The meeting at Kansas City, Kas., will be the first great meeting ever held exclusively by farmers and for the interests of farmers as they themselves see them. And the speakers will not be from other classes, but they will be real farmers or known co-workers with farmers for their uplift.

Thus this meeting will be unique. There will be no chance of it being sidetracked. So the farmer who has attended the old-line farmers' meetings and went away disgusted should go to this meeting convinced that there will be genuine opportunities to consider HIS problems and act on them as best becomes HIS interests.

Let's meet at Kansas City August 17, 18 and 19.

Probably 200,000 bushels of wheat of the 1914 crop was marketed at an average of 70 cents a bushel before the declaration of war in Europe.

The price of cash wheat is as certain to go to \$1 or more as anything in human events and we believe it will not be long delayed. If the farmers, then, would have taken the advice of this paper at the beginning of harvest and held for \$1 and asked it, it would have been paid and all wheat would have sold for \$1. But regardless of the war our wheat was worth \$1 on the basis of world's supply and demand, although the grower would have had to hold longer.

But this is the point: The people who sold the 200,000,000 bushels of wheat have 30 cents a bushel less than they might have had and would have had if the organization we have been working to establish would have been completed. That is \$60,000,000 less.

Probably 150,000,000 bushels of the wheat is still held by the buyers in this country in small and great elevators. The advance on this wheat at 30 cents a bushel has made them \$45,000,000. A fraction of this sum would provide enough storage bins on farms, and elevators, to store the temporary surplus of wheat and make farmers independent in marketing for many years to come.

So farmers have missed their opportunity another time simply because they did not have the storage facilities and possibly the knowledge of how to finance their crop. These are things that will come before the Kansas City meeting. No gathering of farmers, or any other class of people ever held, or to be held, has had such tremendous possibilities for accomplishment as this meeting has.

Opportunities equally as great present themselves in some crops nearly every year, so the thing to do is to get in a position now so they may be embraced whenever they come.

We've got this thing to do, so let's do it at the Kansas City meeting and begin to get the benefits at once.

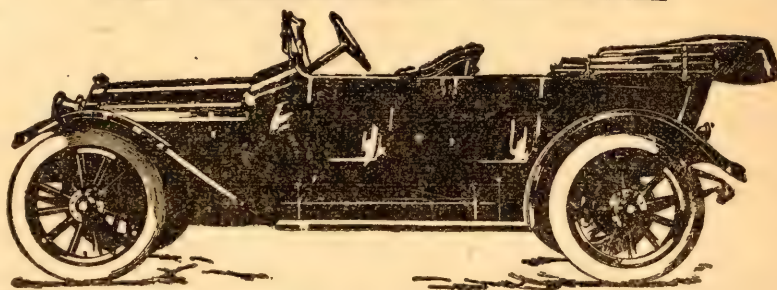
Equity Meets at Lo Lo, Montana

The F. S. E. county clearing house for Missoula County, Montana, held its first quarterly meeting at Lo Lo on July 25. Thirty-five delegates were present from the eleven locals. Two business sessions were held and one of those feasts for which the ladies of the Bitterroot valley are far famed was spread betimes. F. M. Lawrence, secretary of the Western Montana Fair, was present and addressed the delegates on the importance of the fair.

Doing Fine Work in Montana

After our very satisfactory experience this year in buying binder twine and doing other business, we don't know where our business will end. The town council of Ekalaka has voted us the free use of the city hall for our meetings. The cashier of the Ekalaka bank, who is also a large farmer, is one of our most enthusiastic members. Our prestige is good. It is now my intention to take up work as organizer and give it my entire time for a month or more.—A. L. Shaw, Ekalaka, Mont.

This \$950 Overland Automobile Given



Do you want to own this automobile? Here is your opportunity. It won't cost you one cent. We are going to give it away free of charge on October 24th. Read all this announcement carefully and then mail coupon. It is absolutely free. Our plan is fully explained to you below.

We will give away this fine Overland Automobile in our great subscription contest, October 24th, as a means of introducing our well known farm paper, Missouri Valley Farmer. In addition to the automobile we will give twenty-nine other prizes including a \$240 motorcycle, \$100 in gold, gold watches, cameras, silver set, dinner set, etc. These thirty prizes will be awarded to the thirty most industrious workers in this contest. All of the prizes are given absolutely free and freight or express charges will be prepaid, so that the winners will not have one cent to pay. In case anyone should work in the contest and not win a prize he will be paid a liberal commission. There are no losers in this contest. Any one is eligible to enter this contest and compete for the prizes.

How Subscriptions Count

The prizes in this contest will be awarded to the persons having the highest number of points. Each subscription sent in will count a specified number of points, and the candidate that has the highest number of points at the close of the contest will be awarded the automobile. The one having the next

highest number of points the motorcycle, and so on until the thirty prizes have been awarded.

The regular scale of points in force during the contest is as follows:

One year subscription 25 cents, 500 points; three year subscription, 50 cents, 2,000 points; six year subscription, \$1.00, 4,000 points. No subscriptions will be accepted for a period of longer than six years.

In case of a tie for a prize, a prize exactly like the one in question will be awarded to each tying contestant.

Seventeen Automobiles Given Away

We have given away during the past few years seventeen automobiles, as many motorcycles and many other valuable prizes. None of the winners of these prizes had any more experience in taking subscriptions than you have had. Our last automobile was won by a little boy twelve years old who lives at Nolan, Tex., his name is R. F. Oakley. You may write him about our contests if you wish. He received an \$885 Studebaker automobile for his work. Surely you can do as well.

MAIL THIS COUPON

Do not lay aside this paper until you clip out the coupon and mail it to us with your name and address. It will not cost you one cent to find out about this great offer of prizes and you will not be obligated in any way. We will send full information about the contest and tell you just what you have to do to win the Automobile. If after you have received this information you decide not to work in the contest you are at liberty to withdraw your name. Just remember one thing, some one is going to receive this Automobile and it may just as well be you as any one else.

MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER,
853 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.

INFORMATION COUPON

MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER,
853 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen: Please send me full details regarding your great automobile contest and enter my name as a contestant. It is understood that this coupon does not obligate me in any way.

Name,
Town,
State, R.F.D. Bx.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Great Money-Saving, Money-Making Opportunities—You Can Sell Anything or You Can Buy Almost Anything by Placing Your Offer Before Our Million Readers

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING—50 Cents a Line, or for eight (8) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals, each initial, numeral, abbreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before the date of the paper in which it is to appear. Remittance or reference should accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed, 200,000 copies or more. When writing to these advertisers say "I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—50,000 acres in the fruit and clover belt of Michigan, in Mason, Manistee, Lake and Wexford counties; fine for fruit, stock or general farming, grains, grasses and vegetables; prices \$10 to \$35 per acre, and much good land at \$18; payments \$10 to \$50 down and \$5 to \$10 monthly on 40 acres. Write for 72-page book and large map and ask about our private car excursion leaving Chicago Tuesdays, August 4th and 18th; round trip fare to Wellston, my Michigan headquarters, \$8.30, rebated on purchase; return Friday, 7:20 a. m. Come now and get a good selection and see the growing crops. George W. Swigart, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—160 to 400 acres of well-ditched, rich bottom land in southern Minnesota, three miles from railroad, six miles from town, accessible to schools; telephone, good water, rural free delivery; no improvements, but price discounts this; opportunity to make money by improving and developing the land. P. D. McMillan, 505 Tenth Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED for first-class Arkansas land proposition: no rocks, hills nor swamps; big money for reliable men and women. Call or write Wm. C. Uphoff & Co., Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

IMPROVED OHIO FARMS in "Western Reserve"; 325 acres, \$19,500; 158 acres, \$6,000; catalog free. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, O.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale; state lowest cash price. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

BIG EXCHANGE BOOK, 1,000 farms, etc.; everywhere; for honest trade; Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kas.

HELP WANTED

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Good pay; free quarters; prepare for examination now. Ozment, 112-F, St. Louis.

TENANT WANTED—Experienced dairy and potato farmer for large farm near Helenwood, Tenn., on Q. & C. Road, 212 miles south Cincinnati; must have experience and outfit; share rent; all first year crop given; expiration of 8 years' service will give deed to 40 acres; Swede or German preferred. C. W. Oakes, 151 East Forty-seventh st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WILL PAY reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

THOUSANDS of government positions open to men and women over 18; \$90 month; vacations; short hours; write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-26, Rochester, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyer" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 33, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. E. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, beautifully marked, 3 to 5 w. old, 15-18 lbs. pure, \$20 each, crated for shipment where. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

Save \$50 to \$100 On Your Yearly Coal!

SAVE all the profits of coal jobbers and dealers! Buy the best of coal at wholesale prices—the same prices dealers must pay! Buy direct from our mines. We own the mines. Hundreds are easily saving \$50.00 to \$100.00 on their coal bills by this new plan! You can do the same! You should do the same!

Remember—this is remarkable coal. Coal so superior that we guarantee it to be a great heat-mr' ing coal (one that coal experts find develops 13,400 B.T.U.'s to the coal pound)—guarantee it to contain only 9% ash and 9% moisture! Clean, free-burning, fire-holding, clinkerless coal! Let us prove to you that this is markedly superior coal! Let us prove that thousands of men just like you are chopping their coal costs in two because they

Buy TECUMSEH COAL
Direct from Mines

If You Cannot Use a Whole Carload (25 to 40 Tons) Split It with a Neighbor or Two! Hundreds Are Saving Big Money That Way!

Take the first step that will split your coal bills in two. Fill out and mail the coupon immediately.

Look at These Low Mine Prices

Domestic Coal—6x2½ inch Domestic Egg, 2½x1¼ inch Domestic Nut and 6 inch Domestic Lump Coal—

During August.....\$1.75 per ton
During September.....\$2.00 per ton

Mines near Vincennes, Ind.—In Carloads Only.
MARTIN-HOWE COAL CO.
1917 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Fill Out And Mail the Coupon

Direct From Mine To Consumer

Martin-Howe Coal Co.
1917 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me full details regarding your Direct-from-Mine Coal Offer. Quote me prices, freight charges included, delivered at my nearest railway station, on the following coal:

No. of Cars.....
Kind of Coal.....
No. of Cars.....
Kind of Coal.....
Name.....
Nearest R. R. Station.....
Name of Railroad.....
Postoffice.....
County.....State.....

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

New American 20 Year Thin Model Watch

Elegantly engraved, gold finished throughout, double hunting case, high grade ruby jeweled American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. Equal in appearance to a 15 jewel \$20.00 watch. 20 YEAR GUARANTEE sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents free.

\$3.75

40 Year Guarantee

Model

us send it to you O. O. D. BY INSURED PARCEL POST, pay your us our Special Price \$3.75 when you receive the watch. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mention Ladies' Gents' or Boys' size.

TER WATCH CO., DEPT. 805 CHICAGO, ILL.

A CASE OF NERVE

OUR HOST of long-time readers will read the following item, clipped from the official organ of the Gleaners, amusing in its assumption of leadership in the clearing house idea for farmers. The "Gleaner" says:

Help Yourself, Gentlemen, We Lead

Imitation is said to be the most sincere form of flattery. And so as Gleaners we are offering no objections to the fellows who follow, but it really does seem that they ought to have originality enough to at least select a name if they do find it necessary to boldly run off with the plans. But help yourselves, gentlemen, there's enough to go round and we are marching right along, willing to map the country and blaze the trails, so long as the problem is solved. The Society of Equity has recently adopted the clearing house idea and they have gobbled the name as well. The Gleaner Clearing House Association was duly organized eight years ago and has been doing business as a going concern all these years.

At the last meeting of the stockholders of the association the directors were, by resolution, given authority to establish a profit-sharing plan and enlarge the scope of service performed for the organized farmers marching under the Gleaner banner. We are pleased to state that the plans have been completed, the details all worked out and on and after August 1 the association will be working under the new system. The officers of the association have felt for some time that the business could be better handled on a direct profit-sharing business and in the future all regular organized co-operators will share in the profits of the business.

The new plans provide for the establishing of branch clearing houses. Plans have also been perfected whereby the Local Arbors may organize a voluntary association and operate a local receiving and shipping station, coal sheds or any other co-operative enterprise. An official Gleaner Co-operators stamp has been adopted, official shipping tags provided and everything is ready for co-operation with the Gleaner, by the Gleaners and for the Gleaners.

We are sorry Brother Slocum of the Gleaner guild had not learned more of the Society of Equity's past history before he made such a statement. Why, even before the original Equity movement before the Gleaner Clearing House was established, the clearing house idea was promulgated by Mr. Everitt, the founder of the Equity system of marketing. It is true that the name "clearing house" was not used until recently, but what is in a name? The national union was a clearing house in fact if not in name.

Moreover, for twelve years we have been teaching and practicing the system of marketing which Mr. Slocum boasts of having but just recently put in operation in the Gleaner organization. For years the Equity system has been operating on that precise plan, with improvements to which the Gleaners have not yet attained. Moreover, UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the Farmers Society of Equity have taught from the first that not until the farmers of this country are organized or federated in one national body can they hope to have a fully satisfactory system of marketing whereby the producers of the necessities of life can have sufficient control of the markets and the system of distribution to obtain the full measure of profit to which their land and labor entitles them. We have also taught the unassailable fact that with such a federation no other form of rural organization is necessary or even desirable, but all the good things which could possibly be brought forth from the co-operative principle would be readily realized by such a national organization.

Have the Gleaners even today reached a point along the line of co-operative progress where they teach the same truths? If so, where is the evidence and why do they not practice what they preach and work with us for such a federation?

If Mr. Slocum will get out of the woods, where he can see what is going on ahead of him, he will see that he has quite a distance yet to go before he leads.

LIME For the soil and how to use it. Booklet of full information free. Soil Lime manufactured by **OHIO & WESTERN LIME CO., HUNTINGTON, IND.**

\$250 Will pay reliable woman \$250 for distributing 2,000 FREE packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required.
R. WARD & CO., 222 Institute Place, CHICAGO

PAPERS THAT OPPOSE THE F. S. E.

Rural New Yorker, New York, N. Y. Farmers' Review, Chicago, Ill. National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburg, Pa.

The president of a great manufacturing concern, in the second largest city in the country, wrote to UP-TO-DATE FARMING under date of July 28, 1914, in part, as follows:

I am anxious to do what I can to help the farmers of our country. I believe they have a great deal to learn, and a paper like yours, that is putting forth every effort to educate them, is deserving of every credit. Not to be thinking out methods for improvements, not only in farming, but in every other line, demonstrates that we are not going ahead, but are standing still. I assure you of my personal support at any and all times.

This is from a man who does not profess to be a teacher of farmers, but his business interests are directly or indirectly dependent on farmers and agriculture, as nearly every business in our country is. He knows that the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the farmers will be reflected in his business. Therefore he recognizes the important place filled by this paper and he is fair enough to give it credit for doing a good work. Compare what he says with the following, sent us by subscriber W. C. Jackson of Jetersville, Virginia, clipped from National Stockman and Farmer:

We refuse to aid the combination of theorists, agitators and producers who have inaugurated a campaign to hold wheat for one dollar. This, not because we are unconcerned about the welfare of the producers, but because we are sure that such a campaign would ultimately be a great detriment to them. Farmers have no more moral or legal right to combine for the fixing of an artificial price on their products than miners or manufacturers have.

We will not attempt to prove that miners and manufacturers do co-operate to make and maintain equitable prices, because everybody but seemingly this editor know they do, but we will print the following letter from subscriber George J. Sowers, Spring Hill, Kas., to show where the real farmer stands on the proposition:

Spring Hill, Kas., July 28, 1914.

DEAR EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING: I enclose \$1 to cover renewal for three years. We rent out considerable land for wheat raising and we appreciate your efforts to get a better price for wheat. We have binned our wheat and will probably hold it over till May. I think you are right in considering the marketing problem the biggest question for the farmers. If farmers can get right prices for their products there will be very little trouble to keep the boys on the farm. But when the work is so hard and the money returns so little they want to leave it.

We will say again that the three words, "Stop my paper," sent to the publishers of the papers that oppose is the most effective way to end their opposition.

Dollar Wheat Is Drawing Nigh
(Selected from Songs of Equity, published by Farmers Society of Equity)

There are signs about us telling
Dollar wheat is drawing nigh,
And the sentiment is dwelling
Dollar wheat is drawing nigh;
And the buyers rub their eyes
In a sudden sore surprise.

95 cents

5 YEAR GUARANTEE

98 cents

5 YEAR GUARANTEE

BALE TIES

Writing about a car load of bale ties obtained through the National Clearing House, delivered to Humboldt, Kas., Mr. A. R. Baxley, secretary, says: "Must say the ties are first class in every respect and give complete satisfaction. These ties cost us 80 cents, while the best we could do here was 90 cents, with quality not so good."

If you and your neighbors have not bought your baling wire you can hear of something to your advantage by writing

The Equity System Indianapolis, Ind.

For the price is bound to rise—
Dollar wheat is drawing nigh.

Yes, the farmers they are waking,
Dollar wheat is drawing nigh;
And a plea for justice making,
Dollar wheat is drawing nigh.
'Tis but right and just that they,
Who have toiled from day to day,
Set the price the dealers pay—
Dollar wheat is drawing nigh.

There's no time for idle dreaming,
Dollar wheat is drawing nigh;
City smarters are rife with scheming,
Dollar wheat is drawing nigh.
Be not slow to seek the right,
Just co-operate and fight;
Wrong and power put to flight—
Dollar wheat is drawing nigh.

CHORUS
Drawing nigh, drawing nigh,
Drawing nigh, drawing nigh;
'Tis but Equity we seek,
So may dollar wheat draw nigh.

Made-to-Measure
Express Prepaid \$2.75

Pants cut in the latest style. Made-to-your individual measure. Fit, workmanship and work guaranteed. **NO EXTRA CHARGE** for peg tops, no matter how extreme you order them.

AGENTS WANTED
A good live hustler in every town to take orders for our celebrated made-to-measure clothes. Samples of all the latest materials FREE.

WE PAY BIG MONEY
to our agents everywhere. Turn your spare time into cash by taking orders for our stylish clothes. Write today for beautiful FREE outfit.

Progress Tailoring Co., Dept. 307, Chicago

WILL YOU TAKE ORDERS?

Many earn \$30 to \$60 every week demonstrating our **New Steel Automatic Hand-Tool**. A combination Jack, Fence Stretcher, Splicer and Mender, Post and Stump Puller, Tire Tightener, Cable Maker, Press, Wire, Hoist, Wrench, etc. Saves cost of 16 tools used every day by farmers and others. **Lifts 4 Tons**. Sold on trial. **Life Guarantee**. Be first to control this new business in your country. Spare time or permanent work. Sample loaned. Credit given. Write for factory agency offer.

CHAS. E. BENEFIELD CO., Inc. 270 Industrial Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

YUBA LAND, YUBA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

For Olives and Early Oranges, Pears, Figs, Alfalfa, Rice

An Opportunity for **YOUNG MEN**

New Land in a New District. Prices and Terms reasonable. Transportation on Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads. Terminal rates. Recreation: A few hours' ride to the seashore or to good camping, hunting and fishing in High Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Write for particulars.
DUDLEY MOULTON
Horticulturist and Expert of Agricultural Lands
First National Bank Bldg.
San Francisco California

Railroad Watch

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Watch Bargains we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for **ONLY 95 CENTS**. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with **95 CENTS** and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send \$50 today. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.**

NEW LOCOMOTIVE SPECIAL

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Wonderful Watch Bargains, we will send this **NEW LOCOMOTIVE SPECIAL** watch postpaid for only **98 CENTS**. Regulation Railroad size, high grade gold plate finish, engraved back and bezel, very accurate time keeper, fully guaranteed for 5 years. Order today and watch will be sent by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

ARNOLD WATCH CO., DEPT. 834 CHICAGO, ILL.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice

THE general business conditions are summarized by Bradstreet's as follows:

War's disturbance world wide. First shocks passing measures of precaution and relief at work. Government and banks co-operate. Emergency currency. Clearing house certificates. Cool-headed management minimizes ill effects. Shipping at standstill. Foreign trade worst affected. Commodity prices rise. Export trade in staples checked. Imports halted. Domestic trade goes on despite unsettlement. Crops show deterioration. Embargo on grain shipment.

Unusual market conditions have resulted since our last report because of the European war. Also the adverse weather conditions of July, while to a considerable extent lost sight of, must have their influence in ultimate prices. The only thing, we believe, that stands in the way of much higher levels of prices for numerous farm commodities is the present inability to export freely and the uncertainty when the foreign demand can be filled with our products. That that time will come, however, there can be no doubt of. War times are times of extravagance and waste, with decreased production in the affected countries. As the war now in progress is the greatest the world ever knew, it is only reasonable to expect that the demand for our surplus products will be unprecedented as well as imperative and the price, perhaps, beyond anything ever known before. While this unexpected thing has happened and helped to advance the price of wheat, we are as firm in our opinion as ever that the price would have gone to a dollar or above purely on the basis of world's supply and demand.

In looking up the past prices of wheat we find that in 1877 and 1878 the Russo-Turkish war was fought. The lowest price of wheat in 1877 was \$1.01½ and the highest was \$1.76½. In 1898 was the Spanish-American war and wheat sold at 62c, the lowest, up to \$1.85, the highest. How much of the high prices was due to the wars we will not attempt to say, neither do we recommend farmers to hold for such extraordinary prices now.

The July weather wrought serious damage to crops in many parts of the United States. The government estimate of wheat as of August 1 is 911,000,000 bushels, against 927,000,000 July 1. Our advice is—



As the people in the cities think the country is.

dicates that this must be cut still farther because of deterioration, too wet and rust in the spring wheat states. Corn is estimated about 300,000,000 bushels lower, oats 44,000,000 lower and barley 8,000,000 lower. The condition of the potato crop has improved and 9,000,000 bushels have been added to the estimate. Likewise tobacco looked 34,000,000 pounds better on August 1 than on July 1. Hay is not a bumper crop, but is above the average. Cotton outlook is on the whole good for above an average crop.

The visible supply of wheat shows a heavy increase since our last report to August 1, nearly 13,000,000 bushels. Since that time vast volumes of wheat have piled up in central markets because of difficulties in exporting it. The price of cash winter wheat advanced at Chicago 5c to 8c, while cash spring advanced about 20c a bushel at Minneapolis and is about 20c a bushel higher than cash winter wheat at Chicago, while distant futures advanced about 16c a bushel.

The visible supply of corn decreased almost one and a half million bushels and the price is 8c to 9c higher. The oats visible increased a little more than a million bushels and the price raised but a fraction of a cent till the date of this report, August 7. Late potato prospects in the northern states excellent. Early potatoes are selling too low, considering prices of other things.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold for \$1 at your selling point. There is a special reason, also, for

holding now because of the congestion of markets. If you can sell for \$1 before our next issue market gradually. CORN—Market what can be spared. OATS—We said before the price must be higher. Hold if you can. COTTON—Market gradually. HAY—Market gradually.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, August 1, 1914, with comparisons are shown in the following table:

	August 1, 1914	Change from two weeks before
	Bushels	Bushels
WHEAT	35,429,000	X 12,751,000
CORN	4,402,000	- 1,151,000
OATS	8,062,000	X 1,170,000
BARLEY	1,538,000	- 71,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 11,498,000 bushels. This is 2,894,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 3,449,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 3,883,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,782,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 3,926,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on August 7, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	August 7, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	88½ @ 91½	83½ @ 83½	86 @ 80½
St. Louis	90 @ 91½	81½ @ 82½	85½ @ 88
Kansas City	82 @ 84½	77½ @ 78	83 @ 84
Cincinnati	88½ @ 89½	83 @ 83½	87½ @ 89½
New York	94½	93½ @ 93½	93½ @ 93½
Minneapolis—Spring wheat:			
No. 1 hard	\$1.12½		
No. 1 northern	\$1.08 @ 1.11½		
Two weeks before			
91½ @ 95½c		90½c and 88½ @ 88½c	
respectively.			
CORN, NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	82½ @ 83½	74 @ 74½	70½ @ 71½
St. Louis	85	79½ @ 80	73 @ 73½
Kansas City	80	79½	77½
Cincinnati	81 @ 81½	81 @ 81½	71 @ 74½
New York	91		78
OATS, NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	36½ @ 38	36½ @ 37½	42 @ 42½
St. Louis	39	38 @ 39	42½ @ 43
Kansas City	38	38	43½
Cincinnati	36½ @ 37	41 @ 41½	43 @ 43½
New York	46½ @ 47		48½

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on August 7, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:

Wheat—September, 92½c; December, 97c; May, \$1.05½. Two weeks before, 81½c and 83½c respectively.

Corn—September, 75c; December, 68c; May, 71c. Two weeks before, 68c and 58c respectively.

Oats—September, 39½c; December, 43c; May, 45c. Two weeks before, 35c and 37c respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat: October, \$1.10; December, \$1.08½. Two weeks before, 85c.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, August 7, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Market steady for barrels, which were in moderate supply and easy to a shade lower for bulk and sacked potatoes. Receipts were reported at 35 cars and the trade was fairly active at the prices.

Sales reported were: Per barrel—Virginia Cobblers, 1 car at \$2.30, 3 cars at \$2.35. Per bushel—Sacked Jersey Cobblers, 1 car at 85c; 2 cars Giants at 80c; Minnesota Ohio, 1 car at 77c.

Per bushel, Kansas, Early Ohio, sacked...\$.68 @ .73
Home-grown... .70 @ .75
Minnesota... .75 @ .77
Jersey Cobblers... .85
Jersey Cobblers, bulk... .75 @ .80
Per barrel, Virginia Cobblers... 2.15 @ 2.35

The price of Kansas Ohio is about 20c a bushel lower than two weeks before and Virginia Cobblers about 15c a barrel lower than two weeks before. Home-grown are from 30c to 35c a bushel lower than two weeks before.

SWEET POTATOES—Are quiet as yet. It is early for them and the weather has been too warm. Feeling easy.

Barrels, North Carolina...\$4.75 @ 5.00
Large hampers, Alabama... 1.50
Small hampers, Alabama... 1.00

BEANS—A boom has come to the bean market. Pea beans have advanced 50¢ to 60¢. There are said to be a few old. Buyers have started after them. It is said that if there is any way to ship some will go abroad. The other kinds also are firm, but there is no excitement in these.

Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice...\$2.45 @ 2.70
Common... 2.50 @ 2.60
Red Kidneys, common to good... 3.00 @ 3.50
Brown Swedish, long... 2.00 @ 2.25
Round... 2.25 @ 2.40

The price of hand-picked choice pea beans is 45c to 55c a bushel higher than two weeks before. Red Kidneys 35c a bushel higher. Brown Swedish 20c a bushel higher than two weeks before.

HAY—Receipts, 937 tons. Arrivals of prairie hay increasing and market easy. Demand fair, timothy hay firm. Demand good and market firm.

New Timothy...\$14.00 @ 17.00
Choice old Timothy Hay... 20.00 @ 20.50
No. 1 Timothy... 17.50 @ 18.50
No. 2 Timothy... 15.00 @ 16.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie... 12.00 @ 13.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie... 7.00 @ 8.00

The price of new timothy hay is \$3 to \$4 a ton higher than two weeks before; of choice old timothy hay 50c to \$1 a ton higher than two weeks before. Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska prairie hay is \$2 a ton lower than two weeks before and Illinois and Wisconsin prairie hay is \$1 to \$2 a ton lower than two weeks before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$7 @ 8, oat straw at \$6.50 @ 7.50, wheat straw at \$6 @ 7.

Rye straw is 50c a ton lower. Oat straw and wheat straw are unchanged to 50c a ton lower than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—There is not much doing. Just a quiet trade and no change.

Per ton, Illinois Corn...\$115 @ 135
Oklahoma... 90 @ 130
Damp and damaged less.
The price of broom corn is unchanged from two weeks before and for quite awhile.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Monday	12,750	12,293	10,693
Tuesday	14,374	11,579	12,207
Wednesday	13,280	11,374	10,593
Thursday	9,338	8,064	8,317
Friday	9,235	9,495	9,123
Totals	58,977	52,805	51,293

The market is ruling firm and prices again higher. The demand continues good for eggs, especially for fine stock, which is being sought for by local interests and to fill shipping orders.

Fresh Firsts	20 @ 21
Ordinary Firsts	18 @ 19
Storage-packed Firsts	21½ @ 22
Storage-packed Extras	22½
Miscellaneous, cases included	15 @ 20½

Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
	Bushels	Bushels
X 5,349,000	- 6,979,000	X13,071,000
- 1,255,300	- 4,041,000	X 958,000
X 2,565,000	- 11,590,000	X 6,490,000
- 181,000	- 577,000	X 1,188,000

Cases returned... 14½ @ 20
Checks, good sound... 14 @ 14½
Candied higher.

Ordinary, heated and poor... 8 @ 12
Dirties, good... 15 @ 15½
Candied stock bring higher prices.

Heated, showing heavy loss... 10 @ 12
Refrigerator Eggs—For April extras, 23½ @ 24c was obtainable today, with sales of Firsts at 23½c.

The price of eggs is 2c a dozen higher than two weeks before.

Melons

CANTELOUPE AND GEMS—Were in brisk demand. Buyers took few yesterday and with tomorrow, Saturday, there was a good demand.

OSAGE—Were selling very well. Of course buyers want them nice.

WATERMELONS—Were easier. Receipts today, 72 cars. Some Illinois and Indiana received. The market was easier, prices a little lower.

Fruit

APPLES—Arrivals and offerings are moderate, not large. Demand very good for nice stock and a good market exists. Stock small, common or soft rules easy.

CURRENTS—Are quiet. The few nice cherry currants coming are fair sale, but small or soft in small demand. Black, if genuine and nice, are going very well.

CHERRIES—In small supply. Sour, if fine, good sale and firm. A few common around were dull. Sweet also scarce and demand for these was tame.

GRAPES—Small lots noticed are common, small and red mixed, not a kind that any one cares for. Late dry weather has been bad for grapes.

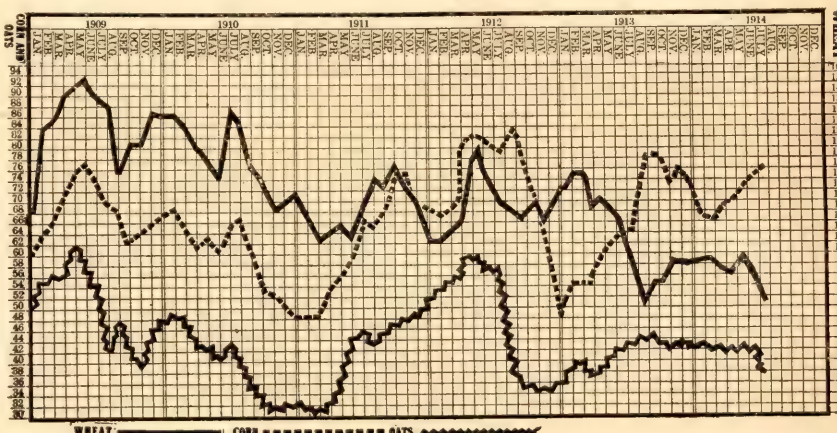
LEMONS—Are firm. They have advanced. Prospects that no foreign can come has firmed up the market. ORANGES—Market firm. They sell fairly.

PACIFIC SLOPE GREEN FRUITS—Were having a brisk trade and ruling firm.

PLUMS—Nice Wild Goose are good sale and fairly firm. A few Damsons coming sell very well. Michigan Red Abundance or Japan (they are called by different names) rule quiet.

PEARS—Offerings just fair. Nice Clapp's Favorite sell fairly and rule steady. Small pears not so good sale, but all will go at a price.

PEACHES—Market showed little change. Receipts were moderate—about 3½ cars. Supply not large enough for any pressure. Good demand for nice, sound yellow fruit. As usual, common, small stock was dull and easy. The Illinois peaches are beginning to show improvement in quality.



Read Wheat Prices at Right, Corn and Oats at Left

This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago for the period, 1909 to July, 1914, inclusive. The lowest figures in July, 1914, were: Wheat 78c, on July 14; Corn, 68c, on July 7, and Oats, 37c, on July 16.

WHEAT

All countries involved in the

European War

are Fall Wheat countries. They can't plant much wheat and fight at the same time.

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Circulation Department
Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind.



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



CONVENIENCES AND ATTRACTIONS FOR THE FARM HOME

By Sara McKenzie

IT IS SURPRISING to note the large per cent of boys and girls that are leaving the country yearly for the city.

Now, farmers, here is a problem quite equal to the dollar-a-bushel wheat, and ask yourself the question: Why? Because your home has little or no attraction or conveniences. Your children are becoming too wise to remain on the old farm, following in your footsteps, drudging and worrying their lives out, when they see the city beckoning to them with its attractions and conveniences. They are going to it. And who could blame them?

One of the greatest problems of our day is how to keep the bright, ambitious, merry and thoughtful child on the farm. How is it going to be done? Not every one is wealthy enough to have a costly home, but as long as God allows the beautiful flowers and grass and trees and vines to grow we all, with a little care, can have a tastefully decorated and cozy home. God sent the plants, it seems, to try and cover some barren place where man has attempted to make a living.

A beautiful, well-kept lawn adds greatly to the pleasure and attractiveness of a home. Show me the man, woman or child that does not love a convenient and attractive home. Teach your children to show ambition and pride in beautifying the home by beginning training them at an early period of life. Invest a few dollars and give Mary a pleasing enjoyment. Get your boy to dig the hardened dirt around the front porch where you have spent Sunday after Sunday in the broiling sun trying to get a little rest and when Mary thinks of a cool, shady place instead she will gladly plant some seed there and, full of hope and anticipation, she will watch them grow. Among the best climbers are honeysuckle, cypress, English ivy and morning glory.

In one corner of your porch have ferns. Get several horse muzzles. First line them with thick, heavy, healthy moss gathered from the rocks in your woods. Next, fill with rich black dirt—better if you can obtain some undecayed matter such as leaf mold or partly decayed sods and mix with the dirt. Now lay a piece of moss on top. Next take healthy ferns obtained from the greenhouse or woods and in each opening of the wire make a deep place with your finger and gently pack the fern in. Fill the basket with ferns in this way, put them in a cool place from two to three days before bringing them out. Attach a wire to the handle and suspend it from the ceiling of the porch about five or six feet from the floor. Water them daily. Here you may place several comfortable chairs and a porch swing made by the handy boy of the house and you have an attractive and comfortable porch with very little care, where the family, after the day's work, can gather to talk, read and sew.

In this day of literature you can, by selling a few chickens, fill your home with journals the whole year around and you will be feeding hungry minds as well as hungry bodies.

Let your children go to school, where they learn to do things right. One farmer sent three of his children four and one-half miles to high school by giving them a horse and buggy, paying a dollar a month livery bill and furnishing the horse's food.

A girl, after returning from college, said with a wondering air: "I was told this morning that father was one of the wealthiest farmers of this county, and dear old mother hasn't even a sink in the kitchen. I see my finish if I marry a country boy." So consequently she became a city boy's wife and there she lives. Didn't she do right? Farmer, is your slop barrel 100 yards from the kitchen, right by the hog pen? Is your summer kitchen, such as it is, in one corner of the yard and there your wife and daughter crack their skulls over a burning fire getting dinner, and from there carry it to the dining room so you can have a cool place to eat your dinner? Or will you let your children rattle cans in your back yard or gather flowers? Think the matter over and resolve to do better next year or from now on.

THE SCHOOL LUNCH

To the mother who must fill one or more lunch boxes every morning the school year seems a long one. But if mother grows weary of putting the lunch up, how infinitely more weary must the child grow of eating the cold and often unattractive dinner that the mother has hurriedly put together. Remember that the lunch is to be eaten in the middle of the day when the child's system needs food that makes fuel, and the body must be properly nourished or the effect soon shows in a lagged little brain. This necessary nourishment can not be supplied by cake, pie or pickles and these are an important factor in too many lunches. When you are planning your own dinner, plan some wholesome dish for the lunch of tomorrow—only simple things should be considered and these of such ingredients as we know will meet the needs of the body. Children should be given only the most easily digested meats, preferably well cooked beef, lamb or chicken. For the sandwiches the meat should be finely minced. It is a simple matter to put it through the meat chopper, and this prevents its being bolted down in large pieces. If a couple of small jelly glasses are kept on hand, desserts of cup custard, rice custard and fruit gelatines are easily prepared and give a welcome variety to the lunch. Stewed fruit, salad, beans and other healthful foods will prove the little glasses indispensable. Fresh fruit is something the children never tire of and the system always needs, so include it in the lunch in some form whenever possible.

The child craves sugar, and when we remember that the system converts sugar into the fuel which supplies our energy, we know it is only a natural desire. But it may be satisfied in so many healthier ways than by rich food—for a delicious sweet sandwich filling that may also be spread on crackers or given as a substitute for cake, use the following: Run through the chopper one pound each of raisins, dates, dried prunes, figs or any other dried fruit desired, and half a pound each of English walnuts and hickory nuts. Blend together with orange juice and pack in baking powder tins. When wanted, turn out and slice.

It costs such a trifle in money and certainly cannot cost us much time to pack a lunch daintily, and surely the result ought to repay us for the trouble. Wrap each article separately in oiled paper and provide the plain white Japanese napkins, which are very inexpensive. If you plan to keep a drawer in the kitchen devoted to all the lunch supplies, as napkins, oiled paper,

rubber bands and string, you will find that the packing of an attractive lunch is a matter of but a few moments.

Cream Cheese and Coconut Balls—Roll cream cheese into the shape of cannon balls. Dip it into shredded coconut and ornament with flags.

United States Cookies—Take one pound sugar, one-half pound butter and a cake of chocolate. Dissolve in a pint of warm water. Add three beaten eggs, two even teaspoonfuls soda and just enough flour to roll out. Bake on a tin in rounds. Then place two together in the form of a sandwich with chocolate filling. Frost with white, making a border around the top and "U. S." in the center.

Cake Baskets with Charlotte Russe—Make a sponge cake of one pound of sugar, six tablespoonfuls of water, four eggs and one-half pound flour. Cover the sugar with water and let it boil five minutes. Pour into this the eggs, which have been beaten separately, and beat all well together. When cool add flour and flavoring. Bake in deep gem pans. Hollow out the inside and fill with charlotte russe. Ornament with whipped cream. Bake strips of sponge cake and fold them over to make the handle on the basket.

He Read It All

Pat had received a letter from his boss telling him he was discharged and his job had been given to another, but on the morning of the sixth day he was bright and early at his old place.

"What are you doing there?" asked the boss. "Didn't you get my letter?" "Yes, sir, I got it," said Pat. "Couldn't you read it?" asked the boss. "Indeed I could," said Pat. "I read it inside and out. On the inside it said I was fired, but on the outside it said 'Return in five days to Baldwin's Locomotive Works,' and here I be."

More Absorbing Than Eating

"Mama, when your company is here for dinner tomorrow you'll talk about suffrage, won't you?"

"I expect we will, dear, but what is that to you?"

"There's always more cake left when the women talk about voting."

But They Won't

Wife—In a battle of tongues a woman can always hold her own.

Hubby—Perhaps so, but I never knew one that did.



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Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything. JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED and you will be delighted with all three dollies. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber at 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month, 12 issues in 6 months. Big Surprise Free I will also tell you how to get Princess, the big talking doll sensation from Germany. She says "Papa" and "Mama" like a real child. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a New subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

PERSEVERANCE is what succeeds—the everlasting stick-to-it-iveness. Scarcely anything can be undertaken but that somewhere reaches a discouraging point. To yield to that discouragement and jump to something that may seem better leads from the road to success. Don't undertake things too hastily. Know what you are doing. Be certain the accomplishment will justify the effort and then work on to the accomplishment. Had any other rule governed UP-TO-DATE FARMING our great purpose for the independence and just reward of farming and for the benefit of the whole world would long since have been given up. But now we clearly see the great accomplishment just ahead and we say these things to encourage our young friends in whatever they undertake.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a farm of 110 acres in the north central part of Wisconsin. The principal crops raised around here are hay, oats, wheat and corn. Some fruit is raised also. We have been having more rain this summer and spring than we have had for the two past seasons. Flat land contains a great deal of moisture and has to be ditched if crops grow on it this year, but in a dry season this land does well. This year the rolling land is the best, because the "water seeks its level." The floods took the dam and 200 feet of embankment out at Greenwood. Black river used to flow on the west side of the power house, but now it flows on the east side. There are three picnic grounds along Black river within three miles of us. I am 18 years old and am a senior in high school. I am taking the English and German courses. I will be glad to answer any Cadet letters I receive and would like to hear from a Minnesota Cadet whose country borders on Wisconsin.—Dorothea Baeschlin, Greenwood, Wis.

DEAR CADETS—I have long wished to be a Cadet of Equity and I hope this letter will make me one. I am a country girl, 16 years old, and I enjoy reading your letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I would like to correspond with the Cadet boys and girls.—Bernice McCabe, Indian Lake, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I am a 17-year-old girl of the farming district of Idaho and I love to read your interesting letters about other

parts of the country. I would certainly appreciate a card or letter from any or all of the Cadets. I will answer immediately and tell you many interesting things about Idaho.—Emma Thomas, Malad City, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I enjoy reading it each issue. I think it is a very nice paper and all farmers should take it, as it is a great benefit to them. I am 17 years old and live on a farm of 40 acres. Our farm is about eight miles from Hamilton. There is a creek near our farm where we get water to irrigate our crops and we catch trout out of it. I wish to become a Cadet and would like to hear from all the girls and boys.—Frank A. Neilsen, Hamilton, Mont.

DEAR CADETS—Having taken an interest in the letters of the Cadets, I thought I would like to join. I am 17 years of age and have been working in a department store for a short time. I like the work very well. I live in the copper mining district of the upper peninsula of Michigan, where the great strike was only a few months ago called off. That strike certainly did leave its mark in the copper district. I wish the Cadets would write me. All will be welcomed and answered.—Hilma Sihtola, Kearsarge, Mich., Box 330.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Colorado farmer boy, 18 years old, and live in the dry farming section of eastern Colorado. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for several years and think it is the best of farm papers. We raise corn, potatoes, beans and small grain. We came here in 1907 from Missouri and homesteaded 160 acres. I would like to hear from all the Cadets.—Milford C. Brookshire, Mattison, Colo.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl, 19 years old, and live on a small farm of 88 acres in Carroll county in the southwestern part of Virginia, two miles west of Hillsville, our county seat. We raise all kinds of fruit, vegetables, grain and poultry. I like the farm much better than the city, though I enjoy a visit to the city. Papa has been taking UP-TO-DATE several years and thinks it one of the best farm papers published. I always read the Cadet letters. They certainly are interesting. I like farm animals and enjoy one or two hours every day petting and caring for them. I also like school and society work. There are two high schools near my home. I would like to get a card, letter or photo from every girl or boy reader of UP-TO-DATE, especially those near my age. Will answer all I receive.—M. E. King, Hillsville, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I do not live in the country now, but I did until two years ago,

and I like country life very much. Spartanburg is in the northern part of South Carolina and has a population of about 19,000. I am 20 years of age and am a student in a business school, but am taking a vacation now, but expect to enter again soon. I enjoy reading the Cadet page very much and would be glad to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls.—Ruth Ledbetter, 372 Vernon street, Spartanburg, S. C.

DEAR CADETS—I am a little girl, 12 years old, and live on a farm of 325 acres. Our main crops are corn and potatoes, but we raise tomatoes, cabbage, beets and other garden vegetables. I have had four sisters and three brothers, but two of them are dead and so is my mother. We live with my stepmother and father. I walked two miles to school last winter. We have thirty head of cattle, three horses and five hogs, besides chickens and turkeys. We did have ducks, but we had to sell them on account of the dry weather. I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it is a grand paper.—Von Walker, Bridgeport, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's daughter, 14 years old, and live in Hernando county, Florida, with my parents on a 38-acre farm. We take UP-TO-DATE and think it a fine paper. Our main crops are corn, oats, field peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, cucumbers, beans and peanuts. I have a small garden containing collards, cabbage and pepper. We raise fruit such as figs, peaches, grapes and plums. I live a mile and a half from school. I wish to become a Cadet of Equity and would like to correspond with the boys and girls of my age. Will answer all.—Clifford Bishop, Istachatta, Fla.

DEAR CADETS—I have been a Cadet of Equity for a number of years and I enjoy reading the Cadet page very much. I hardly ever miss a copy. I am a girl of 17 and my home is in the upper peninsula of Michigan not far from Lake Superior. The summer here has not been very warm and we've had plenty of rain, but for all that I like summer better than winter. I would be pleased to receive letters from all the Cadets and will answer all.—Senia M. Wanyaya, Kearsarge, Mich.

The following letter we publish as a special request:

TO THE PUBLISHERS—I am a bad cripple for life. March 1, 1909, I had an attack of measles, which seemed to settle in my spine, which is curved three ways and paralyzed so that I am unable to handle myself and am confined to my bed, and must be handled daily by two strong nurses. I am now 18 years old and live on a farm. My parents are very poor. I have two brothers and two sisters. Both sisters and one brother are afflicted as I am, but not so bad. My friends say if I had a wheel chair it would be of great help to me, but my parents are not able to get it for me and I have taken this plan to get help from the Cadets of Equity. I will kindly thank all Cadets and readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who will send me any sum, however small, until I have enough to buy a wheel chair. I would also like to be able to pay a year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING in the same way.—George Craig, Jasonville, Ind. (References if desired.)

DEAR CADETS—I am 18 years old and have been married two years, but I have never regretted marrying young, for I got a good Christian husband who is faithful and devoted to me. What more could I wish? My mother died when I was a little girl and I have never known a mother's love except when I was very small. How I enjoy a girl with a mother, and how proud they should be of her. We began to take UP-TO-DATE FARMING last winter and I think it a fine paper, especially the department for the Cadets of Equity. My father is a farmer, but my husband is a miner. We live in a small ore camp that has about thirty people. It is called Fridman and is two miles from Woodstock, two miles from Giles and two miles from Bibbsville. We are also two miles from the Eight Acre Rock, noted for its beautiful scenery. Cotton and corn are the chief crops, but cucumbers, Irish potatoes, beans, cane and watermelons are grown also. We are a sociable crowd in this county and have entertainments and many other amusements. Fridman has a soiree club which meets once a week, and which gives some kind of entertainment two or three times a month. There are four different churches all near enough to attend. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadets.—Mrs. T. M. Shamblin, Woodstock, Ala.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl 18 years old and live on a farm of 160 acres. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and we think it is a fine paper. I like the country better than the city. We have four horses and six head of cattle. I like to ride horseback and am also fond of music. I would like to correspond with the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all.—Jennie Gans, Parkers Landing, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I have been thinking of writing for some time. I am a constant reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it an interesting paper. The country in which we live is principally a cattle country, though many people farm and raise milo maize and kafir corn, also some wheat and oats. The rolling plains are very pretty. When fresh in early spring they look like they are covered with green carpets. I play the piano and a little on the guitar. I would like to correspond with some of the readers.—Ruth VanHouten, Tulsa, Tex.

We thank our young friends for their good words of UP-TO-DATE, and must close for this time.

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Boys! Girls! Do you want this beautiful Shetland Pony for your own? Write today—Quick! You can get him free—but hurry!

My name is "JOE"

I am 42 inches high and three years old. I am a pet, too. My color is black, and I have the silkiest, fluffiest mane and tail in the world. I am considered a very handsome pony. I am well trained. You can either drive or ride me and I am just as gentle as a kitten. I can go almost as fast as a big horse and can haul my carriage with my little owner mile after mile without getting tired or lazy.

I WILL GO ANYWHERE to find a kind little boy or girl as my owner. I am ready and waiting. I'll make you happy because that is what I was made for and it's what I like to do. If you want me, and I know you do, just send your name and address to Uncle Billy and I'll do my best to come to you in a hurry. I am going to some boy or girl, so be quick. Send your name this very day.

I have already given away 34 real, live Shetland ponies. Do you want "JOE"? Of course you do.

Carriage and Harness, Too, Come With Me All Given

Send Me Your Name Today

Write me at once and I will send you 2,000 Pony Votes Free for your promptness. I will also show you how to get more pony votes. So easy to get a pony if you do as I say. I will also send pony pictures; tell you how to get "JOE" and his outfit free, and prove that what I say is absolutely true. But you must hurry. So write while you think of it—at once—don't put it off. Just say that you want "JOE."

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Once you have purchased and laid Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing your roofing expense for that building is at an end for all time.

Its cost per square is the lowest ever made. It has *no* up-keep cost. Its property protection is absolute. Its years of service, as long as the building stands. Always beautiful in appearance. *Guaranteed Fire-proof, and Lightning-Proof. Reducing the cost of your fire insurance.*

EDWARDS Exclusive Tightcote Process Makes Rust-Proof Roofing

The Edwards process of galvanizing makes the zinc spelter practically one piece with the steel. No ordinary galvanizing can compare with it. Each and every Edwards Metal Shingle, Metal Spanish Tile, each sheet of Edwards Reo Steel Shingles, Grip Lock Roofing, Pressed Standing Seam or Roll Roofing is dipped in a bath of molten zinc, one at a time after the metal has been stamped and resquared. This insures a uniformity. The edges are galvanized as heavily as the sides. Not the space of a pin-point on the steel is exposed to the rain, snow, frost, acids or anything that eats or destroys a steel roof.

How to Test Galvanizing

Take a piece of any other galvanized steel, bend it back and forth several times, hammering it down each time. You will then be able to flake off great scales of the galvanizing with the finger nail. Apply this test to a piece of Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing—you'll find no flaking—not a space on the metal the size of a pin-point exposed to rust.

EDWARDS Patent Interlocking Device

Prevents Warping, Buckling or Breaking—Protects Nail Holes—They Can't Leak or Rust

This device not only takes care of expansion and contraction so that an EDWARDS Steel Roof never warps, buckles or breaks, but it is so designed that nails are driven through the *under* layer of metal only—nail holes are protected from exposure—cannot rust. No special tools or experience needed to lay it—anyone can do the work—lay over old shingles if you wish.

Reo Steel Shingles

cost less—outwears three ordinary roofs and are your joy and pride forever. A most beautiful roof.

No matter what kind of a building you have in mind there is a style of EDWARDS Tightcote Galvanized Roofing exactly suited to your needs. We manufacture and sell all of the many patterns of Edwards Reo Steel Shingles, V-Crimped, Corrugated, Standing Seam Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, etc., painted or galvanized, and all other kinds of the best grade of sheet metal building material.

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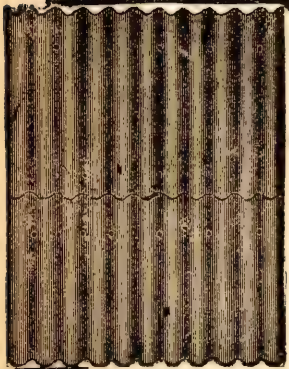
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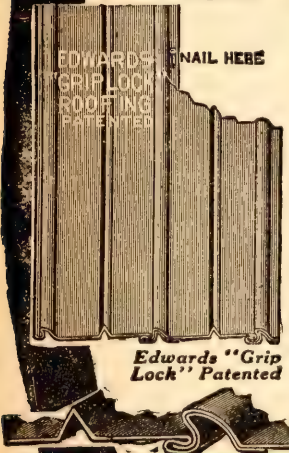
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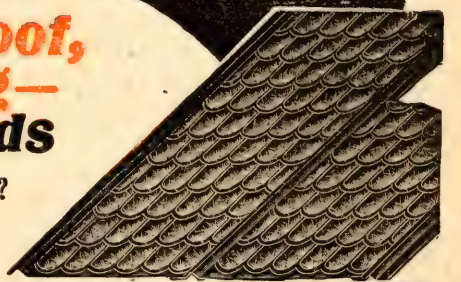


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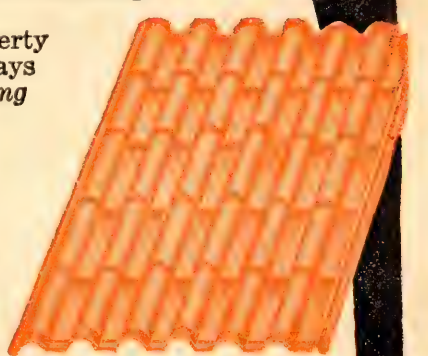
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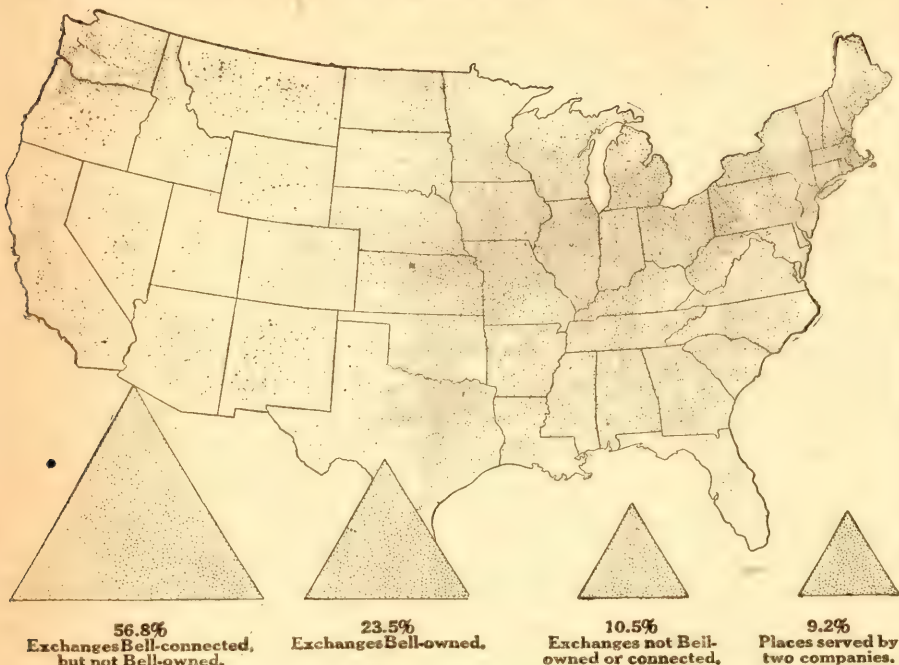
September First, 1914

Number 17



Every farmer must know of this movement to federate all the interests of all the farmers in one great machine. Read the report of the Kansas City convention on pages 10, 11 and 12.

What the Telephone Map Shows



EVERY dot on the map marks a town where there is a telephone exchange, the same sized dot being used for a large city as for a small village. Some of these exchanges are owned by the Associated Bell companies and some by independent companies. Where joined together in one system they meet the needs of each community and, with their suburban lines, reach 70,000 places and over 8,000,000 subscribers.

The pyramids show that only a minority of the exchanges are Bell-owned, and that the greater majority of the exchanges are owned by independent companies and connected with the Bell System.

At comparatively few points are there two telephone companies, and there are comparatively few exchanges, chiefly rural, which do not have outside connections.

The recent agreement between the Attorney General of the United States and the Bell System will facilitate connections between all telephone subscribers regardless of who owns the exchanges.

Over 8,000 different telephone companies have already connected their exchanges to provide universal service for the whole country.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

The Farmers Who Are Really to Blame

A Texas newspaper makes some editorial observations on the high-cost-of-living problem that are well worth considering. This paper declares that it is not the much abused middleman who has caused the ills which make life a burden to the poor consumer, but the independent, unorganized farmer—the man who has not and will not ally himself with his neighbors in a co-operative marketing movement to get better prices for himself and give better service to the consumers. This is the man who falls easy prey to dishonest dealers and keeps alive the present unsystematic, unsatisfactory, expensive and chaotic condition of marketing. He it is who feeds the present system with means to perpetuate itself and to control prices paid to consumers. Upon his shoulders rests the final responsibility for waste in field, orchard and market place, including the wilful permitting of foodstuffs to rot rather than to break prices to the trade. If the independent producer, the man outside of organization, would but come to his senses, see things in their true light and unite with his neighbors, organized production would be able to put an end to the conditions of which consumers complain and for which they cuss the middleman. This view is worth considering by organized and unorganized farmers and by the dealers who are being scorched between two fires. And there's but one way out.

The Farmer's Opportunity in Ten-Cent Beef

An eastern daily paper makes the following editorial comment: "The farmer who does not see his opportunity in beef cattle at 10 cents a pound is as shortsighted as he is blind to his own and the public interest." The farmers upon whom the public depends for its beef have not seen 10-cent beef, in the first place. Those sales are being made in Chicago and the farmer fails to realize that price by several cents. If the writer of the editorial had in mind that there are great money-making opportunities for farmers in cattle at 10 cents at terminal markets he evidently knows little of what it costs to produce beef on the farm. With feedstuffs high in price, labor scarce and high, feeding cattle higher than ever, and risks of serious nature to take, the farmer does not see a rosy opportunity in beef production, particularly when he has recently lost money himself or seen his fellow farmer lose it feeding cattle. He can not be blamed for preferring to sell his grain and hay at the attractive prices offered. The real shortsightedness lies in not taking steps to make stock raising permanently profitable, for live stock is the keystone to the fertility problems of the country. Successful grain farming in the future will depend much upon stock raising. This is the real opportunity the farmer should be able to see. By careful management the farmer who can raise his own stock, and feed, can market his grain in form of beef at present prices and make money, as well as to maintain and increase the fertility of his farm. The great need is to give the farmers a marketing system that will assure them a profitable return. Once that is done they can engage in beef raising without taking too great a risk.

War on the High Cost of Living

About the middle of August, after it became a certainty that Europe was to be one vast theater of war, and sea commerce between eastern and western hemispheres was paralyzed, prices of foodstuffs in America began to advance. The arch enemy of our times, General High-Cost-of-Living, began an assault on the financial strongholds of the consumer and demanded war indemnity in form of higher prices for all kinds of meats and staple groceries. Then the housewives' leagues, city aldermen, states' attorneys and even members of Congress declared war against High-Cost-of-Living and all his allies, represented by retailers, wholesalers, packers of meat products and speculators in the necessities of life. In Chicago particularly the people, and friends and defenders of the people, were stirred to action. The United States district attorney announced that he was going to start an unrelenting investigation into the factors controlling food prices and that any illegal operations would be prosecuted with great vigor. The chairman of the municipal markets commission of Chicago proposed an injunction to make dealers tell why prices are being advanced. Club women appealed to city aldermen and the latter, taking up cudgels in the defense of the ladies, went to the city corporation lawyer and urged him to act to the limit of his powers. Even President Wilson entered the fight and advised a congressional investigation.

The European war gave cause to the rise in prices, undoubtedly. Dealers, brokers, wholesalers, warehousemen and storage operators know that Europe will be in the market for foodstuffs and, to insure a supply, will contract wherever they can for large quantities at high prices. Consequently these people do not feel disposed to sell the supplies they control for less money than they believe they can get for them. Speculation for profit is the real cause of the advanced prices, from the groceryman to the giant wholesale corporations. The war merely superinduced the speculative advances. Speculators have merely taken advantage of a situation they had no part in producing. The way to relief for the consumers is to form purchasing clubs and deal direct with producers wherever practical and as nearly direct as possible in all other cases. The producers can aid in this, and to their own material advantage, by being organized into marketing associations for direct dealing. While such operations would not prevent juggling in prices in critical war periods, yet they would be effective in preventing speculation from overdoing the thing and demanding extortionate prices. The remedy for all marketing ills lies through organized production.

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How To Test Galvanizing

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Cost Less, Outlasts Ordinary Roofing and gives you joy and pride forever. No matter what kind of a building you have in mind there is a style of EDWARDS Galvanized Roofing exactly suited to your needs.

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Greatest roofing proposition ever made. We sell you direct—save you in-between dealers' profits. No matter what your building is, we simply ask the right price for our products. Lowest prices ever made for World's Best Roofing. Postal or coupon brings Roofing Book No. 991.

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Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914

No. 17

Balanced Rations

Silas will soon be filling his silo.

Hot winds are a severe blow to agriculture.

The spell is broken. What spell? The dry spell.

Europe is the logical place for the army worm these days.

Education merely helps a man to be more of what he actually is.

Threshing now being about finished, time for silo filling approaches.

Mule colts will provide a fine market for hay, straw, fodder and a little grain.

The man who makes a real start in life is usually equipped with a self-starter.

A good manager and capable secretary is the best guarantee of success for a co-operative association.

European nations are busy counting their men and dollars. The job will not be so arduous after the war is over.

The European war will be another reason why the new tariff will not be able to prove its real position in our economies.

A preacher's idea of a good road is the straight and narrow path, beginning at conversion and ending at the gate where St. Peter takes the toll.

Argentine corn to the extent of 200,000 bushels reached Montreal, Canada, on June 20, the ocean freight rate being 8.7 cents per 56-pound bushel.

Honesty, integrity, ability and enthusiasm are the principal ingredients of success, but unless they are leavened with common sense they will spoil in the making.

The fellow who knows the right thing to do is a valuable man, particularly if he also knows the right way to do it. (This applies to others as well as county agents.)

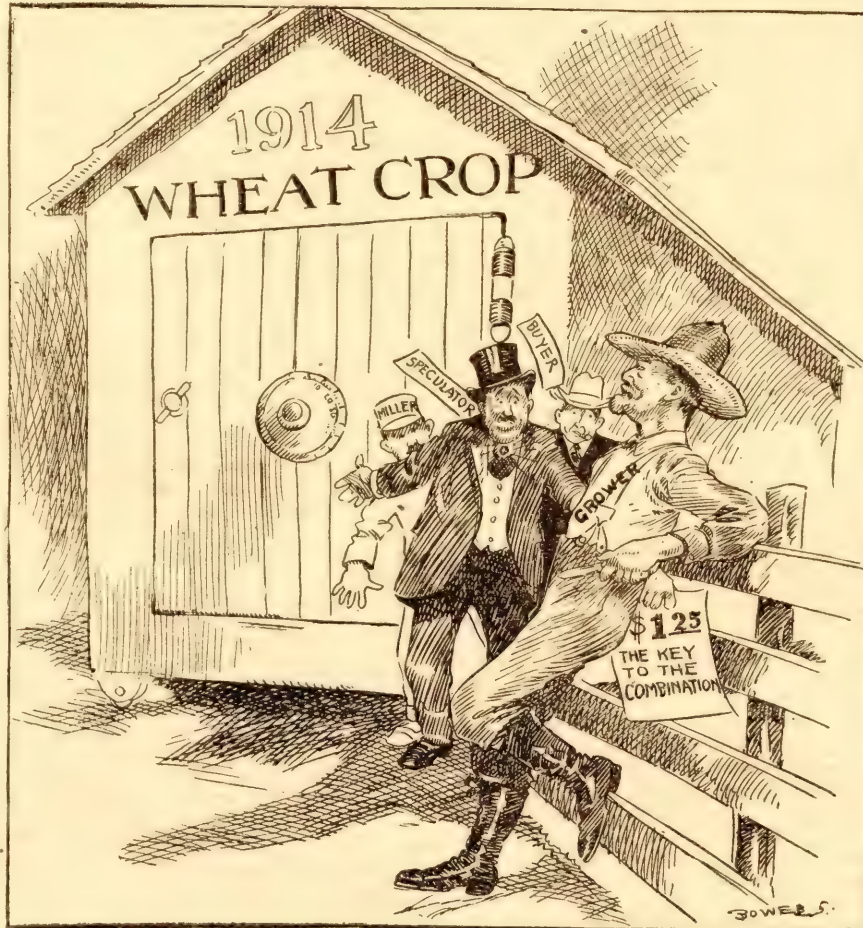
The superiority of dairy farming over grain farming lies in the fact that the dairy farmer sells only the cream from the milk, while the grain farmer sells the cream from the soil.

The Housewives League Magazine is engaged in a campaign for cleaner flour, demanding that all flour be put up in special sanitary bags. That will not tend to lower the high cost of living any.

It is said on very good authority that the railroads of this country reap earnings each year amounting to \$30,000,000 from the fertilizer industry, in freights on fertilizers shipped to farmers, and on the increased crops hauled to market. The railroads have good reason, then, to boost the fertilizer business amongst the farmers.

The old-style farmhouse bookcase was filled with the novels of E. P. Rowe and Mary Jane Holmes, Samantha Allen and Will Carleton's poems. The up-to-date farmer's bookcase contains books by such men as Prof. Henry, L. H. Bailey, Joe Wing, H. B. Gurler, F. D. Coburn, Thomas Shaw, William Dietrich and Miller Purvis. By their books ye shall know them.

The Farmer Holds the Key



The Crops of 1914

THE Department of Agriculture persists in the contention that the crop prospects of 1914 indicate a better crop than was produced last year. It is difficult for the farmers in large sections of the country to realize that that can be true, for in many places where the worst crops grew last year an almost entire failure is promised this year. In such regions there was comparatively no rain in May, June and July and in August up to the time we are writing, and the heat during most of that time has been almost alarmingly extreme. Occasional local rains have been reported, but the effect of these has been meager, as the heat and dryness of the atmosphere and of the earth itself very quickly dried up all the moisture. The Department admits, however, that crops deteriorated during July. The decline throughout the entire country was 3.4 per cent. The New England states made gains, as did also New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, but West Virginia lost nearly 2 per cent. Going farther south, North Carolina gained nearly 4 per cent, but South Carolina lost nearly 3 per cent. Georgia and Florida made small gains, but the other southern states lost heavily, the losses ranging

from 2½ per cent in Mississippi to 8 per cent in Arkansas. The heaviest losses are in the central and north-western states. South Dakota suffered most, its loss in July being nearly 19 per cent. Nebraska's loss was over 10 per cent, Indiana's nearly 11 and that of Illinois 12½ per cent. Montana and Wyoming were also heavy losers, but other western states made light gains, though Oregon and California were losers. Iowa lost 5½ per cent and Missouri 4½ per cent.

It is easy to see that whether conditions in July were very unusual and that unfavorable conditions were widely extended and more or less affected all parts of the country and in some places seem to have been almost fatal. The loss of 10 and 12 per cent in crop conditions in a single month, the month of July, not likely to be followed by gains in August, is something serious and means much not only to the people of the United States, but of the world. Our advice to farmers is to save everything they can in the shape of foodstuffs and feed for domestic animals. Conditions in the Old World will increase the demand for American products and our farmers should have the benefit of it. Do not be fanatical or stubborn in disposing of your stuff, but exercise business judgment in selling.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"Today women are again going to market."—Housewives League Magazine. Yes, and in automobiles, too.

"The man or the business worth while is the one that can deliver the goods."—Ohio Farmer. Yet delivering goods is said to add very materially to the high cost of living.

"There is just one way to keep the boy on the farm and that is to keep the girl there."—The Iowa Homestead. But when the boys says to the girl "Fly with me" what is to be done then?

"What are you going to show at the county fair this year?" asks one of our farm papers. The very least you should do is to show your face and the full size of your family. Do more if you can.

"Manufacturers can see no promise of trade revival as long as industry is the object of local, state and federal legislative attack."—American Industries. What kind of industry is thus attacked, brother?

"The cost of bad roads in this country is almost inestimable."—Farmer and Stockman. The cost of good roads will reach to about the same amount, but at the same price we greatly prefer the good to the bad.

"The motor car to the farmer is a necessity, not a luxury."—Advertisement. Ten to one the farmer who has one considers it a luxury and enjoys it as such. Farmers like luxuries the same as others, and they are proud to have them.

"Many a pioneer knows that if it had not been for the cow and the hen he would not have been able to keep the wolf from the door."—Nebraska Farmer. We suspect that is true, but it sorter tickles our funny bone to think of a cow and a hen fighting away a wolf.

"We must come to the time when there will be an official weigher and grader in every town big enough to be called a market."—The Progressive Farmer. Very true, and he should be solely in the employ of the organized and co-operating farmers of the community, employed by them, paid by them and responsible only to them and to law.

"What a combination it would be if the western rancher, with his cheap pasture, and the eastern farmer with his abundance of corn and roughage, could get together and eliminate two or three commissions and cut the freight charges in half."—Nebraska Farmer. They can get together, if they will, and once they do there's no question about the elimination of commissions.

"The Kentucky tobacco growers' pool is unconstitutional."—Orange Judd Farmer. Now where did you get that idea? It isn't anything of the kind—never was—never can be. A Kentucky law which affected pooling was declared unconstitutional, because of a defect as to its terms. But pooling by farmers of their own products is not illegal. Keep on solid ground, you who would lead the farmers.

EDITORIAL

Ignorance of Marketing Methods

IN A LEADING PUBLICATION, one that is supposed to be an educator and director of public sentiment, we find the following strangely positive declaration as to price and marketing:

The laws of supply and demand are inexorable. They can not be changed by legislation or mob law. The price of all things, labor, votes or wheat, is determined by the relative eagerness of buyer and seller.

Parenthetically we must say we regret that a paper claiming to represent advanced civilization would mention votes as an article subject to price and marketing, to the law of supply and demand, to be sold and bought, the same as labor and wheat. If votes are sold and bought on the market as labor and wheat are it is a sad commentary on our independence, on the people's right to rule, on the sacredness of the ballot. There are no doubt depraved cases where votes are bought for a consideration of money or special favors, but the respectable press of the country should be slow to teach that they are marketable like labor or wheat.

But to the subject before us. A year's supply of farm products are grown in a season and they are harvested and may be marketed in a very brief period after maturity, but the demand, limited to the requirements for use, extends through the entire year. Therefore the year's supply butts up against the demand for a few days or weeks at most. Hence if the supply of food products compared with the demand at the time of sale determines the price, there can be but a meager price on the oversupply and no price at all on the surplus that will be needed during the year, but that nobody needs now. Consumers rarely buy more at a time than enough to supply immediate needs or from one trip to town to another.

It is evident, therefore, no matter what may be said of the law of supply and demand, that if farm crops all be sold at once, or within the period of harvesting, they must be sold in an oversupplied market, or indeed not sold at all, for there can not be demand in a week or a month for the supplies of a year. It is evident, then, that if farm crops are sold at prices determined by supply and demand the quantity offered for sale must be ad-

justed to the demand so as to secure equitable prices—prices that will remunerate the producers and also enable the users to supply their needs. This can only be done by holding back the surplus and having it ready whenever the demand calls for it at the agreed equitable price. If the farmers can not do that, or will not, then there must be a double market. There must be at least two sales before the supply reaches the demand. The surplus must be bought by those who do not need it, not for the mere benefit of those who will need it later, but for the profit they may derive from thus holding and selling again. These purchasers buy from the farmers, or from buyers between them and the farmers, at a time when immediate needs are supplied and prices are necessarily low. Having obtained the supply and stored it, they can wait until the demand becomes imperative and then they can make the price high enough to satisfy their greed.

Those who are at all informed as to how farm products supply demand know that this is the marketing system which rules prices paid the producers and also those charged the consumers. Those prices are not fixed or governed by any law except the ever varying law of greed, and it is to change this miserable system that we are so earnestly working. If food products could come from the soil every day in the year then each day's demand would take care of itself and the supply would adapt itself to the demand on an equitable basis. But as that can not be, the surplus should be held by the producers themselves, who could then supply the daily demand the same as if it had come directly from the fields, and free from the greed that now extorts from all classes.

We may add to the above that farmers do not favor high prices to the consumers, because high prices, unreasonably high prices, make it so that much demand can not satisfy itself and thus consumption is reduced. The greater the consumption the better it is for the producers. What the farmers want, therefore, and what they propose to establish, is a marketing system that will supply demand at or near farm prices, so that the greatest possible amount may be used and the farmers may increase production with no fear of oversupply and glutted markets—the EQUITY SYSTEM.

Farmers Doing Well

WE ADMIT that, so far as trade conditions are concerned, farmers are doing fairly well. In the main prices are reasonable and there is a general demand for the products of the farm, not only of the fields, but of the pastures and feed lots. For these reasons many think it an inauspicious time to talk so much about marketing and price, and for contending as we do that farmers are at a great disadvantage in both the labor and business world. But we are not contending for high prices, nor do we pretend that there have not been periods when farmers had harder times than they have now. We are working for a principle, for the correction of a long prevailing and strangely ignored injustice. We are laboring for the greatest reform that was ever brought to the attention of the business world.

Farming has never been an independent business in any part of this great world, and in the United States, in spite of our boasted freedom, intelligence and equality, the farmers are farther from business equality (equity) and independence than any other class on earth. Every other productive industry controls its output

and sells only when it gets its price. The farmers do neither. Each produces all he possibly can and those who are not farmers urge him to do so without any regard to possible supply or probable demand, and then each sells at a price fixed by the buyers themselves. Nobody else does that—nobody else could do it and maintain an existence.

Why should the business that supports the world, the calling without whose products people could not exist, the labor and the only labor that actually creates wealth—why should such a calling as that be subject to the whims of all other callings and meekly submissive to the greed of those who, in the language of scripture, "toil not, neither do they spin?"

It is not a question as to whether farmers are doing well just now, or even better than they have done in the past. It is a question of right or wrong, of justice or injustice, of equality or inequality, of business independence as other classes exercise it or of timidly looking to others as to how or when they shall dispose of the products of their toil and what they shall receive for them.

Human slavery was a great wrong.

That is everywhere conceded now, yet not humanity merely, but civilization tolerated it for centuries. But there came a time when it must be wiped out, and it was. It was not a question as to whether the slaves were being treated better or worse than they had been in other years. It was a question of humanity, of a higher civilization, of nobler thought and higher ideals, of progress of fairness and justice one toward another. Slavery disappeared because it was right that it should. And similar reasons have marked every advance the human race has made. We are now on the eve of another. Agriculture, production from the soil, comes to us from the Garden of Eden, and yet those who have engaged in it have always labored under the doubtful conditions of the seasons and the still greater doubt as to the price they shall receive for what they produce for others. We appeal for a system of marketing that will supply the needs at the time of the needs, that will bring prices that will assure fair reward to the producers, that will command those prices at the harvest as well as when the harvest is over, and yet supply every need at fair and reasonable cost. What a revolution this will be compared with the rush to "move the crops" and what a saving it will be to those who must buy to eat and to feed their stock. And what a step upward it will be for agriculture. Farmers will then know how much of their stuff will be needed and when and where. The world will be better supplied and much greater quantities will be consumed. Production will be increased, for the assurance of steady and fair prices will stimulate every phase of farm labor and every demand will be promptly and generously supplied. Farmers will then take their place beside those of other callings and the human family will dwell more nearly side by side. That is what we are working for, and there could be no better time to accomplish it than now.

American Farmers and Production

AMERICAN crops can and must move to Europe," recently declared Secretary Redfield of the national department of commerce. The exclamation grew out of the shipping impediments that resulted from the inauguration of the European war. "Europe must have our wheat or starve," he declared.

But we are taught, and persistently taught, and taught little else, that the farmers of the United States do not produce enough, that the home markets are not well supplied, and as a consequence thereof prices to users are extortionately high and actual want is felt in some portions of this country. But now the government is greatly concerned about shipments abroad, not shipments abroad by farmers, but by those who have bought from the farmers. And there is national concern also about shipments from the farms to the market centers. The secretary of the national treasury is afraid the buyers have not money enough to buy the stuff at glutted market low prices and thus rush it in to the centers where it is not needed now. Hence millions of government money is placed at the disposal of the banks to be used by the buyers in "moving the crops." At these times there are nearly always reports of big crops, but we never hear of any proposition to place government money within reach of the farmers to enable them to hold their crops until they are needed for use or consumption. True, there has been a great deal of talk about farm credits, but all those plans involve the homes and lands of the farmers. It is not so with those who wish to "move" the crops and get them hoarded in the market centers, whence they may be doled out to the users at scarcity prices or shipped to foreign countries.

This year there is the biggest wheat

crop ever grown, we are told, and the farmers must accept low prices for it, but "Europe must have our wheat or starve." Then Europe will pay a good price for it, surely. But not to the farmers. They have sold in the glutted markets created by the rapid "moving of the crops" and now Europe must buy from those who bought in our glutted markets and the government proposes to see to it that these buyers shall have a chance to sell. And that is all right, but why not aid and encourage the farmer to care for and hold his surplus, that he may share in the better prices and may even sell much lower to consumers than the glutted market buyers do?

We are greatly in favor of increased production, and increased production will come fast when the farmers are assured of steady and remunerative prices. Then why not help the farmers to hold their surplus until consumption needs it as well as to help the speculators move it out before it is needed, thus forcing farm prices down and consumption prices up? Farmers who read this ought to be confident of dollar wheat if they have not already sold at speculator-made prices.

Smile Awhile

Failed to Find Any

The little city girl was visiting her grandma in the country and was told she might go to the henhouse and get some eggs. She soon returned without any, when her grandma asked: "Didn't you get any eggs?" "No," was the disappointed reply, "the hens were scratching all around as hard as they could, but they couldn't find a single egg!"

Attended the Sale

"Your wife looks rather put out today. What is the matter?" "She was at the rummage sale yesterday and became so interested she took off her new spring hat and laid it on the counter. By mistake one of the clerks picked it up and sold it for 35 cents, which was all she could get for it."

Still Rising

Naturalist—It is clear to be seen that the sun is getting higher and higher every day.
Practicalist—So is everything else except what the farmer has to sell, and most of that is higher than it used to be.

Unpopular

"I have traveled much on the railroads, but there is one thing connected with it I never could learn to enjoy, though it is prominent in my experiences."
"What is that?"
"A cinder in the eye."

The Supernatural

"There are still imps in this world, even among civilized people, and there is one I like to see around."
"An imp! What imp?"
"Imp-rovement."

Nothing of That Kind

A German stepped into the store and was eagerly looking around.
"Are you looking for something in men's clothing?" asked a polite clerk.
"No," declared the German emphatically, "I am not looking for anything in men's clothing, but in women's clothing. I'm hunting for my wife."

An Unpleasant Business

"Doctors must know very little of the kindly feelings and good nature of people, and life to them must be hardly worth living."
"How is that?"
"Their customers are all ill."

No Time for Explanation

"If you kiss me again I'll tell my father," declared the girl, who was entertaining her company in the parlor.
"That is too old a story to scare me," said the young man as he boldly kissed her again. The girl immediately arose, stepped out of the parlor and went to her father's room. "Papa, Mr. Acton wants to see your new gun," she said. "All right, daughter, I'll take it in and show it to him," replied the father. As he entered the parlor with the gun in his hand there was a noise as of breaking glass, a dark object went out at the window and a streak was observable in the atmosphere extending toward the railroad station. There was nobody to show the gun to.

Our Farm in the Hills---How We Paid For It

By Henry Smith

MY PLEASANT HOME, which is dignified by the name of Rural Hill Farm, was a sorry waste when I came in possession of it. It is a ridge land, and, having been consecutively planted to corn for years, was worn out and badly washed. The eighty acres, when I bought it ten years ago, was valued at \$25 per acre. Wife and I needed a home and, being young and full of hope and plenty of strength and health, we paid \$500 (all we possessed) down on the place and got time on the balance at a fair rate of interest. Neighbors shook their heads, saying "Smith, you can never do it," but I went right ahead, keeping one eye sharply on present matters and the other in the far future.

The first year I had only one horse, so I did not try to crop, excepting to tend the garden and truck patches for the next winter's supply of provisions. When I was not otherwise occupied I cleaned out the fence corners, hauling the brush and all other rubbish to fill up ditches. Most of the time I hired out to a neighbor, who owned a large nursery. In pruning, thinning out and resetting rows of young fruit trees and other plants there were often plants and sprouts that were thrown aside. These were just as good as any, so I was allowed to save them for myself and at the end of the season we had a forty-acre orchard of choice fruit trees started. I also set three acres of blackberries. My wife raised a good start of poultry for the next year and I had earned enough clean cash to buy a plug horse and pay the interest for the first year.

The next year or two the poultry and my meager earnings bought our clothing, paid off the interest, bought us a milk cow and two gilts. Between times I had filled up a few ditches and planted the pasture land in grass, but the fourth year we had a bumper crop of blackberries, selling 1,500 gallons from our three acres. We sold them at a nearby mining town at 30 cents per gallon, realizing a net profit of \$450. I paid the interest, fenced in the pasture, bought two more milk



Mrs. Smith Ready for a Drive



Our Home as It Is Today

cows, a few implements and a little fertilizer.

Ten years ago, when I contracted for this eighty-acre tract, it was in a very crude state, but today we can boast that we have a farm as pleasant, as profitable and as large as we wish. There have been two or three



Where We Keep Our Cows

"good fruit years" since our young orchard has been bearing, netting us a handsome income of many hundred dollars on our sales of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes and blackberries. We have a herd of fifteen head of thoroughbred Holstein cows that pay their way a dozen times each year in the production of pure-bred calves, milk and butter. We save a thousand White Plymouth Rock hens to raise from every spring, and have 500 colonies of bees. The orchard has been covered and recovered with stable manure and prepared fertilizer, cultivated and treated to rotation crops. There is now a splendid set of bluegrass on the pasture lands, and the little cabin and log stalls have been replaced by structures that are larger and more comfortable. Of course in the first years we had to deny ourselves every luxury in life, but we enjoy them the more now. We have not only paid for our home, but we have actually produced flesh and fatness from a tract that was surely "skin and bone."

Profit From Dairy Cows

We were always possessed with a mania for pure-bred cattle as well as fowls and other things, so we gave the great sum (to us) of \$100 for a single Holstein heifer. A few months afterward she brought forth a calf that has proved herself even better than her mother. Later we purchased other calves and year after year we have been building up our herd.

Our cow barn, which is the only barn we have (as we keep only two horses) is warm and dry, well lighted and ventilated. The stalls are bedded

regularly with fresh, clean straw and we take special care to keep all noise and excitement away from these quarters, as we are firm believers in the saying that "kindness and silence increase the milk flow." Our milking is done by hand, using small top, seamless milk pails. Immediately the product is run through the separator. The cream is later converted into butter, molded in one-pound prints and sold direct to the consumers at never less than 30 cents per pound, but often more than this amount. The separated milk, warm from the separator, we feed to the fowls and hogs. From May 1, 1913, until May 1, 1914, we have marketed almost 2,000 pounds of butter besides what we used for home consumption. Our calves, most of which have been sold for the breed instead of for pounds, have regularly brought us a pleasing income, and last, but not least, the skim milk has meant dollars to us in the saving of corn and other grain that would otherwise have been consumed by the hogs and fowls.



Bees in the Orchard

Bee culture is an important industry in our mixed farming. We consider this occupation a very pleasant as well as a profitable one for the farm woman, and if the business is carried on extensively she can not only earn the so-called "pin money," but may also deposit a fat little sum to earn her an annual interest.

The story of our beginning in the honey-growing business is a very commonplace one. One evening in the beginning of our first days on the farm, as I was returning from work, I discovered a large swarm of bees like a huge knot on a branch of a tree. I wanted that swarm for a start, so when I reached the house I nailed up a rude hive for them. We placed the hive on the ground, sawed off the limb and placed it (with the swarm still adhering) in front of the hive. Then with dishpans, tin pails and an

old cow bell wife and I gave them a tune, to which they meekly marched into the hive. This method is not considered necessary now, but it worked that time. From that one hive we produced other swarms. Since then we have bought a great many more swarms and now our apiary consists of an orchardful of busy workers.

In the last year (we have never kept a strict record) we have sold many hundred pounds of honey, extracted and in the comb, also much beeswax. We have averaged 25 cents a pound for all the honey we have disposed of. According to our views no farm is complete without enough bees to at least keep the table supplied with this wholesome product.

THE FARMER OF THE FUTURE

THE farmer of the past whom we have seen pictured on the stage and whom we now see on the "movie" screen occasionally, is passing into oblivion as a reality, although it will be many years before some people will come to the conclusion that the farmer is a business man as much as the merchant or druggist. In ancient times the man who tilled the soil was a boor or peasant, a dull, slow-witted churl, whose idea of life was to eat, sleep and work.

The increasing population, the advent of modern machinery and the modern methods of agriculture have changed the farmer. Today the many agricultural colleges are turning out young men who intend to take up agriculture (the modern word for farming) as a life work.

They are versed in the structure of modern farm implements; they know how to combat insect pests, and how to manage the farm. By means of their study they have found farming to be a vocation worthy of the best that is in them.

The farmer of yesterday will tell you that the college teaches a boy how to manage but not to work. That is not so, for the students of our agricultural colleges are compelled to do a certain amount of work on the school farm before their course is completed. Another objection the farmer has to sending his boy to an agricultural college is that he will become educated above the farm. That this is not true can be shown by the fact that of the graduating class of the Kansas Agricultural College for 1914, sixty-eight per cent of the students returned to the farms, refusing state and federal positions, some of which offered salaries of \$1,000 to \$1,200 per year. My advice to the farmer of today is to let his son attend some agricultural college that he may be one of the men who are raising, and who will continue to raise farming to a higher plane.

The farmer's son can do no better than to become a scientific, practical farmer—for the time is coming when to be a farmer will be considered by all an honor and not a disgrace.—Charles Hicks, Rushville, N. Y.



I Find the Auto a Necessity

The Feeding Value of Wheat

PRIOR to the European war the chances for selling wheat at a figure profitable to farmers were not highly encouraging, though the movement for farmer control was growing everywhere. A strong factor in that movement is the relatively high price of corn and the comparative feeding values of corn and wheat. If these two grains keep their present relative positions in the market the feeding value of wheat will continue to be a factor, and an important one, in the disposition of the crop. While it is very probable that wheat prices will reach a point where the farmers will prefer to sell the grain, it is nevertheless well for them to know beforehand what their wheat can be made to bring them if fed to cattle or hogs.

In this computation we give the market values of wheat, corn, cattle and hogs, on the farm, as follows:

Wheat, 65 cents per bushel.
Corn, 60 cents.
Cattle, \$7 per hundredweight.
Hogs, \$8.

The market values per hundred pounds of wheat and corn, on this basis, are: Wheat, \$1.08; corn, \$1.07.

In steer feeding numerous experiments have been made of the comparative values of corn and wheat, and as nearly as the experimenters can figure it requires 10.9 pounds of wheat to produce 1.84 pounds live weight on a steer. At this rate 100 pounds of wheat would produce 16.8 pounds at a cost of \$1.08 for feed, or 6.4 cents per pound. If cattle are bringing 7 cents the farmer would receive \$1.17½ per hundred pounds for his wheat fed to cattle, or slightly over 70 cents per bushel, showing a profit of over 9 cents per hundred pounds, or 5 cents per bushel in feeding.

The same experiments gave corn as making 2.04 pounds of meat for each 10.1 pounds of grain fed. Therefore 100 pounds of corn would produce 20.19 pounds of beef, which at 7 cents is worth \$1.41 1-3. Thus \$1.07 worth of corn (at 60 cents per bushel) will make \$1.41 1-3 worth of beef at 7 cents per pound, making the corn bring him 79 cents per bushel. This gives a profit (in feeding the grain) of 34 cents per hundred pounds of corn or 19 cents per bushel.

At above prices for corn, wheat and beef it pays to feed wheat at 65 cents to 7-cent cattle, and it pays even better to feed 60-cent corn to 7-cent cattle.

Will it pay to sell wheat at 65 cents and buy corn at 60 cents to feed 7-cent cattle? Let us see: Suppose a man has 1,000 bushels of wheat. Fed to steers this would yield a return of \$705. Sold at 65 cents per bushel it would bring the farmer \$650, with which at 60 cents per bushel, he could buy 1,083 1-3 bushels of corn. We have seen that a bushel of corn fed to steers brings the feeder 79 cents. His wheat crop, turned into corn and then into beef, would yield him a total of \$855.73, an advance of \$150.73 over feeding the wheat and \$205.73 more than if sold on the market and the money put into the bank rather than into corn.

We will now consider feeding hogs. One hundred pounds of corn fed to hogs will make 21 pounds of pork, which at 8 cents per pound is worth \$1.68, as against \$1.07 value at 60 cents per bushel. One hundred pounds of wheat will make 21½ pounds of pork, which at 8 cents per pound is worth \$1.72 as against \$1.08 value at 65 cents per bushel. Pound for pound, with wheat at 65 cents and corn at 60 cents, the feeding value is the same. With corn as high as wheat, or higher, wheat is the more profitable feed. But if wheat is more than 10 per cent higher in price than corn, then corn becomes the cheapest feed.

With the figures given here any farmer can compute the profits in feeding or selling his corn and wheat,

on the basis of the prices offered him at his home markets.

In hog feeding a mixture of wheat and corn produces better results than either wheat or corn alone, and it has been determined conclusively that

greater gains still can be made by feeding a mixture of middlings and corn, half and half. For instance, in one series of experiments 100 pounds of wheat made 19 pounds of pork, while 100 pounds of middlings and corn made 22¼ pounds of pork.

Another fact which must not be lost sight of is that when the grain is sold

valuable elements of soil fertility are lost, as we pointed out in an article last issue. When the grain is fed this can be saved in a large measure and will more than pay for all the labor entailed in feeding and caring for the stock.

The real business farmer, who watches every opportunity to turn his labor and products to greatest profit, will keep a close watch on the feeding values and market values of the crops he grows. He should have Professor Henry's famous authoritative work on "Feeds and Feeding" and the many bulletins from the various experiment stations on the subject. It is as much his province to work with a pencil and paper as it is the bankers' or the merchants'. Success in largest degree lies along the path of knowledge.

If I Were a Farmer

By Town D. Weller

[EDITOR'S NOTE—We are much pleased to introduce Mr. Weller to our readers. It will do us all much good to "see ourselves as others see us," especially when the observant one looks from a fair point of view and to a purpose. These articles will appear in several succeeding numbers.]

No. 1

YOU may think that my point of view is purely theoretical, but those of us who live in the larger communities have a right to our opinions none the less. We not only see things from a different angle than the farmer, but quite often things appeal to us in a different way because we are on the buying instead of the selling end. For instance, if I ran a dairy farm and sold my milk direct to customers I wouldn't go about peddling it dressed in dirty old overalls. Nor would I permit my help to go out on a milk route dressed in anything short of the cleanest and whitest of suits. I would have absolute cleanliness not only in the handling and bottling of the milk, but also in the distribution of it. My horses, wagon and helpers would be so immaculate that people would think I came from "Spotless Town."

The majority of farmers as yet do not appreciate how the idea of cleanliness appeals to the average city dweller of the better class. They do not fully understand that the demand for absolute cleanliness in food products is growing at a surprisingly rapid rate. A comparatively few years ago the bottling of milk was the exception, but the old-fashioned milk can and the unsanitary quart measure had to go. It wasn't clean enough to suit the city man or the board of health. The farmer grumbled—said it was all a fad—but he soon came to realize its advantages and the fact that if he intended to keep his trade he must adopt it.

The same thing is going to come in the matter of which I am speaking. It is an antiseptic age and the city man is not going to be fooled simply because his milk is delivered in a bottle, especially when that bottle is brought into his kitchen by a man who smells as though he needed a bath and whose overalls look as though he'd slept with the cows. The trade of the discriminating town and city family is going to go more and more to the dairyman who carries with him the impression of absolute cleanliness. When it has come to the pass that such great business corporations as the railroads provide patrons on their dining cars with toothpicks put up in sealed, antiseptic envelopes it shows what the better class of trade demands when it comes to anything directly or indirectly connected with foodstuffs.

These War Times

Customer—I like this red, white and blue gingham, but I am afraid the colors will run.

Clerk—Red, white and blue run? Never in this country, especially with war raging in Europe!

Customer—I hadn't thought of that. Give me forty yards.

Equity is Active in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana

Since June 14, at which date we put our county clearing house in running order, we have purchased and distributed a car load of flour, one of sugar and one of twine. We have another car of flour on the road and also a car of sacks.

During the same period we have shipped out and sold all the berries and garden truck of our members, amounting to a very large sum. While outsiders were selling raspberries for \$1.25 the Equity procured for its members not less than \$2 for the same berry, and we have been doing as well on all other small fruits. At the present time we are shipping early potatoes, corn and early apples by the car load. We have more orders than we can fill. Orders for oats are now beginning to come in. Retailers and dealers are looking us up and placing their orders with us. (This is another conclusive bit of evidence that what this paper has always claimed is true—that when the supply ceases to chase after the demand, the demand will seek the supply.—Ed.)

Equity is a big thing for this valley. We will not sell less than 100 cars of potatoes, from 30 to 75 cars of apples, one to five cars of cabbage, 50 to 100 cars of grain and great quantities of winter vegetables.

We are doing a great educational work and in a year's time will be running as smoothly as any old, established business.

C. M. PARR, Business Manager
Hamilton, Mont.

Confidence in Advertising

The advertising that comes to you in UP-TO-DATE FARMING is insured advertising. Thousands of dollars worth of advertising is yearly barred from UTDF. That remaining is guaranteed. Send for further information and deal with the advertisers in this paper freely.

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

5,918,098
gallons Polarine sold last year



1,536,232
gallons more than in 1912

Polarine
FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

The constantly increasing use of POLARINE by thousands of motorists is indisputable evidence of its lubricating efficiency. It affords perfect lubrication to all makes and types of motor cars, motor trucks, motorcycles and motor boats. POLARINE maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature. POLARINE remains liquid at zero. POLARINE differs from all other motor oils, in that it lubricates perfectly at extremes of temperature.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
Makers of Lubricating Oils for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World

(214)


OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

CONSERVING THE SMALL WASTES ON THE FARM

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

ON the average farm there are many hundred dollars worth of fruits and vegetables that go to waste every season. There seems to be little improvement for this condition of affairs, since the local marketing system is oftentimes poor. In our home where every possible economy is necessarily practiced, this state of affairs proved very annoying for years.

There was practically no market in the small towns of our neighborhood for fruits and vegetables in their season, as the town's folk as well as the farmers endeavored to raise their vegetables. We might have found ready sale at a larger place for our products, but our supply was not so large that there would be any gain in marketing one gathering of fruit or vegetables.

In the fall of 1912 we bought a canning outfit that cost us the small amount of ten dollars. With it we canned enough vegetables and fruit the first year for a bountiful home supply. Toward spring we found that we had more of the canned products in store than we would make use of. Accordingly, we went to work, trying to dispose of the surplus among friends in our home town, and we were so successful in this undertaking that we had more calls for our goods than we were able to supply.

This year I think we have gleaned the most profitable crop that we have ever garnered, because it was from material that otherwise would have been lost. First came the rhubarb and strawberries. We had much more of both these small fruits than was required for home consumption, but scarcely enough to take to town endeavoring to find a fair price for same in the already glutted market. There were cherries, summer apples, then later the winter apples, peaches, pears, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, different sorts of plums, tomatoes, garden peas, string beans and sweet corn (canned in the form of roasting ears). We filled can after can as long as there was an edi-

ble to save until the frosts came. After the heavy frosts we canned up pumpkins, pickled our peppers, made catsups, and the first of March we canned half a barrel of sauer kraut, took our cucumbers out of the brine and pickled them in bottles. Not an atom do we waste now. When making hominy, the surplus over and above our home supply is put under seal for future use, or, perhaps, sent out to bring us pin money. Our economy enables us to save the good half of a rotten apple, converting its juice into wholesome and ever salable vinegar, and many other savings are made in a like manner.

Our net profit on saving the wastes for the 1913 season was \$302.65. We kept strict account of every sale and balanced up at the end of the year (May 1, 1913, to April 30, 1914). This year we are planning to enlarge our business, extending it beyond mere wastes, but we hope our first experience will prove a practical economy to readers in like circumstances. Watch the advertising columns of most any newspapers for advertisements of canning outfits. Write to two or three of the concerns and select from their circulars an outfit that best suits your means. The factory will be glad to furnish you any information on canning, pickling, etc. that you desire, and I am sure you will find the undertaking a satisfactory one if you are an economist. —Mrs. John A. Smith, McLeansboro, Ill.

EXPERIMENTAL TALK

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

IF those on the small farm, the medium farm or the large farm knew the money-making possibilities of poultry raising, they would be enriched each year beyond their imagination. Of course artificial incubation is the main object in this line, and all who are interested artificially in poultry raising catch at each and every factor pertaining to such. A good machine is first necessary, and the rest depends upon the eggs and the operator.

Successful incubation always means good eggs. The use of eggs of low vitality has proved one of the greatest causes of failure in incubation. Eggs in storage should not be exposed to either extreme heat or cold. Storage temperature should not be lower than 40 degrees or higher than 60 degrees.

The eggs must be carefully rolled and turned each day the same as when in incubation. After the first week of storage eggs rapidly deteriorate, and those more than ten days old are risky. When the incubator has been running three days, cooling and turning is very beneficial. Morning and evening the eggs should—must—go through this operation. A side table in the incubator room is convenient. Remove part of the eggs from the tray and roll them gently from back to front. The more they are rolled the better for them. Hundreds of persons are crying today, "Why do chicks die in the shell when ready to hatch?" We are thankful that we have found at last a remedy for the cause. Some, of course, are naturally too weak to hatch, but it has broken our hearts, has it not, to throw from the machine forty or fifty nicely developed chicks in the shell? The greatest cause of this is lack of moisture. When the first chicks are hatched, as many as thirty or forty, remove them to the brooders. If a brooder is not convenient, a box with a stone jug of hot water placed in the center, wrapped in a soft, dry cloth, will be a good substitute. Then get all the eggs together quickly that are piped and place a soft cloth—a piece of cotton blanket doubled and wrung out of hot water—over them. Keep up the temperature of everything will be a failure. This hot cloth application should be repeated, but don't keep the machine open any longer than necessary. This is to supply the necessary moisture, which is very important. It tends to steam and soften the shell,

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING



You Can't Beat Galloway Prices Anywhere

You can't get Galloway quality at any other place. I get one small manufacturing profit, the rest of your dollar buys what you need. The other way your dollar pays the profit of the manufacturer, the jobber and the dealer. You have tried the old way. Now try my way, and see what you save.



Cash, Credit, Note or Easy Payments. One of these will suit your needs. Any plan allows you 30 days for trial of Engine, Cream Separator or Manure Spreader. If not satisfied that they are as good as any you ever saw or heard of, the goods come back and you're nothing out.



CUP ELEVATOR

Always ready for use. Placed inside the crib in the dry. Easy running, durable and strong. Elevates oats, wheat, or ear-corn, 50 bushels in three minutes.

SET IN YOUR CRIB BEFORE YOU PAY The first successful Upright Ear Corn Elevator made—SOLD DIRECT to the Farmer. Free Catalog showing 8 styles with crib plans which save you money. Write for it today. INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. BOX 54 MORTON, ILL.

HAVANA STEEL WHEELS

FARM TRUCKS with either steel or wood wheels. We have a free Catalog that tells you how to measure your skien or steel axle. Write for it at once. Havana Metal Wheel Co. Box 82, Havana, ILL.

Fastest Hay Press 2 1/2 Tons Per Hour

Greater capacity is guaranteed in all Spencer Presses. The guarantee with our Alligator Press says: "22 tons in 10 hours or no pay." Large feed capacity—smooth and compact bales, uniform in size. Load full weight into cars. All Spencer Presses are biggest money makers because they give greatest capacity at smallest operating and repair cost. Write today for Free illustrated catalog describing full line. J. A. SPENCER 14 William St., Dwight, Ill.

FARM FENCE 11 1/2 cts. a rod

17 1/2 cts. a rod for 47 inch high stock fence; 28 1/2 cts. a rod for 60 inch heavy poultry fence. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 Days Free Trial. Special barbed wire, 30 rod spool, \$1.40. Catalog free. INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. BOX 45 MORTON, ILLINOIS.

A WONDER.

For nearly 50 years I have led in inventing and selling farm scales at a saving to the buyer. Now, I have a new "WONDER" scale which is the last word in economy and utility. My price includes freight and lumber. Send a postal for facts to "JONES, He Pays the Freight," Binghamton, N. Y.

ROOFING

Our twenty-five years' experience in the manufacture of Steel Roofing has enabled us to produce a superior grade Roofing at surprisingly low prices. We guarantee absolutely that every sheet of Roofing is made from the best Open Hearth Steel sheets, evenly coated and full weight. There is absolutely no way to test Steel or Iron Roofing and know how long it will last. The life of a roof depends on the quality of the material and the locality in which it is used. Your best protection is the reputation and responsibility of the manufacturer. Write for samples and prices.



Merry War Powdered Lye Compared with Other Lye for Hogs

"I will tell you my experience with MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE compared with other lye for hogs. I fed MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE last winter when the hogs were dying all around me, and my hogs were as thrifty as I ever had, so when I moved last spring and was unable to get it here, I fed other brands of lye that were recommended to me, and my shoats got blind staggers, or something like it, so when one of our merchants, got MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE, one can put my shoats right again. I would have written sooner, but I wanted to wait until I was sure that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE had cured my hogs. I am satisfied it is all right now, and never expect to be without it as long as I raise hogs."

(Original letter on file in our office. Name and address will be furnished upon application to us. E. Myers Lye Co.)

Merry War Powdered Lye

Costs Only 5c per Hog, per Month, To Feed Regularly Twice Each Day A 10c can of Merry War POWDERED Lye Contains 120 Feeds—enough to keep a hog well conditioned for 2 months. For sale at most druggists, grocers and feed dealers. It is convenient to buy in case lots, 4 dozen cans, \$1.20, at which price we will ship to you direct, prepaid, if your dealers won't supply you. When ordering send us your dealers' names.

Don't Take Chances Putting Anything Claimed To Be "Just as Good" In Your Hogs' Stomachs

Don't make doubtful and perhaps dangerous experiments with "any old lye." Merry War POWDERED Lye has been proven—its use is not an experiment—it is safe to use according to simple directions. Let us send you free our valuable booklet "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising."

"I am a Merry War Lye Hog" "There Are No Substitutes"

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo., Dept. 220

GIVEN IT'S A PEACH BOYS POWERFUL, SHOOTS TO KILL.

Length 32 inches. Working parts best grade of steel. Lever action. Strong accurate shooter for small game. Cost you nothing to own it. Write for 20 packages of Gold Eyed Needles. Distribute them at 10c each, giving a silver aluminum tin free with each package. WE TRUST YOU, and take back all you cannot dispose of. Extra present if you order now. National Gift Co., Dept. A154 ELMIRA, N. Y.

Railroad Watch

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our emblems of Watch bargains we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for ONLY 95 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 95 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an **ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE** [NON-POISONOUS]

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

Only \$2 Down
One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here. Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (INC.)
2168 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

15 **95 AMERICAN**
and Upward CREAM
SEPARATOR

FREE TRIAL, FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address **BOX 1149 AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.**

Kalamazoo Center Shear Silo Fillers

The ONLY center-shear cut machine increases capacity, lessens friction, saves power cost. Free catalog fully describes this special patented feature, also malleable iron (unbreakable) knife wheel.

Write Today **KALAMAZOO TANK & SLO CO.**
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Minneapolis—Kansas City—No. Ft. Worth, Tex.

Natural Hen Incubator \$3—No freight. Actual hen controls everything. Over 600,000 sold. Agents wanted. Free catalog. Special Introductory Offer. **NATURAL HEN INC. CO., Sta. H, Dept. 7, Los Angeles, Cal.**

and is a surprising method of getting the remaining chicks out.—Mrs. Jewel Jiron, Beaumont, Tex.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE AS GREEN FOOD FOR ALL STOCK AND POULTRY

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

FROM five or six years of experience I find rape to be one of the very best green feeds I can grow, for either stock or poultry. In the first place it is very much relished by all stock and poultry. Second, it is always ready for feeding if sown with that end in view. Third, it is the least expensive green feed I have been able to find, for one sowing will last three-fourths of a year, generally, as it puts out new leaves and grows just as fast as it is cut or grazed down. The seed is not expensive, only costing ten cents or less a pound, and from three to five pounds sown in drills is all required per acre, with eight or ten pounds if sown broadcast. I find it best sown in drills just far enough apart to cultivate. It can be very successfully grown sown broadcast after the land has been put in fair order and will thus furnish the best of grazing for hogs and sheep, especially, as well as poultry of all kinds. It is most excellent for turkeys. I don't know anything they relish more or thrive on better. I used quantities of it last year very successfully for a pen of my young ducks. These I fed entirely on rape (with the exception of a little lettuce), cut fine and mixed with wheat bran. Occasionally they had a dash of meal added, but not often. I raised every duck, thirty-six, and finer, faster-growing fellows it would be hard to find. Rape, for fall, winter and early spring feeding and grazing, should be sown broadcast or in drills during July, August or September. Thus, if sown early in August, by the tenth of September it should be from twelve to fifteen inches high and ready to turn your hogs or sheep on. It makes a large-yielding, nutritious, succulent green pasturage all through the fall, winter and early spring. It makes a first-class

crop either sown alone or sown with crimson crown. Rape can be successfully sown in both the fall and spring, but as a general rule does not thrive as long if sown in early spring as if sown in the fall, though I have a piece now that was sown in early spring from which I have continually cut to feed penned stock and poultry and it is as vigorous as can be, so much so that instead of recultivating the ground and sowing, as I fully intended, I am giving it a coat of manure and a good working and letting it stand for fall and winter, and am still cutting it as I need it. You remember this plot was sown in drills early in the spring and now in the middle of August it is healthy and thrifty, notwithstanding we are having a long, tedious dry spell.

I have another lot just coming up and more I expect to sow later. Eggs promise to be high this winter, and as I can have plenty of rape and some turnips to keep my flock in green feed all winter, I am looking forward to a successful and profitable year in poultry. I am planning for a lot of late fall chickens to sell in the late winter, also a lot of early spring broilers. I remember well the first year I went into the poultry business on rather a large scale for a beginner. I had no green feed except a very few potatoes and I had very indifferent chicks, too, though they had all the grain they could eat, and my profits were—you could easily have carried them on the point of a cambric needle.

I neglected to say that I sold enough dishes of rape to my neighbors at ten cents a dish to pay the expenses of my crop and I didn't miss the rape either. It makes excellent greens.—Mrs. R. W. B., Heathsville, Va.

LATE SOWING OF WINTER WHEAT TO COMBAT HESSIAN FLY

THE SEEDING of winter wheat should be delayed as much as possible to combat the Hessian fly whenever this pest is present. Co-operative late sowing by all the wheat growers in the community, accompanied by systematic destruction of stubble and other breeding places

for the fly, seems to be the best means to reduce its devastation.

Wheat should, however, be sown early enough to allow the plants to become well established before winter sets in, yet not so early as to allow them to become jointed. If the first frost is unusually delayed there is still danger of injury from the fly, for otherwise his losses may be greater from the failure of young, poorly rooted plants to survive the winter.

The best time for sowing winter wheat is about the first week in September in the latitude of northern Ohio. In the latitude of southern Ohio the last week of September is best. Proceeding still farther south, the best date is still later, being about the middle of October for central Tennessee and central Oklahoma and about the first of November for northern Georgia. In such districts as the Piedmont section of Virginia allowance must be made for elevation. In the northern part of this state the middle of September seems the best date for sowing, while in the southern part the last week in September is preferable. There is usually, however, a period of several weeks in all the winter wheat area where sowing may take place with about equal results. This period is longer as one proceeds to the southward.

The quantity of seed that should be sown under ordinary conditions in the humid winter wheat areas is six pecks per acre. This may be varied according to the size of kernel of the variety used, the condition of the seed bed, the fertility and character of the soil and the date of seeding. When the grains are small, the seed bed in good condition, the soil rich, warm and well drained and the seeding early, five or even four pecks per acre are often sufficient. Where opposite conditions exist seven, eight or even ten pecks may give more profitable results.

Practical Results

"Mama, ain't bay rum good for the hair?"
"Yes, my dear."
"Ain't that bay rum in the little bottle on your table?"
"No, dear, that's muclage."
"Muclage is sticky, ain't it?"
"Of course it is."
"Is that why I can't get my hat off?"

CORN HARVESTER with binder attachment, cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winnow. Man and horse cut and shock equal to a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$20.00 with fodder binder. J. D. Borne, Haswell, Colo., writes: "Your corn harvester is all you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 65 acres in 10 days, and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address **PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kans.**

4 BUGGY WHEELS (FRIGHT PAID) \$8.75 With Rubber Tires, \$15.45. Your Wheels Rebuilt, \$10.30. 1 make wheels 1/2 to 4 in. tread. Tops, \$6.50. Shafts, \$2.10; Repair Wheels, \$5.95; Axles \$2.25; Wagons Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U. **SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

LIME For the soil and how to use it. Booklet of full information free. Soil Lime manufactured by **OHIO & WESTERN LIME CO., HUNTINGTON, IND.**

\$10.00 A DAY FOR YOUR SPARE TIME

We pay bigger Cash Profits than any other House. Many of our agents are making \$10 a day in their spare time, while doing other work. If you want to make more money than you ever did before, be a **PROGRESS** agent. Write for our astounding offer.

MADE - TO - MEASURE
Peg Top \$275
PANTS \$25 UP
Express Prepaid
Quality, fit and workmanship guaranteed. Cut in latest style, nothing to equal this price.

MADE - TO - MEASURE
\$8.00 Two Piece
SUIT
Express Prepaid
Splendid materials. High Class trimmings and workmanship. Latest city styles. Every garment **GUARANTEED.**

Our Prices the Lowest
Nothing to equal them. With our low prices you can beat anything ever offered—**SUCCESS ASSURED.** Our clothes sell themselves. A genuine snap—no experience or money needed—not a single cent—everything to start you out **FREE.** 64 real cloth samples, 60 fashion plates and everything needed to make **showing success.** Start in now and make big money right from the jump. Write today for **FREE** outfit and full particulars how to make **\$10 a day.** **Progress Tailoring Co., Dept. 162, Chicago**
America's Oldest and Largest Cash Tailoring House

COMPLETE OUTFIT FREE

S. R. FEIL, Pres.
Sag. Pharmacist

I'll Stop Your Losses
From Worms - I'll Prove it or No Pay

If you will fill out the coupon below—tell me how many head of stock you have, I'll ship you enough **Sal-Vet** to last all your stock 60 days, without asking a single penny of pay in advance. All I ask is the privilege of proving to you right in your own barnyard what I have proved to thousands of other farmers. I want to show you how to rid your stock of worms—how to make all your farm animals grow faster, thrive better, keep healthier, put on more flesh on no more feed—make you more money.

The Great WORM Destroyer **SALOVET** **The Great LIVE STOCK Conditioner**

is a wonderful medicated salt which rids farm animals of their greatest enemies—the deadly stomach and intestinal worms. It kills and expels these blood-sucking, life-sapping parasites and greatly lessens the danger from hog cholera and many other diseases.

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

Send no money—just tear off the coupon below, mark down the number of hogs, sheep, horses and cattle and mules you own, give your name and address and shipping station and I'll send you enough **Sal-Vet** to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the moderate freight charge when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If it doesn't do what I claim—if it fails to rid your stock of the dangerous stomach and intestinal worms I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. UPF Cleveland, O.

PROOF

"Sal-Vet is a great remedy for sheep. It saved me ten times what I paid for it."—W. J. Neff, Millboro, Va.

"Have found 'Sal-Vet' O. K. for horses and colts; it is the best conditioner and worm destroyer I have ever fed."—John Bowles, Rt. No. 3, Holdrege, Neb.

"I have used 'Sal-Vet' for about two years, within which time I have not lost a hog. I consider it a sure preventive for cholera."—F. R. Dairymple, Carthage, Ind.

"Since feeding 'Sal-Vet' my stock have done better than they ever have before. I have had to give less feed, and my stock looks sleek and fine."—A. Ayers, Cedar Springs, Mich.

Send No Money
Just the Coupon

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY
Dept. UPF CLEVELAND, O.
9-1-14

Ship me enough **Sal-Vet** to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....
Shipping Sta.....State.....
Number of Sheep.....Hogs.....
Cattle.....Horses.....

I wish to tell you that the piano we purchased from you about a year ago, we have used continually and it has given the best of satisfaction. The tuner who tuned the piano said it was a very fine piano and well made and the music teacher that gave our girl's lessons, says we have a beauty of a piano. JOSIAH FERRIN, R. 5, Atlanta, Ia.

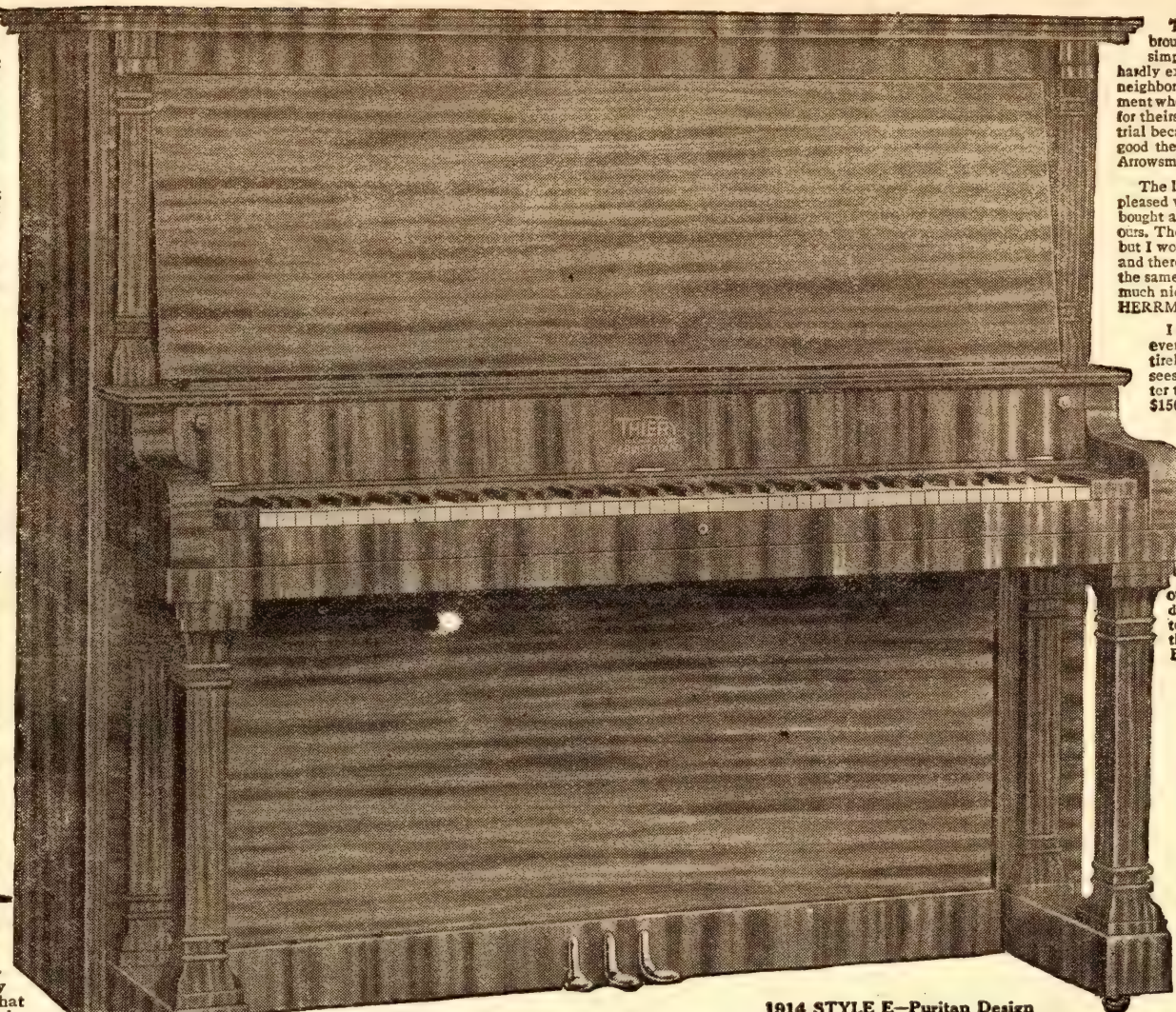
We are very much pleased with our piano, would not part with it at anywhere near the price. Think there will be two or more bought from you before long in this community as this one has proved so nice. You may use this letter in any way you want because the piano can't be beat in quality or price. WILL A. DAVIS, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

As far as our opinion is concerned, my wife and I both agree that it is the prettiest piano we have ever seen and it is as fine in tone and appearance as the \$500.00 pianos sold around here. The instructor was here again the other day and after playing on the instrument for a while she said, "I am getting more pleased with this piano all the time and I'm going to recommend it to my new students instead of the pianos they are buying here at \$350.00 and up." She told my wife not to let the piano go back because it was a big bargain. GEORGE A. HILL, Jr., Anna, Illinois.

Our piano arrived all O.K. a week ago. We have tried it out thoroughly and are well pleased with it and some of our friends have also played on it and say it couldn't be beaten at anywhere near that price. We thank you for your promptness in shipping and you may be sure we'll recommend the piano to our friends. F. KINLEY, Federal Dam, Minn.

As the free trial on my piano is nearly up, I feel it my duty to write you regarding the payments. You'll find enclosed draft for the full amount. I am simply delighted with the instrument and shall always be ready to speak a good word for you and your pianos. J. MORAVEK, Canton, Neb.

This new Thiery Piano style "E" is a full size instrument. It is just one of the new 1914 Thiery Pianos that are beautifully illustrated in colors in my new Style Book. It is so good that I'll ship it anywhere on thirty days trial and guarantee it against any defect in material or workmanship with my written unlimited guarantee.



1914 STYLE E—Puritan Design

The piano arrived Tuesday. It was brought to our home yesterday and it is simply beyond all our expectations. I can hardly explain our satisfaction. One of my neighbors was sorry when she saw the instrument when she figured how much they had paid for theirs. I won't even need the thirty days trial because I can see in a minute just how good the piano is. TESSIE OXLEY, R. 2, Arrowsmith, Illinois.

The longer we have the piano, the more pleased we are with it. One of our neighbors bought a piano at about the same time we got ours. They paid \$100.00 more for their piano, but I wouldn't think of trading with them and there are so many others who have made the same remark and add that our piano is so much nicer in tone and finish. CHARLES HERRMANN, Veblen, So. Dakota.

I find that the Thiery Piano is up to everything you claimed for it and am entirely satisfied with it. Everyone that sees and plays on it claims that it is better than the pianos sold here at \$75.00 to \$150.00 more money. Even some who have purchased these other pianos have visited at my home and admitted that altho my piano costs considerable less money, it is much better than theirs. CLYDE WILLIAMSON, Cannelville, Ohio.

We have the Thiery Piano at home now and there isn't a piano in our neighborhood that can come up to it in either tone, style or finish. The piano reached here without a scratch and we have already decided to keep it. I want to state again to you that we have the finest piano in this county. FRANK ROMBACH, Box 35, Rock Lake, N. Dakota.

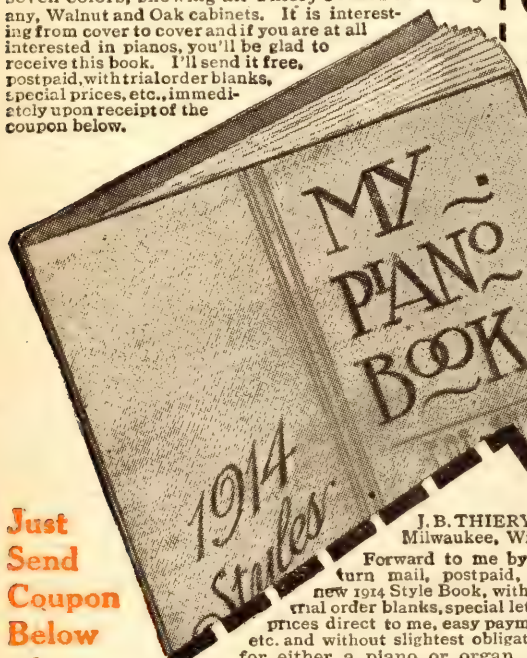


when you buy a Thiery Piano

Will you accept a Thiery Piano in your home and play on it for 30 days *at my expense?* Just to prove that a Thiery Piano means more quality for less money—more for *your* money inside and out! I know of no better way to prove this to you than to invite you to accept my offer. The publishers of this paper know that I will do just as I say. And I'll pay all the freight going to you—and all the freight coming back to me, but there's small likelihood of you returning it. You'll probably decide to keep it before six days have passed—and then you can take two or three years time to complete payment if you do not wish to pay cash.

1914 Style Book Free

My new piano Style Book is the finest printed book of pianos that you have ever seen. It is printed in seven colors, showing all Thiery Pianos in Mahogany, Walnut and Oak cabinets. It is interesting from cover to cover and if you are at all interested in pianos, you'll be glad to receive this book. I'll send it free, postpaid, with trial order blanks, special prices, etc., immediately upon receipt of the coupon below.



Just Send Coupon Below

MY OFFER:—Any reliable reader of this paper desiring to try and test a Thiery Piano for a period of thirty days at my entire expense, can do so without any advance money and no obligation of any kind except to merely ship back the instrument at my expense if it isn't just as represented in every way. It is a real thirty days free trial. It gives you the opportunity of proving to your own satisfaction that dealing with me means a saving of from \$75.00 to \$150.00 and that a Thiery Piano is better in tone, easier in action and prettier in design than the vast majority of pianos sold now-days at an average of \$100.00 more money. This invitation is open to any reliable reader of this paper. Fill out and mail to me the coupon shown below.

Thiery Pianos are "Quality Pianos." They are made for homes that know it doesn't pay to buy cheap pianos. Thiery Pianos are so good that they are guaranteed against any defect in material or workmanship as long as the purchaser keeps them. **No instrument at any price can be guaranteed any stronger.** They are made in Genuine Mahogany—Genuine Walnut—and finest English Oak. The cabinets are double veneered both inside and out. They have Empire Grand Tops. Brass pedals and trimmings and the finest genuine ivory keys. They have overstrung strings in the bass and three strings to each note in the treble. They have full bronzed plates of the best plate metal. Sounding boards of the best mountain-grown spruce. Yet you can purchase a Thiery Piano for less than \$200.00 all freight paid and have from one to three years time to complete payment.

Hundreds of homes all over the United States are sending for Thiery Pianos just because they are exactly as advertised. No other piano ever sold direct to the purchaser has met with greater success. All middle profits are scratched out when you deal with me. I have no agents or representatives of any kind except my own customers.

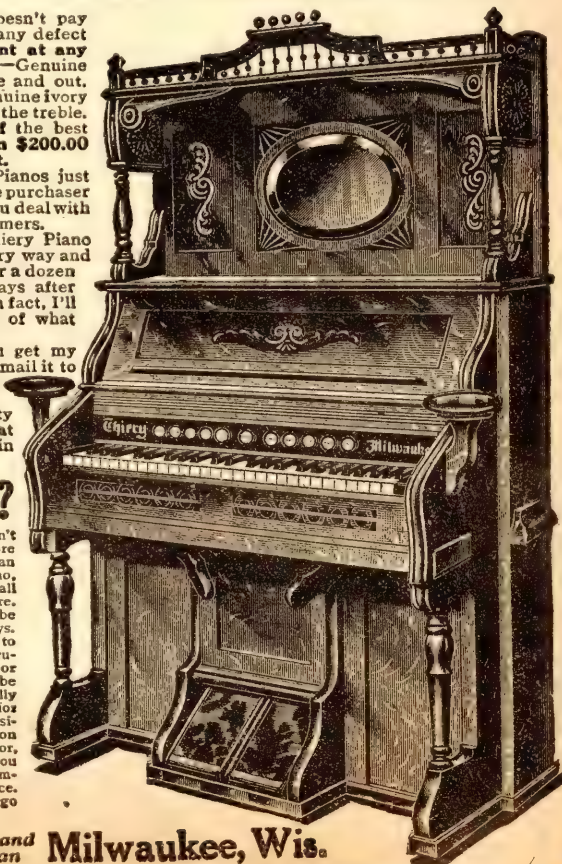
I'll give you all the way from one to three years time to pay for a Thiery Piano if you do not wish to pay cash. I'll arrange payments to suit you in every way and if you don't want to pay monthly, you can pay quarterly, semi-annually or a dozen other different ways. You can pay a certain amount sixty or ninety days after you receive piano and the balance in two or three payments later on. In fact, I'll accept any payment plan that I can afford to accept and regardless of what payment plan you choose, the price will be just the same.

Don't close a deal anywhere for a piano of any kind until you get my Style Book and special prices. Just fill out the coupon below and mail it to me and I'll gladly send you my new Style Book with complete particulars of my proposition. You are under no obligation to accept any offer that I make to you. All I want is just the opportunity to prove to you that Thiery Pianos are just as advertised and that with one of them in your home, you will have the finest piano in your community at anywhere near my price.

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Thiery Organs are the real "Music-Makers" of all organs but they don't cost any more than the common organs, nor as much—that's why more Thiery Organs are being sold to particular homes all over the country than any other organ on the market. If you want an organ instead of a piano, I will gladly send you my color printed Organ Style Book, showing all Thiery Organs in colors with testimonial letters from buyers everywhere.

I'll ship the organ you choose on thirty days trial and you will be so pleased that you will decide to keep it before you have had it 10 days. Then you can pay for it in little by little payments if you don't want to pay cash. Altho Thiery Organs are known today as the finest instruments on the market, yet you can buy one for as little as \$2.50 a month or \$5.00 every two months until paid. The best Thiery Organ built can be purchased for \$4.00 a month. Of course every Thiery Organ is fully warranted—shipped direct to you—no agents' or middlemen's profits for you to pay—and if you're not glad you sent for it, you need not hesitate to return it at my expense. You can get a Thiery Organ now on little by little payments and a year or two after you have it paid for, I'll take the organ back as part payment on any Thiery Piano you wish. But just send for the organ book and price list with complete particulars and I'll gladly send it to you postpaid at once. Just fill out the coupon accordingly and everything will go to you immediately.



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NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity

The AMERICAN FARMERS FEDERATION was organized on August 18, 1914, at Kansas City, Kas.

Eighty-four people, from eight states, and representing the Farmers Society of Equity, the Grange, the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union and numerous independent grain elevator, fruit and other associations, were in attendance as shown by the credential cards.

Representatives of all these associations are in the official directorate of the new organization and all of them are to carry the fact of there being a federation now, with an open door for all to enter for marketing, to state and national meetings of their respective organizations.

First let it be understood that the American Farmers Federation is primarily a federating movement. That is, its first aim is to assemble all the present local organizations in a working compact for the one purpose of at once improving the marketing system for farm crops and eventually taking control of crops and price making out of the hands of a middle class, largely speculators, and placing them in the hands of the farmers—producers—themselves. It is also authorized to organize where there is no organization now.

For instance, any local independent association of farmers, whether standing independent or a part of a national organization, can federate on the terms prescribed, which includes the payment of only \$5 regardless of how many members. The charge of \$5 is only nominal, but it was argued that all the members had paid their initiation fee to the organization they joined already, and should not be taxed much more. The idea is to build up the federation as rapidly as possible, knowing that money for support will come from the small commission charged on the business done.

New members to federated locals can join on the terms made by the local, except the entrance fee to the federation must not be omitted in such cases. It is 2 cents per acre for the land cultivated in all crops, including orchards, gardens and pastures, but no entrance fee shall be less than \$1.

In case of a new organization the entrance fee is 2 cents per acre and the federation fee \$5 for the local. This enters the farm, and once in the federation it is always in.

The business plan is almost identical to the one used by the F. S. E. We need not say much about this, because our readers should understand it.

This federation fills a long-felt want. It supplies to the independent associations and to the locals of the national associations what they have lacked—a marketing system that is so flexible as to take in all crops, so comprehensive as to meet the needs of marketing for the whole country and so helpful as to immediately give great benefits in more money for the crops. It should develop rapidly and be established all over the country and in Canada.

We do not recommend that organizers of the Farmers Society of Equity should change, but continue to organize that society. But any local can federate. At the next national convention of the F. S. E. the matter will come before the supreme body whether the F. S. E. shall continue or merge into the federation. If any local federates now or later it will continue under the old name—Farmers Society of Equity. And the same applies to any other organization.

The federation did not come to tear down any society, but to supply them with what should prove to be the greatest incentive for the membership to increase—superior marketing. Where possible the organizers of the A. F. F. must help organizers of other organizations to get all the producers into the locals and thus they come into the federation.

Through the American Farmers Federation a field is opened up for greatly increased benefits to those locals that have no marketing system, or a very imperfect one. All those farmers who heretofore have stood aloof from old organizations should now have confidence to enter into one of them. We feel that the organiza-

tion of this federation at this time is the natural sequence of all the years of experimenting, by farmers, going back about fifty years. The people at the meeting were enthusiastic and expressed themselves that they thought now the step had been taken that would lead direct to farmers' industrial freedom.

And this idea strengthens with time. Witness this letter from the vice-president-elect and who is also the master of a local Grange:

"Chanute, Kas., Aug. 22, 1914.

"J. A. Everitt, Pres., Indianapolis.

"Dear Sir:—After several days thought, and having talked the matter over with some of the best thinkers, I feel more than ever that the step we took at the Kansas City meeting, and the plans adopted, if carried out, will prove the most scientific that human ingenuity can devise. I can see where our federation plan will take hold of the farmers' problems at the root of the whole trouble. No other organization ever could reach and throttle the board of trade and produce exchange speculative system, the prime cause for about all the difficulties that have confronted farmers and prevented them from receiving a just share of the rewards from their toil."

So let all good friends of farmers' organization put forth a greater effort to build up the various societies and federate the local bodies. The door is open to all and the entrance fee is so small that none will find it a hardship to meet the terms.

REPORT OF CONVENTION

American Farmers Federation Is
Launched

Kansas City, Kas., August 17, 1914
MONDAY

Meeting called to order in the City Park Pavilion at 1 p. m. by J. A. Everitt of Indianapolis.

Call for the selection of a temporary chairman, resulted in the choice of Mr. J. A. Everitt.

Call for the selection of a temporary secretary resulted in Mr. Alfred Docking of Manhattan, Kans., being selected.

Moved that we proceed to select a credentials committee of three.

Carried.

Chair appointed C. D. Resler, Chanute, Kans.; B. F. Walton, Geneva, Neb., and C. W. Martin, Princeton, Kans.

While the credentials committee was at work general discussions were had.

Upon the report by the credentials committee and the seating of the delegates, it was moved that J. A. Everitt be elected permanent chairman of the meeting.

Seconded and carried.

It was moved and seconded that C. D. Resler be the permanent secretary of the meeting.

Seconded and carried.

The chairman called W. H. Mitchell to the chair and delivered the Keynote Address of the meeting.

After hearing the chairman's address it was moved by W. H. Mitchell and seconded by J. A. Hargrave, that it is the sense of this meeting that all farmers' associations should federate for marketing.

Motion seconded, put and carried.

Moved by Bailey, seconded by Longshore, that the following committees be appointed: Committee on organization or plans, committee on constitution and by-laws, committee on resolutions, and committee on publicity.

Seconded and carried.

Motion made to change our meeting place from the City Park to a hall and that a committee of one be appointed to make arrangements.

Seconded and carried.

The chairman appointed W. T. Hopkins to look after arrangements.

Motion made to adjourn until 8 a. m., Tuesday.

Seconded and carried.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

Meeting called to order by Chairman Everitt in the city hall auditorium.

W. T. Hopkins of the Kansas Grain Inspection Department delivered a very interesting address on Grain Inspection and referred to some of the practices of the buyers and handlers of grain in their present system. The address was well received. One point that was made was that the grain handlers expect that the inspection out, that is in selling, shall be one grade above the inspection in. Mr. Hopkins advised that wheat should be sold direct to millers and oats and corn direct to the consumers. He further attempted to show that the trading in "futures" was outrageously against the interest of both producers and consumers. Alfred Docking, chairman of the Grange committee on Statewide Co-operation, was

next introduced and spoke of advantages particularly through a federation of co-operative associations. He gave many examples of federated successes in European countries.

Mr. Docking's conclusions and the conclusions of his hearers also were the same, that community or district co-operation has comparatively little power contrasted with the power of the federation of all co-operative efforts.

Mr. C. W. Peckham of Haven, Kans., was then called upon to address the meeting and chose for his topic "Where Are We At." Mr. Peckham said that mistrust is one of the chief troubles of the farmer. He said: "I have been connected with every farmers' movement in Kansas for forty years. But all of our plans heretofore have been worked over by the speculators and eventually were controlled by them, because of fundamental weaknesses." Mr. Peckham made some interesting illustrations on comparative prices of wheat, flour, etc. He said that four and one-half bushels of wheat makes one barrel of flour, and at 66c per bushel, equals \$3.00 worth of wheat in a barrel of flour. But when this wheat is ground into flour and made into bread it is worth \$15.50, while the side product is worth 95c, a total of \$16.45. That is, for what the farmers receive \$3.00 after it is manufactured and reach the consumer it sells for \$16.45.

Messrs. Brochman, Tyson, Walton, and Weber spoke on marketing. They gave their personal experiences with the plan adopted as the federation plan and gave many vivid examples of profits realized through it for the farmers of their respective communities. These men also are enthusiastic for the federation plan as the quickest way to bring more crops under control for marketing, which operates to the benefit of all using the system. Mr. Walton was very emphatic in declaring that the new marketing system had made all of the farmers BUSINESS MEN.

Report of the committee on plan of co-operation was called for.

Committee reported their work unfinished and was given more time.

Report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was called for.

This committee also reported the work unfinished and was given more time.

Moved to adjourn until 1:30 p. m. Seconded and carried.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Mayor Green of Kansas City, Kans., was down for the address of welcome. The mayor, on account of pressing duties, was unable to address the farmers until this time. He was now introduced by the chairman.

The mayor in his address congratulated the farmers in their effort to form a federation of all organizations. He referred to the disparity of the price received by producers and that paid by consumers in which he said that both were injured because of

the bad and unbusinesslike marketing system that is in vogue. He predicted that through the federation movement that was about to be started by this meeting, that both would get great advantages. The mayor's address was well received and he was roundly applauded.

The response to the mayor's address of welcome was made by Mr. Resler. Mr. Resler in his address took occasion to say that the present movement was not antagonistic to any interest except the speculative

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We give Camera, 2 packages plates, developing outfit, instructions and handsome photo brooch frame FREE for selling only 12 packages Blaine at 10c. each. You can earn money making photo brooches with this. Write for Blaine. BLUINE MFG. CO., 215 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

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Genuine Gold plated, its any a r.m. richly chased, heavy metal clasp; also a handsome ring. Both Given for selling 12 packages Blaine at 10c. each. BLUINE MFG. CO., 215 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

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Something different — better, bigger, more liberal than any offer ever made. Lower prices—better clothes—bigger cash profits—Express paid on everything.
Double Pay
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An Extra Present with every order. Not a prize scheme. Choose what you want, work for it and get it besides your Cash Profits. Agent's Complete Outfit FREE, fifty-six stylish, real cloth samples—fifty Fashion Plates. Inside wholesale prices. Everything FREE. Get into the big money-making class. Just put your name on a post card and mail it to us today.
SPENCER MEAD CO., Dept. 631, Chicago

THE MARKET PLACE

As an additional help to MEMBERS OF THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY in marketing their crops we have instituted this form of communicating what they have to sell to farmers and local clearing houses who may be in need of the things. Any reader of this paper, who is also a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, or will become a member, is entitled to report his crops to the National Clearing House and get this service. FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

R. M. Tyson, manager, Tobias, Neb., is in need of potatoes, cabbage and onions and lots of fruit, including peaches.

C. W. Carter, Shelby, Mich., can market six to ten car loads of fine winter apples. Also write him regarding peaches that will be ripe in September.

COAL for Threshing and for Winter

Our mines will supply all your coal needs. Highest grades. Satisfaction guaranteed. Be sure to write us.
FARMERS COAL CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.

A. J. Speeg, secretary, Chamberlain, La., will have for sale after Sept. 1 10 car loads of corn in the ear and husk.

The local clearing houses at Vergas, Dent and Richville, Minn., have a lot of cord wood to sell. Farmers needing wood should not fail to get in touch with our members through Mr. L. H. Brochman, manager of the district clearing house, Parkers Prairie, Minn.

AMES HARRIS NEVILLE CO.

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The Ravalli County Clearing House, Hamilton, Mont. (C. M. Parr, secretary) has for sale the following: 50 cars of oats, new; 5 cars of Early Transparent and Duchess apples; 2 to 5 cars of Transcendent Crabs; 5 cars of cabbage; 75 cars of fall and winter apples, the McIntosh Reds, which made the Bitter Root famous. Try a box for Christmas. They are the only Christmas apples raised. Winter vegetables by the car lots; 100 cars of potatoes; corn and extracted honey in large and small quantities; pigs, sheep and cattle; dairy cows; horses and mules. We can supply you with anything raised on the farm in like climates. Good timothy hay; timothy, clover and red top mixed; good timothy and alfalfa mixed; first-class alfalfa. We want to do business with other locals and cut out the middleman where possible. Send in an order and try us. We guarantee everything as to quantity, quality and size. We will give 30 days time on shipments to responsible people. In other words, we will give our co-workers time to get the shipment and collect for sales made. We are in the business for the business and will treat other locals the same as wholesale houses treat the retailers. Now is the time to get together and do business for ourselves—C. M. Parr, Chairman Executive Committee.

W. D. Graves, secretary, Missoula, Mont., states that he will have eight or ten car loads of potatoes ready to market soon. Our locals in the middle west that are in the market for potatoes should get in communication with him at once.

Vital R. Hebert, Madawaska, Me., Box 9, has timothy hay, sheep, hogs, potatoes and turkeys for sale.

Charles A. Chenoweth, R. R. 1, Shelby, Mich., has about 700 bushels of fine winter apples for sale.

Joseph B. Idoux, R. F. D. 1, East St. Louis, Ill., has a car load of No. 1 prairie hay, also timothy and alfalfa hay, to market.

J. A. Harmon, secretary, Oklahoma State Union, Shawnee, Okla., states that he is having calls for the seed kafir corn, feterita, milo maize, millet, alfalfa, cane and sweet (winter) clover. All members in Oklahoma having these crops for sale get in touch with Mr. Harmon at once. He will also handle some seed wheat and rye and will be glad to help the northern members of this society to sell their potatoes this winter.

Dried Apricots Direct from California grower. Apricots, \$10 per 100 lbs.; peaches, \$6 per 100 lbs.; prunes and raisins, \$8 per 100 lbs. Price f. o. b. Kingsburg. Order now for fall shipment. Finest quality fruit. A. L. Cross, Kingsburg, Cal.

One hundred cars of Yellow Yam sweet potatoes will be marketed this coming season, beginning latter part of August, by Rufin Daniel, secretary, Star Hill, La. Locals in the northwest should get in touch with the secretary.

E. H. Brochman, secretary, Parkers Prairie, Minn., wants to get in touch with parties having a car load of posts 8 feet long and 4-inch top.

L. N. McFarland, Cassville, Mo., will have between two and three thousand bushels of winter apples, Mosby, Black Ben and Ben Davis. Apples have been sprayed. Can get 80 cars of apples in his neighborhood. Members, write to him.

Washington Red Cedar Shingles

We are offering straight cars at wholesale prices to members of F. S. E. Have your local clearing house write us for particulars and prices on all grades delivered to your station. We ship nothing but the best. We also furnish anything in Fir, Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock, Lumber.
ROBERT EMERSON CO., Box 1156, Tacoma, Wash.

Write L. H. Brochman, Parkers Prairie, Minn., for seed potatoes of Triumphs, Early Ohio and Early Rose varieties.

The Mack Mill Co., Moorefield, Ark., wants to buy a car of seed wheat, either Illinois, Missouri or Oklahoma grown preferred. They are also in the market for corn, wheat and oats. Send quotations and samples to them.

J. C. Alden, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., reports that his local is in the market for mixed car of wheat (No. 4, for feed) and oats.

interest, and showed how, if the farmers would control their own crops until the real demand needed them, that prices could be made and maintained that would be steady and thus speculation must fall, because of no condition being present that would permit of speculation and gambling in the products of the farm.

The committee on constitution and by-laws, having reported that it had completed its work, was asked to make its report.

The meeting decided that it would have the report read complete first and then read paragraph by paragraph, which would be considered adopted as read unless objected to.

Reading of the "Objects" of the federation, which, in the report of the committee, provided that it should be both a federating organization and an organizing organization, met with objections by Messrs. Bideau and Docking. They contend that the organizing of new local associations must be left to the present societies and that only such local associations as are organized by societies in the field, or such as may be organized by them in the future, could become component parts of the federation. The objection led to a lively discussion.

Motion to recommit that part of the report was lost, but following it a motion to amend the object making it permissible for the organizers of the federation to work with the present societies and organizations to organize new local associations was carried. Later, in the evening session, the matter was brought up again and on motion to reconsider the objects this part was finally made as follows:

"To federate present farmers' associations that have for one of their objects, marketing of crops, and those that are established in the future, and to organize farmers into local and county or district bodies where no organization now exists."

Under the heading, "Finances, How Raised," a committee of three was appointed to consider the rates of commission to be charged on crops marketed. The chairman appointed Messrs. Brochman, Walton and Thompson as the committee.

Moved that further consideration of the constitution and by-laws be deferred until the next session.

Carried.

The report of the committee on plans of business was called for.

Report was read and on motion was adopted.

Motion to adjourn to meet at 8 p. m.

Motion seconded and prevailed.

EVENING SESSION—TUESDAY, 8 P. M.

Meeting called to order by chairman.

The committee appointed in the afternoon session to prepare a schedule of commission charged for marketing produce reported that they did not have time nor the data at hand and moved that the rates be left to be decided by the Board of Directors.

Seconded and carried.

Report of the committee on resolutions called for. Report made and accepted and committee discharged.

Continuing the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws, the matter of the official paper was left, on motion, to the Board of Directors to select it.

W. H. Mitchell called to the chair.

Motion made by Mr. Everitt that the membership fee to join the federation should not carry with it a subscription to the official paper, but that it should be optional with each member whether he subscribes to the official paper or not.

Motion seconded and prevailed.

Motion by Mr. Everitt that the part of the by-laws referring to "official paper" be changed to read "official papers," and that the board of directors be empowered to recommend any paper or papers to be taken by the members, that truly help to develop the American Farmers Federation.

Motion seconded and carried.

Motion made by Hargrave that the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws as now amended be adopted as a whole.

Motion seconded and carried.

Motion made by Mr. Everitt, that the price of the balance of the 1914 crop of wheat should be set at \$1.25 per bushel on the farm. In support of the motion Mr. Everitt said that the prospects were that, without any further effort on the part of the farmers and without any further prosecution of the Dollar Wheat Campaign, the price of wheat would be \$1 per bushel very soon; that the cost of producing wheat was not generally taken into account and very few farmers have any clear idea of what the cost is. Discussion of this point revealed that the opinion prevailed that the cost to produce wheat varied from 50 cents a bushel to over \$1 a bushel. Evidence was presented that agricultural experiment stations that conducted experiments in various parts of their states on different qualities of land found that the cost varied from 55 cents per bushel to over \$1 per bushel. Mr. Everitt explained that since we have free trade in wheat in this country from all countries except Canada, that the price of wheat can be made and maintained very uniform, regardless of whether it is grown in Pennsylvania or Illinois or Kansas or Minnesota or the Dakotas. This, because wheat from Argentina can be laid down in the eastern market cheaper than wheat grown west of the Mississippi river. Also it was stated that the world's crop was a short one, not even up to a full average, and that the prospects on the spring wheat crop were extremely bad in most cases. Also the Canadian crop has the poorest prospect for years. That price of wheat in the northwestern markets, Minneapolis, etc., is very much higher than

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On Goodyear Tires. All advances—due to doubled cost of rubber—were withdrawn on August 19th. This applies to dealers and consumers.

We have secured from abroad sufficient rubber at former prices to warrant this announcement. Goodyear prices are now everywhere the same as they were before the war.

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In These Four Ways Excelling All the Rest

The tires which rule in Tiredom now are Goodyear tires—by long odds.

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The only reason is that motorists—hundreds of thousands of them—have proved these the sturdiest tires. They use them and tell other men to use them.

Where They Excel

Back of that super-service lie four exclusive features. They are these:

Our No-Rim-Cut feature. Time has proved it the only satisfactory way to completely wipe out rim-cutting.

Our "On-Air" cure. This exclusive process costs us \$1,500 daily, but it ends the chief cause of blow-outs.

Our rubber rivets. By a patent method, hundreds of these are formed in each tire to combat tread separation. They reduce this risk sixty per cent.

All-Weather treads—the matchless anti-skids. They are tough, double-thick and enduring. Resistless on wet roads with their deep, sharp grips; yet flat and smooth, so they run like a plain tread.

Upper Class Tires How to Get Them

These things make Goodyears the upper

class tires. No other maker employs them. And no other method combats one of these troubles in an equally efficient way.

These things mean safety, sturdiness and strength. They mean maximum mileage and minimum trouble.

When one tire gives them—and others don't—you should get the tire that does.

Any dealer will supply you if you say you want this tire. He will sell it to you at a price impossible were it not for our mammoth output.

It is up to you. Note again these extra features. Then ask some Goodyear user what it means to have such tires.

Find out why Goodyear leads.



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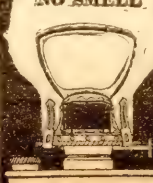
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the price of winter wheat in Chicago. Further, it was brought out that as far as a good part of the wheat-producing section is concerned it was grown on ground that failed to produce a crop of corn last year, therefore the wheat crop is the result of two years' effort and should the farmers obtain \$1.25 a bushel for this wheat crop, many of them would be really getting only 62 1/2 cents a bushel on the basis of the crop in 1913 and 1914.

Motion finally put and carried. Motion made by Mr. Resler that the headquarters of the American Farmers Federation be at Kansas City, Kas.

The motion was argued and finally was amended to read Indianapolis, Ind.

Amended motion carried. Moved and seconded that we proceed to select officers.

Carried. Mr. Everitt nominated C. W. Peckham of Haven, Kas., for national president of the American Farmers Federation. Mr. Peckham in turn nominated Mr. Everitt. Mr. Everitt declined strenuously and pointed out that it would be absolutely inconsistent for him to accept the position in view of the fact that he is the president of the Farmers Society of Equity. Mr. Peckham in nominating Mr. Everitt declined to stand for election and Mr. Everitt, notwithstanding repeatedly urging the delegates to elect some other person, was chosen unanimously. Mr. C. D. Resler was then nominated for vice-president and elected unanimously. Mr. C. Hayes Taylor of Indianapolis was nominated for treasurer and elected.

The following were nominated as directors: C. R. Longshore, Ft. Scott, Kas.; L. H. Brochman, Parkers Prairie, Minn.; C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kas.; C. K. Bideau, Chanute, Kas.; G. W. Briggs, Lubbock, Tex.; R. M. Tyson, Tobias, Neb.; C. D. Thompson, Erie, Kas.; W. M. England, Callao, Mo.

The election was by ballot and resulted in the election of Bideau, Peckham, Brochman, Tyson, Briggs, England and Mitchell. Motion made to adjourn. Seconded and carried. The convention adjourned at 12:15 Wednesday morning, August 19.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The board of directors met in the parlor of the Grand Hotel, Kansas City, Kas., at 8 a. m. Wednesday, August 19, 1914.

President Everitt presiding.

Members present, Tyson, Peckham, Brochman, Mitchell, England, Briggs, Everitt and Bideau.

It was moved that C. Hayes Taylor of Indianapolis, Ind., be national secretary of the American Farmers Federation.

Seconded and carried.

E. M. Black of Hutchinson, Kas., was nominated to be national organizer of the American Farmers Federation.

Seconded, and discussion followed which resulted in the decision that the matter of selecting a national organizer be deferred until some future time. In the meantime local and district organizers are to be put to work under the direction of the executive committee.

Moved that Everitt, Taylor and Mitchell be the executive committee.

Seconded and carried.

Motion that UP-TO-DATE FARMING, published at Indianapolis, Ind., be the present official paper of the American Farmers Federation, and that other papers be indorsed as soon as some were found that were working for the establishment of the federation.

Seconded and carried.

Moved that the salary of the president of the American Farmers Federation be placed at \$2,000 per year, limited to the time when the first annual convention will meet in December, 1914.

Seconded and carried.

Motion that the vice-president be paid \$5 per day when performing the duties of the president.

Motion to amend to \$3 instead of \$5 was made, seconded and carried. Moved that the salary of the secretary shall at present be \$25 per month, subject to revision by the board of directors.

Seconded and carried.

Motion made that Mr. Mitchell, the other member of the executive board, not included in salary provided for, shall be paid \$3 per day and expenses while in the service of the federation.

Seconded and carried.

Moved that the executive board prepare a schedule of commissions to be charged for the marketing of farm produce and submit it to the board of directors for approval or changes.

Seconded and carried.

Moved that the board of directors meet adjourn until called by the president.

Seconded and carried.

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AGENTS WANTED for first-class Arkansas land proper for cattle, no rocks, hills nor swamps; big money for reliable men and women. Call or write Wm. C. Lohoff & Co., Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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Box 512 Greenville, Pa.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice

BRADSTREET'S summarizes the general business conditions of the country of August 22 as follows: Unsettled. American finance and business slowly winning its way. Stock (not live stock) markets still closed. Foreign exchange market resumes. Wheat exports increase. Financial problems attending crop marketing. National ships and insurance possible. Improved trade at west. Domestic goods supplanting foreign. Cancellations at south. Some reaction in war prices. Record index number. Clearings shrink largely at New York.

The unusual market conditions referred to two weeks ago have been further intensified in some directions and cleared in others. While exports were at a standstill then on account of a condition on the high seas produced by the war, our congress has afforded relief in temporarily changing the marine laws and assuming the insurance obligation. Exports are now heavy and the congested condition of many markets has been relieved. The war area has extended since our last report, with strong indications that other countries in Europe will be drawn into it before many more days elapse. No person has any business predicting when the awful war will end or how, but our opinion is it will not be a short one.

While every person normally constituted must deplore the terrible war and sympathize with the millions who will suffer financial loss, and, more than all else, the loss through death of relatives and dear friends, it behooves the people of this country to do their best to keep famine from adding its blight to the devastation of war. We might wish that the crops were so abundant in this country and that our farmers were so well organized and their disposition so equitable that we could feed the warring nations at normal prices. But there is no use to think of such a thing. Or we would like to see the farmers so well organized and so humanitarian that they would withhold our crops from the warring nations until they made peace. It is true that the people who control the food can, if they would, decide whether the war shall continue or end.

But this is not the time to sermonize or moralize. Human nature is the same now as it always was and the people who have the necessities of life are going to get what conditions make it possible for them to get. Prices have advanced very much since our last report. Prices on wheat and corn are very high. Oats is much higher, too. But remember this: The present high prices are not war prices. Considering the enormous waste that will result, the people who have gone to war and thus become non-productive of food commodities, and the fact that the 1914 crops, the world over, are under normal, we face a condition that eventually almost any price will be paid for wheat, corn and oats that the owner asks. The Kansas City convention that organized the American Farmers Federation said wheat was worth \$1.25 a bushel, considering cost to produce it, on the basis of supply and normal demand and to be in fair ratio with other things. If the American Farmers Federation controlled the wheat we would recommend that it be sold when \$1.25 would be paid and not ask more. This would be practicing equity as well as teaching it. But there is no power in the country that can persuade the farmers to all sell at any set price, so we expect those who hold for \$2 will get it.

The visible supply of wheat increased less than 5,000,000 bushels, compared with nearly 13,000,000 bushels in the corresponding period a year before. Corn shows a small decrease of visible, while oats made a big increase. At this writing the oats visible is much smaller because of liberal exporting.

The price of wheat advanced about 15c since our last report. Naturally we are glad that we advised farmers to hold, even before they had their wheat harvested. And we are glad to constantly be seeing the evidences that the readers of this paper quite generally act on our advice. Contrast this with the papers that refused to help in the higher price campaign, but advised their readers to market early for fear the price would go lower. There is not much change in corn from two weeks before, but oats is about 10c a bushel higher.

Rains have been better distributed lately, but there is an immense area that still suffers from drought. Notwithstanding reports are being circulated that the corn crop will be about an average, around 2,800,000,000 bushels, our opinion is that it will be much less and not much larger than last year. The spring wheat crop fell far short of early estimates in bushels and there is very much poor quality. The same can be said for the Canadian northwest crop. Spring wheat has led the price of winter wheat by about 15c a bushel for sometime and for awhile the Canadian prices were higher than any in this country. Potatoes are a splendid crop in practically all the northern heavy producing sections, with all conditions favoring excellent prices, providing dumping is not indulged in. Cotton estimates are over 14,000,000 bales. Cotton is the one crop that has been adversely affected by the war because of the difficulties surrounding the export and the stopping of foreign

mills. Conferences have been frequent seeking ways and means to relieve the situation. The price has declined from around 13½c to around 10c.

Advice

WHEAT—If willing to take an equitable price sell when it reaches \$1.25. You can probably get more if you hold it. **CORN**—Sell any surplus. **OATS**—Price will be higher. **POTATOES**—Control marketing. They should bring 60 cents at loading station. **HAY**—Market gradually, but be sure you sell so as to get the final market price less only freight and a fair commission for handling. **COTTON**—Hold it.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on August 15, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease; X means increase).

	August 15, 1914	Change from two weeks before
WHEAT	40,388,000	X 4,959,000
CORN	3,617,000	— 785,000
OATS	18,243,000	X 10,181,000
BARLEY	1,512,000	— 26,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 12,209,000 bushels. This is 711,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 4,885,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 1,930,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,903,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 4,352,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on Aug. 25, 1914, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Aug. 25, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	1.03 @ 1.06	88½ @ 91½	88 @ 88½
St. Louis	1.04 @ 1.07	90 @ 91½	90 @ 92½
Kansas City	99 @ 1.00½	82 @ 84½	84½ @ 85½
Cincinnati	90 @ 96	88½ @ 89½	90½ @ 91½
New York		94½	94 @ 95½

Minneapolis—Spring wheat: No. 1 hard, \$1.19½; No. 1 northern, \$1.12½ @ 1.13½. Two weeks before, \$1.12½ and \$1.08 @ 1.11½ respectively. A year before,

90c and 88 @ 89½ respectively.

CORN, NO. 2 WHITE

Chicago	82½ @ 82¾	82½ @ 83½	77½ @ 78
St. Louis	83 @ 83½	85	78½ @ 79
Kansas City	79	80	77½ @ 78½
Cincinnati	83½ @ 86	81 @ 81½	80 @ 81
New York		91	

CORN, NO. 2 WHITE

Chicago	47 @ 47½	36½ @ 38	43½ @ 44
St. Louis	47½	39	43½ @ 44
Kansas City	44½ @ 45	28	42½ @ 43
Cincinnati	43 @ 43½	26½ @ 27	44 @ 44½
New York		46½ @ 47	

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Aug. 25, 1914, and two weeks before as follows: Wheat—September, \$1.03; December, \$1.07; May, \$1.13½. Two weeks before, 92½c, 97c and \$1.05½ respectively.

Corn—September, 80c; December, 70½c; May, 73½c. Two weeks before, 75½c, 68½c and 71½c respectively. Oats—September, 46½c; December, 48c; May, 50½c. Two weeks before, 39½c, 43½c and 45½c respectively. Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat: October, \$1.13½; December, \$1.11½. Two weeks before, \$1.10 and \$1.08½ respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, August 25, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers

Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
X 13,712,000	— 9,565,000	X 17,234,000
— 4,398,000	— 1,483,000	X 524,000
X 2,429,000	— 5,377,000	X 15,076,000
— 783,000	— 188,000	X 1,126,000

Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	75	145	40
Tuesday	30	85	76

Totals 105 230 116

Market was firm at Monday's advanced prices. Receivers tried to get further appreciations and this retarded the trade somewhat, but there was a good demand for Ohio at around 65c for bulk and Cobblers at 80c a bushel for bulk stock. Sales reported were: Per bushel, bulk, Cobblers—1 car at 80c; Minnesota Ohio—5 cars at 65c, 2 cars at 67c; sacked—1 car at 70c.

Per bushel, Minnesota, Early Ohio, bulk or sacked.....\$ 62 @ 70
Jersey Cobblers, bulk.....80
Jersey Giants.....75
Per sack, 2½ bu., Jersey Cobblers.....2.00 @ 2.25

SWEET POTATOES—Demand was reported as tame and supply good. An easy feeling exists.

BEANS—Remain quotably firm. Offerings are very meager. Stocks are in strong hands and in few hands. **HAY**—Receipts, 853 tons; shipments 82 tons. Timothy hay steady. Demand fair and offerings liberal. Prairie hay firm. Supply light and demand good.

Choice timothy hay is \$2 to \$2.50 a ton higher than two weeks before. Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska prairie is \$1 to \$1.50 per ton higher than two weeks before. Illinois and Wisconsin prairie is \$2 to \$3 a ton higher than two weeks before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$6.50 @ 7; oat straw at \$6.50 @ 7.50; wheat straw, \$6 @ 7.

Rye straw is 50c to \$1 a ton lower than two weeks before. Other kinds unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Continues in moderate demand and steady. There is no change from the quotations of two weeks before.

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Here we go again, breaking all records for now, nobly, ahead-of-the-time styles. Be the first in your town to wear a suit that is ahead of the time. Earn it while you wear it; we send the suit complete; you can make big money too; there is

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in it for you. Drop us a postal for our advance book, select the styles you want and the cloth; let us prove how you can get

Your Suit FREE

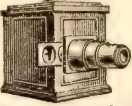
Don't wait. Don't delay. Write right away. A postal will do. We send everything the day your request is received. We pay express on everything. Get busy. Simply send us a postal with your name and address on it.

Paragon Tailoring Co. Dept. 944 CHICAGO

Wear Next Season's Style NOW



MAGIC LANTERN GIVEN



Genuine imported brass-mounted German Magic Lantern, with 50 colored pictures, many funny, 2 continuous. Given for selling 12 packages of Blueine at 10 cents each. Extra premium free for prompt return of money—of tickets, show screen and posters.

Blueine Mfg. Co., 221 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

The 100,000-Mile Car

Reo the Fifth is built to render the utmost service that a car can give. It is built for men who buy cars to keep, and who want them to stay new.

We have tested these cars, again and again, by 10,000 miles of rough night-and-day driving. In all essentials the cars came out practically like new.

With proper care this super-car should run 100,000 miles.

That is due to R. E. Olds and his careful, costly methods. Built

by other standards this same car would cost us \$200 less.

The steels we use are made to formula. Each part has vast over-capacity. The car is built slowly, with countless tests and inspections. In every detail it marks the best men know.

It is the only car with the one-rod control, which every driver wants

Lower Price

We have now built tens of thousands of these cars. We have brought the cost down until the price is \$220 less than it used to be.

Now every man who buys a car in this class can afford this sturdy car.

See the latest model. See the beautiful lines and finish. Then see the countless hidden ways in which this car excels.

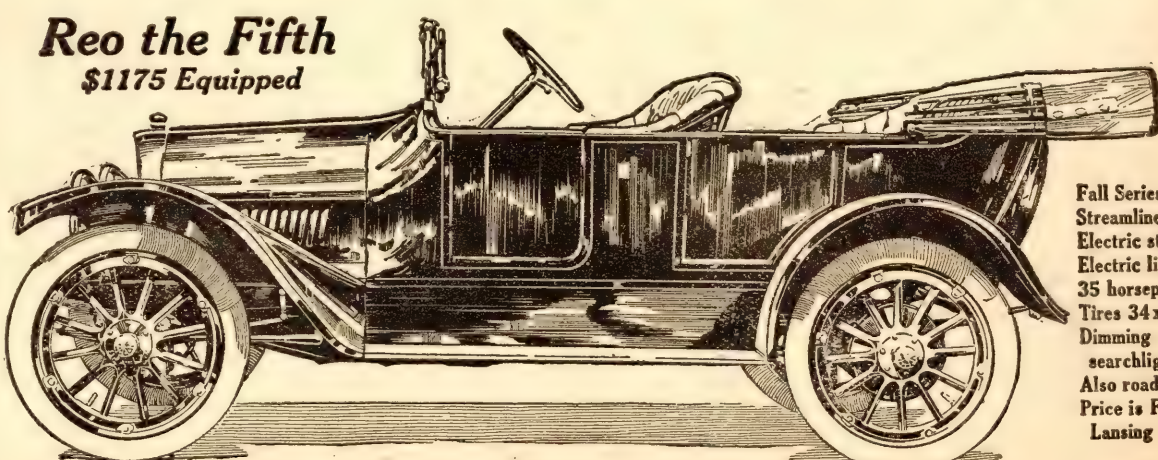
When you do that you will want your new car built as we build this.

We have dealers in 1155 towns. Ask for name of nearest. Also for Reo Magazine which shows the reasons for supremacy.

Reo Motor Car Company Lansing, Mich.

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont. Canadian Price, \$1575

Reo the Fifth \$1175 Equipped



Equipment includes mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, clear vision ventilating windshield, speedometer, non-skid tires on rear wheels, electric horn, extra rim, improved tire bracket, complete tool and tire outfit, foot and robe rail, etc.

Fall Series Streamline body Electric starter Electric lights 35 horsepower Tires 34 x 4 Dimming searchlights Also roadster Price is F.O.B. Lansing

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING



10¢

This Serviceable Bib Apron. Where have you ever seen such a remarkable bargain? You would expect to pay 50¢ for an apron of equal quality. We show it here to give you an idea of the amazing values offered in our Big Bargain Book. Write for it today—now.

Order Now

Send 10¢ for one of these bib aprons at our risk. Your money back if not perfectly satisfied. Made of good quality blue and white checked gingham—very durable and laundries like new. Neatly bound around the edges with white cord. Has a double-stitched waist band. Bib extends around the neck. Has neat pocket in front. Color:—blue and white check only. **Order by No. 2548. Write today—now. Postage. Each, only 10¢**

Send Today for Bargain Book

of wearing apparel in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. **SEND SURE TODAY.** Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Don't miss this great opportunity. Write today—now. Postage. Each, only 10¢

W. & H. WALKER 843 Herr's Island Ave. PITTSBURGH, PA.



Life Size Doll Given

2 1/2 Ft. High

Handsome, unbreakable, life size, cloth doll, big as a baby, can wear baby clothes. Pretty face, with pink cheeks, red lips, bright eyes and blonde head. This lovely great doll can be dressed and undressed and put to bed just like a real baby. We give with it FREE an extra premium of two pretty 8-inch dolls. All three dolls given for selling 12 packages Blumine at 10 cents each. Write for Blumine.

BLUMINE MFG. CO.
220 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.



THESE GIVEN

4 RINGS

Write for 12 packages Blumine to sell at 10c a package. Remit \$1.20 when sold and we will send FREE these 4 genuine gold rings guaranteed to give satisfaction. **BLUMINE MFG. CO.** 214 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.



GIVEN WATCH

RING & CHAIN

We give beautifully engraved, latest style thin model, ladies' small or girls' size hunting or open case WATCH. Fine time keeper, guaranteed 5 years; solid case, looks and wears like gold. Also in Diamond Ring and Handsome Chain. ALL FREE. Just order 20 easy to sell, assorted jewelry. Sell at 10c each. Extra gift if you order now.

IDEAL WATCH CO., Dept. A172 ELMIRA, N.Y.



This Stem Wind WATCH Given

AND RING

American Watch, guaranteed 5 years, case Solid Composition Gilt Metal, looks and wears like gold, also Ring, with Sparkling Gem. BOTH FREE for selling 20 packages Blumine at 10c each. Write for them. **BLUMINE MFG. CO.** 217 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.



HANDSOME BRAOULET GIVEN

Full size, rich gold plate, beautiful polish, latest design. Given for selling 12 pkgs. Blumine at 10c each. Write for Blumine. **BLUMINE MFG. CO.** 212 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.



LADY'S FINE WATCH GIVEN

Fancy engraved back, stem wind, stem set, accurate time-keeper, for selling 30 cakes Olive Oil Castile Soap at 10c each. We send soap postpaid. Write for it. **FRIEND SOAP CO., Dept. 301, Concord Junction, Mass.**

HERB DOCTOR RECIPE BOOK 10 CENTS.

Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Ind. Herb Gardens, Dept. 3, Hammond, Ind.



RAT CORN

KILLS RATS AND MICE

Rat Corn, the new and scientific greatest rat destroyer in the world. It mummifies rats and mice quickly and without bad, dangerous or disagreeable consequences. Accept no substitutes.

25c, 50c and \$1.00 Cans. All dealers, or sent by mail. **Botannical Mfg Co.** 315 Race St., Philadelphia



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homemakers



CANNING CORN ON AND OFF THE COB

THE following seasonable recipes for the canning of corn have proven both practical and economical for the housewife. The recipes have been worked out in the canning kitchen of the Department of Agriculture and the products tested for nearly two years.

These recipes have been used in connection with the five different types of canning devices and the corn has been put up in all types of containers, such as glass top, screw top, suction top and tin cans. The method employed is the cold-pack method, the same as is now being used in the best commercial factories of the world, requiring but one sterilization and turning out the product in better shape, with better color, texture and flavor than the fractional sterilization method. By following these recipes and method the family can have corn either on or off the cob throughout the year at a very reasonable expense of time, energy and money.

Corn off the Cob—Select sweet corn ears of uniform size and proper ripeness. If too ripe the corn will color while processing. (Processing is the canning term for sterilization or cooking.) If not ripe enough much of the food value is lost in cutting the corn from the cob. Use either glass jars or tin cans. For market purposes and greater safety in transportation use tin cans.

Remove husk, silk, shank, tips and injured or defective places. Blanch corn in boiling water or steam chest for from five to ten minutes. The time depends upon the stage of ripeness, size of ears and degree of freshness. Remove the ears and plunge quickly in cold water.

Cut the corn from the cob with a sharp, thin-bladed knife. Pack well in a glass jar or tin can, add hot water and a level teaspoon of salt to the quart or No. 3 can. Place rubber and glass jar top in place, not tight. If using tin, solder cap in place and fill vent hole, or seal completely. Process the corn from 180 to 240 minutes in the home-made or commercial hot-water commercial bath outfits, for 1 1/2 hours in the water-seal outfits, for 60 minutes when

using from five to ten pounds of steam pressure, with the steam-pressure canning devices, and 40 minutes when using the aluminum steam pressure-cooked outfit. After processing remove the jars, tighten covers, invert to test the joints and cool.

If using tin, inspect the soldered end caps for pin-hole leaks. Repair all leaks, allow to stand for twenty-four hours. If cans are still bulging at ends at the end of this time one of two things is true—the pack is too full or some live spores are still left in the can. If the latter, replace in sterilizer and process the second time from thirty minutes to one hour.

Canning Sweet Corn on the Cob—Blanch in boiling water five to ten minutes, according to ripeness, size and freshness; plunge quickly in cold water. Pack, alternating butts and tips; add just a little boiling water and one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubber and top and partially tighten. (Cap and tip tins.) Process 180 to 240 minutes in hot-water bath, 1 1/2 hours in water-seal outfit, 60 minutes under five or more pounds of steam, 40 minutes in aluminum pressure cooker. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert and cool. (Heat up for table use in steamer, not in water. If corn seems flat or water-logged it has been overcooked or allowed to stand in too much water.)

Use one or two-quart glass jars if not needed for other products. Quart jars will hold two ears, two-quart jars will hold from three to five ears, according to size of ear. Do not can large ears. Half-gallon or gallon tin cans with large openings should be used in the canning of ear corn when idle glass jars are not available. Gallon tin cans will hold from six to twelve ears. They should be graded to uniform size.

In the average home a large number of glass jars are idle every year. The use of these idle jars is recommended, but if none are available the most economical and practical containers are the half-gallon and the gallon tin can.

The gallon tin cans, including soldered-hemmed caps, will cost about 6 cents apiece, but they will hold six to twelve ears of corn, which is enough for a good-sized family. If the corn is removed from can and steamed for a few minutes it can not be distinguished from the sweet corn removed from the husk in midsummer. The corn can be heated in the container before opening to serve.

An ear of sweet corn on the average dining car and hotel a la carte service costs 25 cents. Considering this, canning corn on the cob for the market might prove a very profitable investment for a thrifty housekeeper and bring to her considerable pin money.

One advantage of sweet corn canned on the cob over other canned corn is that all the best food values are kept with the cob. In cutting corn off the germ quality of the kernel, which keeps up its standard, is usually lost. This germ quality is the part of the corn that is sought by rats and mice when they look for food in the corn bin and is the most vital part. Much of the corn is also rendered mushy when it is cut from the cob.

In regard to the container for corn on the cob, it might be mentioned that for advertising and exhibition purposes glass is much more satisfactory than the tin can, but if corn on the cob were to be put up in large quantities as a business venture the glass would not be practical, being too expensive, but the tin cans would prove quite satisfactory.

How Women Can Tell When Jelly Will Jell

Every woman knows that when fruit juice doesn't "jell" there's a reason. But not every woman knows that the jelly-making juices are those which contain both pectin and acid. It is pectin that makes the jelly, but it will act only in the presence of an acid. Acid usually declares its presence, but pectin is not so self-assertive.

"A simple test for pectin," says Miss Cora E. Binzel, instructor in home economics, "can be made with grain alcohol. Put a few tablespoonfuls of hot fruit juice in a glass and add an equal quantity of the alcohol. On cooling the pectin will form a jelly-like mass which can be lifted up with a spoon."

Eight women's clubs in Wisconsin applied to the University of Wisconsin extension division within a fortnight for household study programs. Just now the every-summer matters are of special interest—for instance, jelly.

YOU NEED NO MONEY! We Trust You with Our Goods.

MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED FULL-SIZE DINNER SET GIVEN

WE PREPAY FREIGHT On Premiums, Baking Powder, etc.



To gain a wider distribution for our strictly pure, high-grade groceries and family supplies, we now offer **ABSOLUTELY FREE** this handsome, full size, artistically embossed and magnificently **FLORAL DECORATED 112-PIECE DINNER SET** to every lady who distributes only a few pounds of Belle Baking Powder. With each pound Baking Powder, you may give Six Full Size Crystal White Glass Goblets, as per plan 663 (the goblets alone are worth as much as the price of the entire plan). Our Plans sell at sight. Many other Tea, Coffee and Grocery offers equally as cheap in price. If preferred, you can have choice of hundreds of other useful premiums, such as Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Linen Sets, Graniteware, Lamps, Rugs, Clocks, in fact anything you need, or we **WILL PAY YOU A LARGE CASH COMMISSION**. Best of all, **NO MONEY IS NEEDED. WE PREPAY FREIGHT** on everything to your nearest Railroad Station, allowing plenty of time to examine, deliver and collect before paying us. Write at once for our **FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT** and other things. If after receiving them, you decide not to get up an order, you may keep everything we send you **FREE** of charge for the trouble in answering this advertisement. **WE ALSO GIVE ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR APPOINTING ONE OR MORE AGENTS TO WORK FOR US. NO LICENSE NEEDED.** You advance no money. You have nothing to risk. Remember, the Special Premium and Sample Outfit are both absolutely free. **WRITE TODAY.**

THE PURE FOOD CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Special FREE Present

We give a 28-Pc. Silverline Knife, Fork and Spoon Set, or 7-Pc. High-Grade Granite Kitchen Set, or Elegant 10-Pc. Decorated Toilet Set, **FREE** of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name & address and ask for this **FREE PRESENT**.

734 W. PEARL ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We can safely recommend The Pure Food Co. as being a thoroughly reliable and responsible firm.—EDITOR.

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE HOME and its beauties! There is no place on earth where there are greater opportunities for making the home and its surroundings beautiful than the home on the farm. It does not require great expenditure, for nature joins hands with the beauty lover, and the work may be accomplished not for this season only, but for many years. Near the window at which I am writing, in a country home, shrubs and plants are in bloom that were planted years ago by hands that are now still in the grave, but on almost every leaf and flower her name seems to be written. We urge our young friends to cultivate a love for the beautiful and to avail themselves of every opportunity to make the home prettier.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Oklahoma girl and would like to join the Cadets of Equity. I have been reading UP-TO-DATE for nearly a year. I am 14 and live in the country. My father owns a home and 365 acres of land near the North Canadian river. I like music and can play an organ. The leading crops in central Oklahoma are cotton, corn, oats and alfalfa. I would like to exchange cards with all the Cadet girls and boys.—Gertrude Troop, Wetumka, Okla.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy 16 years old and, though not a farmer, live in the eastern part of the old North State. We have a large high school and I attend in the fall and winter, but I help my father in the store during the spring and summer. I would be delighted if the Cadet boys and girls would write me letters and cards. I will sure answer all I receive.—Dewey J. Davis, Kenly, N. C.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it fine. I am a farmer boy 15 years of age and live with my folks on a farm of 320 acres. Wyoming is a fine farming country. I would be glad to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys.—Harold Seaver, Egbert, Wyo.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Iowa girl, 17 years old, and would like to be a Cadet of Equity. I live on a farm of 106 acres six miles from the railroad. I have four sisters and three brothers. I would like to receive cards or letters from all the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all.—Jessie M. Rice, Guthrie Center, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl of 11 years and would like to join the Cadets. I am taking writing lessons now and would like to have a post card shower on my birthday, July 28. I will answer all I receive. I want to hear from children whose fathers have an auto.—Viola Schulze, Deer Plains, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy away down here in south Florida and have lived on a farm all my life. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE two or three months. I sure do enjoy reading it and hope it will attain great success. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls. I will do my best to answer.—Nathan Cochran, Wauchula, Fla.

DEAR CADETS—I am a 16-year-old farmer boy and stay with a man who lives on a farm of 200 acres. I have no parents and I wish to say to the Cadets, be kind to your parents while you have them, for the time will come when you will wish you had a father and mother. We take UP-TO-DATE and like it fine. I never miss the Cadet page and I would be glad to correspond with the Cadets.—Willard F. Alrutz, Rea, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a farm of 27 acres and wish to join the Cadets of Equity. I am 11 years old and go to the Savannah public school. My mother and I both take UP-TO-DATE and we think it the best farm paper published. I like to read the Cadet letters. My father is an apple buyer and last summer he hired me to help pack apples at 5 cents an hour. I worked 42 hours during the season and made \$2.10, which I deposited in the bank. After finishing work for my father I picked and sold apples for a neighbor on the shares. I sold 35 pecks at 20 cents a peck and my share was \$3.90. This I also put in the bank and that made my bank account \$6. I am now carrying milk for a neighbor at 25 cents a month and hope soon to have a substantial increase in my bank account. I would like to exchange letters with the boys and girls and will answer all letters I receive.—Elbern H. Bright, Savannah, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy from Moultonboro, N. H., and live on a farm ten miles from the railroad. We have 20 head of cattle, 4 horses and 60 hens. I think UP-TO-DATE is a nice paper. I would like to receive letters from the Cadets and will try to answer them all.—Maurice Whitehouse, Moultonboro, N. H.

DEAR CADETS—I am a northern Wisconsin boy and live on an 80-acre farm 28 miles from Superior, but right by a railroad. Our lucky number seems to be 3, for we have three horses, three cows, three calves and three cats, and my two brothers and myself make three of us farm boys at home. We raise potatoes and grain mostly. I have passed the graded school, but I don't think I will go to high school. I will be delighted to hear from the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all the letters if possible.—T. Johnson, Bennett, Wis.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a jolly country girl who wishes to become a Cadet. I live in southern Indiana, six miles from the Ohio river. My father owns a farm of 80 acres and we raise wheat, oats and corn. I go to school during the winter. I am 13 years old and have four sisters. Two of them are in Evansville, one is married and the other stays at home. I would be glad to correspond with the Cadet boys and girls and will try to answer all that write to me.—Mamie Haaf, Rockport, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I am from the good old state of Illinois, am 22 years old and live on a farm of 120 acres. I have lived on a farm all my life and think country life can not be beat. Our main crops are corn, wheat, oats, rye and vegetables. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and thinks it is a great benefit to the farmers. I am a lover of music and play in the band here, and I also play the violin in the orchestra. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls and will try to answer all.—Albert H. Staaf, Mendon, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Louisiana girl of 20 years and live on a small farm which my father owns. My mother takes UP-TO-DATE and we like it very much. Our nearest town is Boyce. I enjoy country life and am a dear lover of music. I would like to hear from the girls and boys of the different states.—Cora M. James, Hadnot, La.

DEAR CADETS—I am from the "show me" state and I live on a farm of 212 acres. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for quite awhile and think it a fine paper. My brother made up a club and I expect to make one soon, we all like the paper so well. I too would like to become a Cadet. I would like to exchange letters and cards with all the Cadets.—Edith Francis, Lutesville, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I am 14 years old and would like to join the Cadets. I love to read the Cadet page, especially letters from Virginia. I was born in West Virginia and my mother was born and raised there. I will answer those who write me and tell how we people make a living in Nebraska. Find enclosed 50 cents for a new subscriber for UP-TO-DATE.—Esther Bloom, Wood River, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—I always enjoy reading the Cadet letters and I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is an expert farm paper. I am a girl 15 years old and live on a farm of 160 acres. I am fond of music and take piano lessons every week. I am in the third grade in music. I would like to receive letters and cards from the Cadet boys and girls and will certainly answer all I receive.—Edna Isaacson, Malmo, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl from good old Michigan, where everything is fresh the year around. We have great times at our parties and I like to ride horseback on our western ponies. I live on a farm of 160 acres and am a great lover of outdoor sports, such as playing ball, and I like to watch the ball games, of which many are played around here. And I like to be around the horses and cows. I milk one cow every night. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Hattie Mae Lovell, Bentley, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and live in a town three miles from Spokane in the state of Washington. I am just 16 years old and am treasurer of the young people's class of the Vera Congregational Church. I will be glad to exchange letters with the boys and girls and promise to answer all.—Charles Patterson, Green Acres, Wash.

Some of the above letters were received as early as April, but we have been unable to use them until now.

98 cents



5 YEAR GUARANTEE

NEW LOCOMOTIVE SPECIAL

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Wonderful Watch Bargains, we will send this NEW LOCOMOTIVE SPECIAL watch postpaid for only 98 CENTS. Regulation Railroad size, high grade gold plate finish, engraved back and bezel, very accurate time keeper, fully guaranteed for 5 years. Order today and watch will be sent by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ARNOLD WATCH CO., DEPT. 934 CHICAGO, ILL.

Send for the New "Standard" Fur Bulletin. It's Free and contains Special Values in high grade Furs

Boys' 3-piece outfit

79c

Get FULL Value FOR YOUR MONEY

Are you getting the most value for your money? Become a "Standard" customer and enjoy a lower cost for clothing and genuine clothing satisfaction. Every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING should know the savings offered in the FREE "STANDARD BARGAIN BULLETINS. These wonderful bulletins are issued every two months. They take only a few days to print and therefore show the very latest and most popular fashions—the clothes that are being worn by New York's best dressers.

And about your savings. Here are a few bargains taken from the new Fall Bulletin. Only a suggestion of the splendid "Standard" money-saving opportunities. Order them at our risk. We guarantee to entirely please you or promptly refund your money.

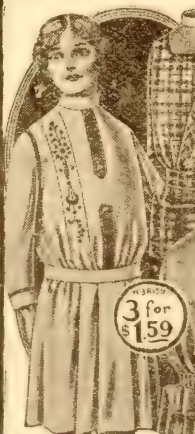
You must have this new Bulletin. It's just out and contains the latest Fall offerings. Fill out and mail today the coupon (below) so we can send you the Bulletin promptly. Send coupon at once—NOW.

Remember, the FREE Bulletins are J. F. O'Connor, Secy. The Nation's Shopping Place

Plush Muff FREE with this Plush Coat \$4.59



XRR459—This beautiful dressy black plush coat is a wonderful value at our low price. And yet we give a matched plush muff FREE with every coat. The rich, lustrous quality, the splendid warmth and the charming trimming combine to make this the best value of the season. Made in full box style, with large shawl collar and cuffs of mottled gray chinchilla fur-plush. Comes in sizes 6 to 14 years. Coat with FREE muff, postpaid in the U. S. \$4.59



H3R159—Special 3-dress school offer that will give full six months' wear. All three dresses are well made of strong, serviceable material. One dress is of tan linen, banded with blue and prettily embroidered; another is of blue lineas with black-and-white stripe trimming; and the third is of blue Scotch plaid Gingham with full gored skirt, scalloped embroidery edging, etc. did bargain and a good, big \$2.00 value. All washable dresses of smart style. Special, postpaid, 3 for \$1.59

H8139—A typical "Standard" dress, combining wonderful value with charming style and good quality. Neatly made of serviceable Diagonal Suiting, a pretty new material, in navy blue, green or wine. Becomingly bloused bodice with "drop shoulders," embroidered white collar and cuff set and Roman stripe velvet belt, drawn through loops. Buttons and bow to match. The broad front fold conceals closing and in skirt a fold suggests the fashionable Russian tunic. (Ladies' sizes, 34 to 46 bust; misses' 14 to 18 yrs.) A mighty fine \$2.00 dress, postpaid in the U. S. \$1.39

Plush Muff FREE with this handsome \$5.98 Plush Coat

XCC598—Immense popular plush coat, with matched 16-inch muff (as pictured) FREE. A dressy, fashionable 50-inch coat, splendidly tailored of firmly woven, heavy quality. The perfect fitting, stylish straight lines are very becoming and the coat is substantially lined throughout with black satin. We have sold thousands of similarly low-priced coats in past seasons, but never before have they been half as good in quality and durability. Black only. (Sizes 34 to 46 bust.) A superb wrap, wonderfully low priced, yet coat with muff FREE and postpaid in the U. S.—\$5.98

HCC699—Same as XCC598, stout sizes (41 to 51 bust). Postpaid.....\$6.99

(Sizes 6 to 14 yrs.) A splendid bargain and a good, big \$2.00 value. All washable dresses of smart style. Special, postpaid, 3 for \$1.59

Standard Mail Order Co.

Dept. 171

New York City



X779—Every boy needs at least one of these practical outfits. A rare bargain, too, consisting of two good quality shirt-waists, one of blue Chambray and one of blue Percale; also a pair of dark, serviceable, wool - mixed cheviot pants. (Ages 6 to 15 years.) Splendid \$1.25 value, postpaid in the U. S.—79c



Mail coupon today, Now, for the "Standard" Bargain and Fur Bulletins.

FREE BULLETIN COUPON Standard Mail Co. Dept. 171, N. Y.

Postmaster: Kindly send me FREE, the "Standard Bargain Bulletin" beginning with the new Fall Bulletin. (Also send the new "Standard" Fur Bulletin)

NAME..... STREET.....

POST OFFICE STATE.....

If QUALITY and PRICE Count I'll Get YOUR Fall Order for ROOFING!!

I don't care who you buy from, no matter what quantity you purchase or what kind of roofing you select, I unqualifiedly guarantee to give you **BETTER** quality at **LESS** prices and in **QUICKER** time than you get it from any other house, dealer or factory. That's my statement, my personal assurance to you. Every roll of roofing that I sell is guaranteed acid-proof, water-proof, hail-proof and storm-proof, and I stake my business reputation, my name and honor, that I will, can and do keep every promise, pledge and guarantee that I make.

Signed
W. E. McCARRON, General Mgr.

Don't Buy a Roll of Roofing Until You Get My Big Book

If you do you will lose money. I can and will prove it in my Big Roofing Book. Therefore, before you read another line make up your mind to send for this book and Free Sample at once. You read my statement above, you know my guarantee and you also must realize that I would not dare to make such a broad, startling offer unless I knew that what I say is absolutely true, that I can give you better quality and save you money on Roofing.

I Have Been a Roofing Expert for Years

Devoting my entire time to the selling of prepared Rubber Roofing direct from Factory to user. I don't sell Steel Roofing. I tell you why further on in this ad, but I do sell the best Rubber Roofing at the lowest prices and can ship it to you quicker than any other dealer, factory or mail order house, because—

I Ship From 7 Factories

Located in Kansas City, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Scranton, Pittsburg, Chicago, San Francisco. I ship your order direct from the factory nearest your town, consequently saving time and freight charges. No other Roofing concern in the United States can sell you as good Roofing and save on the freight charges and time that I can.

Best Roofing As Low As 65c Per Roll

I sell every kind of Prepared Roofing, including Red and Green permanent color, natural crushed Slate, Mica, Central Glavo, Flint, Gravel, Marble, Asbestos, Burlap, etc. The price I quote per roll includes all necessary nails and cement to lay it. Any one who can use nails and hammer can lay my Roofing. Positively no previous experience necessary, and remember each roll is guaranteed hail-proof, water-proof, lightning-proof and storm-proof. The fact that I save you money I prove in my catalog. Just compare my prices with those quoted in any other catalog and you will readily see that I sell for less money than any one else.

I Don't Sell Steel Roofing Because—

My experience with Steel Roofing has taught me that it is not the best kind for you to use. In my Big Roofing Book I give facts and data that prove the claims I put forth, so even if you don't intend to buy Roofing at this time, you ought at least send for my Big Book and know the truth about Steel Roofing.

MY GUARANTEE

Every roll of first grade Roofing that I sell you carries with it my written guarantee covering a period of 20 years. If during that period the roof is damaged in any manner through the fault of the Roofing I will supply an entire new Roof without one cent additional charges. For your own benefit I tell you not to buy a Roll of Roofing from anybody else unless you get a written guarantee the same as I give you.

20 Year Guaranteed Roofs

STAND ON END
RED SLATE
SURFACED
ROOFING
A PERMANENT READY ROOFING
GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE
WEIGHT 80 POUNDS
THIS ROLL CONTAINS ONE SQUARE
(CONTAINS NO TAR)
THE NECESSARY GUARANTEED ROOFING
ACCEPTED & PACKED ON THE SPOT
W. E. McCARRON & Co.



WARNING

Don't buy a roll of Roofing from any one, anywhere (including myself) until you get my Big Roofing Book and FREE Samples. And under no circumstances buy any kind of Roofing unless you get a written guarantee. Don't take anybody's word about quality until they prove their claims. I am perfectly willing to submit my Roofing in competition with any other, at any price, and let you be the sole judge whether I save you money, give you better quality and ship your order quicker.
(Signed) W. E. McCarron.



Mail the
Coupon Today
For My Big
Book and Free
Samples

I can't tell you too often how important it is to get my Big Book in your hands, so fill in the coupon and mail it to me today.

DO IT NOW

"A stitch in time saves nine," so the old adage goes, and you will save money, time and worry if you will send for the Book and FREE Samples for testing at once. Use the coupon

DON'T BE
"HOODWINKED"

There are other manufacturers of Roofing who have taken great pleasure in "knocking" prepared Roofing, but don't believe everything you read until you have the facts. Read my warning clause and you will know how I feel towards the Roofing situation. Again I ask you for your own good to send for my Big Roofing Book and Free Samples. You will then have all the facts before you and will know how to buy Roofing that will give everlasting and complete satisfaction. I will consider it a favor if you will address your letters to me.

W. E. McCARRON, General Manager

W. E. McCarron & Co., FORMERLY THE CENTRAL ROOFING & SUPPLY CO., 276 DICKEY BUILDING, CHICAGO

Address all communications to my Chicago office. Factories at Kansas City, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, Scranton, San Francisco and St. Paul

Coupon
W. E. McCarron
& Co.
276 Dickey Bldg.,
Chicago

Gentlemen: Please send me your Big Roofing Book and Liberal Free Samples, so I may test your Roofing before I buy.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

"One car of Wheat shipped through the Equity System brought me \$50.00 more than local prices."—F. E. Allen, member of the Geneva (Neb.) Local Clearing House.

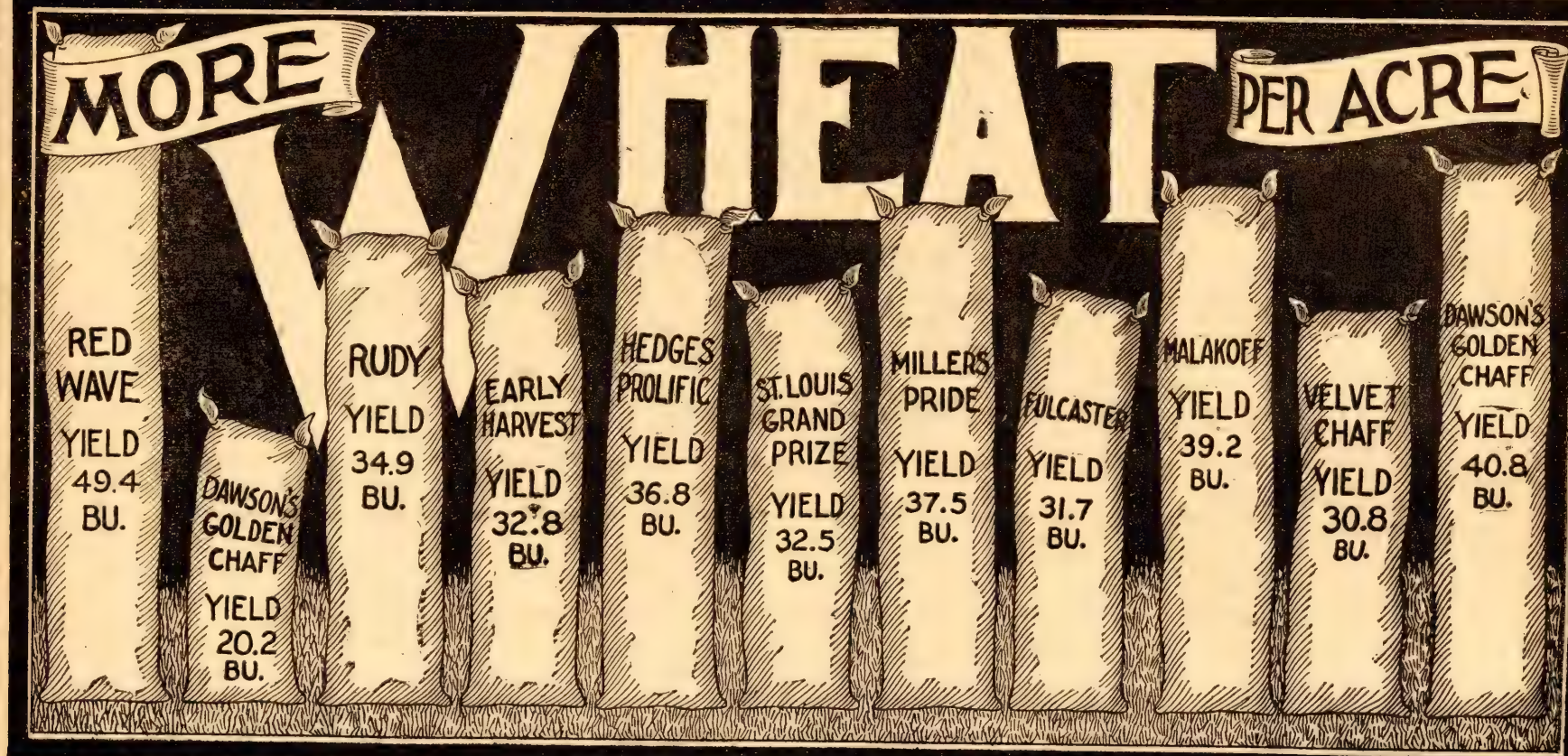
UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

September Fifteenth, 1914

Number 18





Look at this Picture



Note the varieties of wheat in the comparative test. Do you grow any of them? If you do, estimate what it will mean to you if you sow the Indiana Red Wave wheat this fall.. This illustration shows the yields of the various varieties of wheat at the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station. It is official and authentic. The tests were made under exactly the same conditions and much care is observed in harvesting, threshing and weighing, so this test can be relied upon as revealing the comparative yielding ability of the different kinds. As applied to your own case, suppose you are thinking of sowing 50 acres of Rudy wheat, if you change to Red Wave you can expect over 40 per cent. more wheat next harvest.

But make your own calculations. We want to say that it matters not what variety of wheat you have, outside of Red Wave, you can change to the Red Wave and you will harvest several more bushels per acre. Every person who has grown the Red Wave wheat in competition with other varieties has had this experience. We have never known an exception. It is the heaviest yielding wheat in the country, and is much desired by millers for grinding.

The top bushels are profit. The Red Wave wheat will give you more bushels, above cost of production, than any other kind you can sow.

Indiana Red Wave wheat is very hardy to stand winters; a vigorous grower, straw grows tall and strong. The heads are long and thick closely set with meshes and large red grains. This wheat is without a peer for standing hard winters, severe droughts, and big yields, and we guarantee it against all varieties.

What We Say

About Red Wave Wheat is printed above. What Our Farmer Customers Say is printed below

We print only a few letters here, but we have a great many more in print equally as good that we will be pleased to send to any person desiring them. All letters are genuine. We would not dare print any other kind. We do not give full addresses because that would advertise our customers wheat to our loss.

Heads Six Inches Long

Red Wave is about 75 per cent. better than anything in my neighborhood. I had heads 6 inches long. I think it will yield two-thirds more than Red Turkey.—C. J. M., Ellis Co., Okla.

Doubles Others in Oregon

Red Wave looks as though it will double our other varieties in yield.—C. H. A., Yamhill Co., Ore.

Makes Poole Look Like 30c

Ind. Red Wave made my Poole wheat look like 30c. Red Wave heads were 4 1/2 to 5 inches long and contained a half more grains to the head than Poole. It is not threshed yet.—D. M., Co., O.

51 Bushels per Acre

On July 2 the first field, 6 acres and 18 rods, of Ind. Red Wave was threshed here. It made 51 bu. per acre, or 312 bu. for the field. It was accurately measured by tape line.—J. W., Taswell Co., Ill.

50 1/2 to 55 Bushels an Acre

I sowed 19 acres of Ind. Red Wave and threshed 1000 bu. One-half of the field averaged 50 1/2 bu. and the other half, fertilized, averaged 55 bu. per acre. The wheat is the finest I ever raised and tests 62 lbs.—J. H. C., Morgan Co., Ill.

31 Bushels Against 18 Bushels

If I would have sowed all Ind. Red Wave wheat last fall I would have had a couple of hundred more bushels of wheat now. The fact is my own seed made 18 bu. per acre, while Ind. Red Wave yielded 31 bu. per acre under the same conditions.—L. C. H., Madison Co., Ill.

Made 42 Bushels per Acre

Red Wave is certainly the greatest wheat I ever raised. It surprised us by yielding 42 bu. an acre, which is much better than any other wheat I raised.—J. C. B., Christian Co., Ill.

35 Bushels Against 15

The only variety of wheat I sowed last fall is the Ind. Red Wave. It is rather early to estimate it, but I put it at 35 bu. an acre. The wheat crop is not extra good in this locality, but I am well pleased with the Red Wave, and I believe if we would have had a favorable season that it would go 40 bu. an acre. My neighbor, who has wheat just over the fence, will do well as he gets 15 bu. an acre.—J. C. F., Marshall Co., Ind.

Best Yield on Record—42 Bu.

The Ind. Red Wave wheat received from you last fall made a yield of 42 bu. to the acre when threshed. This is the best yield of record for this county.—G. A. T., Monroe Co., Mich.

One Bag—60 Bushels

I sowed 2 1/2 bu. Ind. Red Wave on 12-3 acres and threshed 60 bu. (36 bu. an acre). I am entirely satisfied with it.—W. S. H., Calhoun Co., Mich.

Yield One-Third More

Ind. Red Wave stood the winter as well as Turkey Red, my other variety. There are one-third more grains to the head and the yield will be about a third more than Turkey Red.—W. E. J., Harrison Co., Mo.

60 Bushels per Acre

I will let you know how that Ind. Red Wave wheat has done for me, as we threshed yesterday. It turned out wonderfully. We got 60 bu. per acre and old farmers say it is the first time they have seen anything like it.—Mrs. A. B., Taswell Co., Ill.

Heads Eight Inches

The Ind. Red Wave I got from you was the finest seed I ever saw or planted. Stood the winter better than either Fultz or Canadian Red. We have heads that measure 8 inches in length. I am more than pleased with the field of wheat.—N. N. C., Chester Co., Pa.

Ahead of Others

It is no trouble to tell Red Wave wheat from other wheat by color and by weight. I am sure I could tell a bundle of Red Wave in the dark if given to lift with another bundle. Two bundles will thresh as much as three of Fulcaster, if not more.—D. V. S., Botetourt Co., Va.

50 Bushels per Acre

It is not threshed, but I have guessed it to make 50 bu. per acre. It is the best wheat I ever saw grow. We had a hard storm and some of it blew down, otherwise I believe I would have gotten 100 bu. from the 2 bu. sown. I am certainly glad that I sent for this seed. Already more people have spoken to me for seed than I will be able to supply.—R. B. W., Sullivan Co., Tenn.

45 to 50 Bushels

Ind. Red Wave had more grains to the head than our old wheat. It will yield 45 to 50 bu. I think the wheat is all right.—W. S., Montgomery Co., O.

100 Bu. From One Bag of Seed

I bought 1 bag of Ind. Red Wave seed wheat (2 1/2 bu.), and have just threshed 100 bu. of fine wheat from it. It is better than any other wheat I have seen.—J. E. G., Rowan Co., N. C.

40 Bushels per Acre

The Red Wave seed wheat I received from O. K. Seed Store looks like it would make about 40 bu. per acre and will out-yield my Fultz wheat about 15 bu. per acre.—H. H. S., Morrow Co., O.

60 Bushels per Acre

I let my Ind. Red Wave wheat get too ripe before I cut it. As a result a good deal of it was wasted. Notwithstanding this, when I threshed, I had 60 bu. per acre and a little over. It is the wheat for this state. I am going to sow 100 acres of it this fall.—A. J. S., Holt Co., Mo.

40 Bu. per Acre in Colorado

Ind. Red Wave I sowed alongside of the Improved Turkey Red and it will make 40 bu. per acre. It is away ahead of the Turkey Red. I have lots of heads 6 inches long with four grains to the mesh. I won't sow any other kind.—J. S. C., Arapaho Co., Colo.

You will see this advertisement just about the time you will be thinking about sowing your wheat crop. It will mean far more wheat for you next harvest if you sow your entire crop to Red Wave. But if you don't want to do that, then you should not let this season go by without sowing a good part of it. The cost will not be much. Sow 1 1/2 bushels per acre of this variety instead of 1 1/2 to 2 bushels, as is usually sown of other kinds. How many acres will you sow, and how much of your seed will you save, and what will be the extra cost? We look for common wheat to sell for \$1.50 or over soon. Figure it out.

Price of Indiana Red Wave Wheat

—By Freight or Express—

1/4 bushel.....	\$.75	5 bu. (2 bags for 4 acres)	\$10.00
1/2 bushel.....	1.25	10 bu. (4 bags for 8 acres)	18.50
1 bushel.....	2.25	25 bu. (10 bags, 20 acres)	42.50
2 1/2 bu. (1 bag for 2 acres)	5.50	Larger quantities at \$1.70 a bushel.	

No extra charge for bags.

—By Mail, Postpaid—

1 pound.....	.25c	4 pounds.....	.75c	10 pounds.....	\$1.75
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No delay. We will fill your order the same day it is received or the next day. We will ship payable on arrival and examination if you prefer.

Send all orders and correspondence to

O. K. Seed Store, Dept. 40, Indianapolis, Ind.

\$1600

LEWIS "VI"

Monarch of the Sixes

FARM owners often feel the call of the big city. Women on the farm often feel that they are so far from the big cities that they are almost lost to the world. You can change all this. You can make your farm the best place on earth to live if you own a Lewis Six. Don't think of an ordinary automobile when you think of the Lewis Six, but read the specifications; read about this great, big, six passenger beauty and you will join the throng in calling it

The Greatest Car Ever Built

16 to 18 miles per gallon of gasoline. Far greater economy than any similar sized car that has ever been built in America.

135 inch wheel base; larger than any similar car for even twice the price. The long wheel base prevents jarring on rough roads and gives true enjoyment to country riding.

Big, roomy interior so that no cramped positions are necessary. Large 22 inch doors make it easy to get in and out. Electric self starter. Electric generator. Electric lights. 56 inch underslung springs in rear. Full floating rear axle. Over-size tires. Silk mohair top with jiffy curtains. Stewart speedometer. True streamline body.

All operation controlled on dash—an arm's length away. So simple to operate that women and children drive the Lewis Six.

Small bore, long stroke, monobloc motor (3½ x 6). Generates more power than any similar sized motor made. Climbs any hill ever climbed by an automobile of any size.

Vacuum gasoline feed. Auxiliary supply which can only be used by turning safety valve. Left hand drive. Rain vision windshield. Demountable rims. Speed without shift—2 to 60 miles per hour. Deep, luxurious upholstery—hand buffed leather. Perfect distribution of weight, giving smallest tire expense possible.

Was there ever such a car for the money? We defy you to find one. Listen—We guarantee this car absolutely and send you a written guarantee with it.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG—FREE

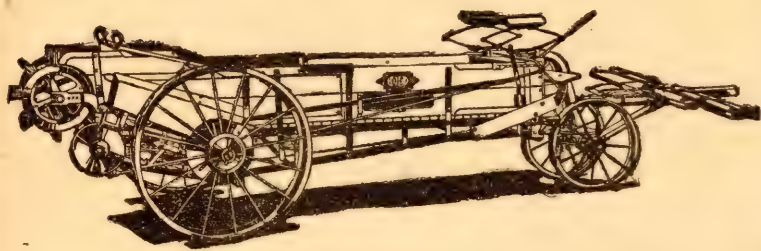
If we have no dealer in your vicinity we will be glad to sell you direct, \$1600 F.O.B. Racine.

A \$3000 GUARANTEED AUTOMOBILE FOR \$1600

L. P. C. MOTOR COMPANY, 202 Petard St., Racine, Wis.



International Harvester Manure Spreaders



YOU cannot point to one detail in International Harvester spreaders that will not do its work well in actual field and yard service. Every part is strong and durable, built for long life and good, even spreading.

Among the features that will interest you are these: Simple protected beater driving mechanism, all of steel; load carried on rear axle, insuring traction; reversible gear and worm; low, easily loaded box, with ample clearance underneath; end gate, preventing clogging of beater while driving to the field, etc.

All styles are in the I H C spreader line, high and low, endless and reverse apron, and various sizes for small and large farms. Our catalogues will tell you more. Write for them and let us tell you also where you may see I H C manure spreaders.

The I H C Line

GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES
Binders, Reapers
Headers, Mowers
Rakes, Stackers
Hay Loaders
Hay Presses
CORN MACHINES
Planters, Pickers
Binders, Cultivators
Ensilage Cutters
Shellers, Shredders
TILLAGE
Peg, Spring-Tooth, and Disk Harrows
Cultivators
GENERAL LINE
Oil and Gas Engines
Oil Tractors
Manure Spreaders
Cream Separators
Farm Wagons
Motor Trucks
Threshers
Grain Drills
Feed Grinders
Knife Grinders
Binder Twine

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

CHICAGO

USA

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

Efficiency Farming in the Corn Belt

The United States Office of Farm Management is indefatigable in its investigating propensities. If there is a farmer who is doing the same old work in a brand new way to his greater profit he may rest assured that sooner or later one of Uncle Sam's investigators will be camping on his trail, eager to reduce his system of management to a bulletin for the benefit of the "average farmer."

According to some of the investigators, real efficiency farming in the corn belt calls for a plan whereby hogs will harvest much of their own feed, without waste. Efficiency farming, you understand, is that kind of farming where the minimum of effort produces the maximum returns, and as it is possible for a good farmer to raise a larger acreage of grain per man during the growing season than the same number of men can properly take care of during the harvesting period, real efficiency demands that he obtain cheap help in harvesting. The hog has been discovered to be able to supply that cheap labor.

The system is very simple indeed. Three different crops are grown in a four-year rotation. Corn, rye and a mixture of timothy and clover comprise the crops, rotated and harvested as follows: First year, corn (hogged down); second year, corn (crop cut and rye sown); third year, rye (pastured and hogged off); fourth year, clover and timothy (pastured and cut for hay). The hogs graze the rye from early spring to May 10, when they are turned in the clover until July 15, before which time the rye will have matured, and back they go to the rye field and clean up the rye and graze the young clover in it. Six 100-pound hogs to the acre will clean up the rye by September 1, and then as soon as they are brought up to a full feed on corn they are turned into the first-year corn field to "hog it down," when they are ready for market after having harvested three crops. The farmer harvests two and sows the rye. Good management should make a success of this plan, on the one-man farm especially.

The Bankers Place in the Better Farming Movement

The editor of a middle west agricultural paper declares that the overshadowing issue in every agricultural community is to make every acre of land pay the highest tribute to society of which it is capable, and that, in his opinion, nearly everything depends upon the local bankers of the country, and next to them upon the local business men. The banker, he declares, knows the community values, and its business abilities better than any other man, and has the most responsible and important dealings with the community, and also with the outside world. Moreover, the banker and the business men can quickly bring organized effort to bear upon any condition, and as soon as they realize that on the prosperity of the farms depends the prosperity of the business community, they will be able to do more toward building up farm prosperity than any other class.

With much of this we agree; but there is one principle that must not be lost sight of. Without the willing, organized co-operation of the farmers themselves, very little can be accomplished. If business takes up the work of improving itself through the improvement of farming conditions, they must help the farmers to do business in a business way, but not undertake to take the reins themselves. Let the farmers be organized, but we insist that they fully dominate and control their own organization. In this way they will be able to co-operate with organized business. And never lose sight of the fact that the most important thing to the farmer is selling his crop at a profit. Lend him a hand here. Help him to understand his marketing problems. Give him support in finding the best markets. Back him in his efforts to establish and maintain a better marketing system. Look at the farmers' problems as though you yourself were a farmer, Mr. Banker, and help him to do the things you would want done if you were. In this way great good might come of the Better Farming movement.

Suggestions for the Thoughtful Farmer

Doctor Cyril G. Hopkins, known throughout the country as one of our foremost agricultural experts, is always giving farmers something worth while to think about. In the following statements, selected from a recent article from his pen, is something every farmer should ponder over deeply. Get right down to it, Mr. Farmer, and start at thinking these matters over as you work at pitching hay or cutting corn.

"Soils differ chiefly in two particulars, texture and richness, or, in other words, physical composition and chemical composition. The greatest need of American agriculture today is for trustworthy information concerning the various soils; and if this information was secured, and properly utilized, the average crop yields of the United States could soon be doubled. Farmers know whether their soils are sand or clay or loam (and they know whether they produce abundantly or not—Ed), yet they do not know what stock of fertility they contain. Soil surveys should be followed by chemical investigation to determine the total stock of fertility contained in each type, including every important element of plant food, and this investigation should be followed by actual field experiments in which more definite information would be secured."

Years of study and practice in actual farm operations have led Dr. Hopkins to the above conclusions. It is an apparent fact that decades are likely to elapse before the average yield of the United States is doubled. Yet the individual farmer who earnestly makes the effort to determine the essential facts laid down by Dr. Hopkins can in a few years more than double the average yields of his own farm. After thinking it over, decide to make the attempt and your state experiment station will co-operate with you in making your efforts successful.

Roofing Bargains

Never again will you get a chance like the one in this advertisement. Read the wonderful offers we are making on galvanized and painted roofing, as well as on our high grade rubber surfaced roofing. We are the originators of roofing direct to the consumer. We control our own factories, and can at all times supply biggest roofing snaps.

CORRUGATED ROOFING
100 SQ. FT.
97¢

Most Wonderful Roofing Advertisement Ever Published

RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING
100 SQ. FT.
49¢

PRICES S-M-A-S-H-E-D

Yes! absolutely smashed to pieces. While our regular prices are always lowest on best roofing materials, once in a while we run across something very special, even for us, and then—smash go all prices. Look at these two snaps of which we have but a limited amount to sell. ACT QUICKLY! Get your share of these Bargains. Lot No. D S-1 10,000 squares only of corrugated iron roofing; light weight, corrugated sheets about 2 ft. x 2 ft., unpainted. Price 97¢ for 100 square feet, f. o. b. cars, Chicago, not freight prepaid. Lot No. D S-2 8000 squares only, rubber surfaced roofing at 49¢ per square, f. o. b. cars Chicago, not freight prepaid. Roofing is 1-2 ply, weighs 28 lbs., mill lengths 2 to 4 pieces to roll. Nails and cement included.

FREIGHT PAID OFFER

GALVANIZED and METAL ROOFING

\$1.60 Buys our best open hearth 11-1/2 in. corrugated, unpainted, roofing and siding sheets. Sheets are 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet long by 22 inches wide. New and perfect. Also furnished in V crimped flat or standing seam. Painted 10¢ per square additional. Order by Lot No. DS-3. High grade pressed brick painted steel siding and beaded ceiling, \$1.70 per square. Order by Lot No. DS-10. **\$2.75** Buys best grade of brand new galvanized, 11-1/2 in. corrugated sheets 22 in. wide by 5 ft. Order this by Lot No. DS-4. We have other grades of galvanized roofing and siding. Roofing accessories of every kind priced low.

FREE CATALOG

This freight paid offer on the following roofing is provided your shipping point is east of Nebraska and Kansas and North of the Ohio River; your order to be for at least 3 squares. Prices to other points on application.

Chicago House Wrecking Company
Prominently known everywhere for 20 years as the "great price wreckers" have decided that their best interests require more prominent use of the present owners' names. In the future the four Harris brothers will advertise and sell their goods as
Harris Bros. Company

RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING

\$1.15 Buys the best and heaviest 3-ply rubber surfaced, perfect, lasting roof covering. This is our "Ajax" brand. Rolls contain 108 sq. feet. Two to three pieces in every roll. Packed complete with nails and sufficient cement. For three ply order Lot No. DS-5. For 2 ply price per roll \$1.00, order Lot No. DS-6. For 1 ply price per roll 85¢, order Lot No. DS-7. **\$1.25** Buys high grade red and green slate asphalt roofing. Rolls contain 108 square feet, two to three pieces to a roll. Complete with nails and cement. Biggest snap of the century. Order by Lot No. DS-8. **\$3.25** Buys red and green slate coated, asphalt roofing shingles size 8 in. x 12-3/4 in. Weight about 220 lbs. per sq. Order by Lot No. DS-9.

Send this Coupon

HARRIS BROS. CO., Chicago
Gentlemen:—Without any promise or obligation to purchase, please send me your mammoth, illustrated catalog on roofing and coverings.

Name _____

Address _____

DS 135



FREE SAMPLES!

We will gladly send, on request, samples of the various roofings. Tell us the kind of building you wish to cover. Ask for copies of unsolicited testimonials which tell the money saving and satisfaction experienced by others.

HARRIS BROS. CO. 35th & Iron Sts. CHICAGO

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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J.A. Everitt
Editor
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John P. Stelle
Associate Editors
C. Hayes Taylor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914

No. 18

Balanced Rations

Improving the Quality increases the Price.

Barnyard manure and rock phosphate are the great fertility restorers. No livestock grows so quickly into ready money as the hog.

The dogs of war are loose in Europe and who turned them loose?

Oftentimes the best part of taking a trip is coming back home.

Taking good care of the manure is a sure sign of a successful farmer.

Are you ready to save seed corn that will add a bushel or more to your average yield per acre next year?

Every business, even to running an air-ship, should be built from the ground up. Yet, how about the well digger?

It is a mighty hard thing to always do things the best one knows how, for many times outside interference upsets our plans.

Germany met with her successes in the war by being ready before war came. Success in farming hinges on much the same principle.

While we are talking about standardizing products and packages, why not give some attention to the standardization of taxes?

First aid to the injured should be the prevention of injury. Watch the bull, fix the bridges, and never fool with a gun, empty or loaded.

There is always a time for everything and now is the time for the various agricultural organizations and associations to become federated.

Nothing worth while was ever done without first experimenting a little with the unknown, but temper the experiment with judgment.

When you hear of a barn having been burned it's ten to one there was no lightning rod on it. Seldom is a rodded barn struck by lightning.

If you would help to make yours an up-to-date farming community, the best thing you can do is to get all your neighbors to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Why not settle international disputes in the prize-fighting ring. A decision could be reached far more easily, and besides, let those do the fighting who like to fight.

If we had to pay for all the advice we take, we'd all be in the poorhouse. We sometimes do pay for advice, however, and unfortunately its the worthless advice we pay most for.

Nowhere on earth is there so satisfactory a direct "field-to-table" service as on the farm. Roasting ears from the cornfield, vegetables right out of the garden, apples and peaches right off the trees, everything fresh and flavorful. The farm has its compensations.

Heretofore farming has depended principally upon the natural fertility of the soil, the weather and the industry of the farmer. Henceforth it must depend upon scientific management. Farming in the future cannot succeed on the same basis upon which it has been conducted in the past. Better send that boy to the agricultural college.



Hurrying Home to Dinner

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"Prosperity has been hanging in the balance like a fever patient."—Successful Farming. Yes, and like the goose it has been hanging high.

"It is a fact that thousands of farmers do not give their wives a fair chance."—Bayless Converse. Among other things, this may mean a chance to go to the fair.

"The farmer must look less to the increase in the acre-value of his land and more to the acre-value of his crops."—Jas. J. Hill, railroad king. If Yim means just what he says we are for Yim.

"Many a man has taken the life of another simply because he had a gun handy."—The Farmer and Stockman. And the same thing is true of nations. Let us work for the disarmament of all, for the peace of the homes.

"To the man behind the plow, and the woman at the broom handle, there often comes a feeling of discouragement that their work isn't worth while."—Farm Journal. Cheer up. It is far better to be behind the plow than in front of a cannon, and sweeping the floor is better than having no floor to sweep.

"It is quite evident that only men of exceptional ability can make a profit out of farming in this era of such unreasonably high prices for everything but the products of the farm."—Hoard's Dairyman. Yet we are told by many that the present high prices of some of the farm products should make this a land of rich farmers.

"Co-operative marketing, if it means anything, means putting the farmer in better position to fix the price on his products, instead of allowing somebody else to fix the price."—Successful Farming. And if co-operative marketing means that, it also means that farmers are in sore need of a co-operative marketing system. There is plenty of proof of both conclusions.

"Since the county fair is primarily a farmers' doings, since it is the farmer who brings the exhibits, and since farmers make the largest part of the crowd, it should be farmers largely who should control its policies. The program of the fair should be such as will appeal mostly to farmers, because it is their play-day, and they are the ones to be catered to."—Nebraska Farmer. Hear! Hear!

"One of the few grain farmers I know who have made money says the granary did it. 'If the price is right at threshing time I sell,' he says. 'If it isn't I store the grain until the price is right. That way I've made money it's the only way a man can make money raising grain.'"—Journal of Agriculture. This farmer has the principles, practices, and desired results of the Farmers Society of Equity and the marketing system advocated by this paper. In its completeness it means that every farmer can do better than this farmer has done—better because all will be working to the same end and there will be no long waits for results.

Federation of Farmers

THE more I study the work and plans of the Federation of Farmers the more heartily do I indorse them and the greater good do I see in them. It is the hardest matter in the world to get organizations of any kind—organizations as a whole—to join and co-operate with other organizations to accomplish any special purpose. Especially does this seem to be the case when organizations of farmers are concerned. Hence the meeting at Kansas City acted wisely in forming a federation, an organization of organizations, to accomplish the great marketing reform that now so strongly appeals to the whole world.

This federation goes actively into the work of organization, but its unit of membership is a local organization already formed. It is, therefore, not a rival of any existing society, nor does it matter to what organization the local belongs. It is eligible to membership in the federation, and thus joining the federation does not interfere in the least with its relations to the parent organization of which it is a part. It only takes upon itself the new federate relationship and becomes a part of the great working force that is inaugurating a new marketing system to take the place of that which has so long obstructed the sale of products, interfered with the supply of demands, made consumption less than it otherwise would have been and would be, discouraged production and exacted unwarranted profits from both producers and consumers.

In localities where there are no local organizations, as there are many such localities throughout the country, the federation will assist in organizing such, but it will not interfere in any way with the form the new local shall take or of what general organization it shall become a part. Or if there be no preference in the neighborhood where the new local is organized it may stand alone until it decides otherwise, as thousands of such organizations are now standing. The federation's only purpose is that the local thus organized shall become a part of the federation and, therefore, a factor in solving the marketing problem.

Thus the federation will not only not interfere with the organizations that already exist, north, east, south and west, but it will actually help them all to build up and increase their own strength under their own laws and rules and will accomplish the great work they are all eager to have done, bring better marketing to their people without special effort or complications on the part of the societies themselves.

I see in this a shorter road to success than has ever before been pointed out. It means the building up of all the farm organizations and the organization in one form or another of the whole country, and perfect concert in the greatest reform of the ages; the new marketing system to correct evils that have cursed the world of producers and consumers during all the ages.

JOHN P. STELLE,
Associate Editor.

EDITORIAL

Arbitrary Prices to Consumers

DURING ALL the years that we have been urging the necessity for a different system of marketing farm products, the schools, the press, the speakers and, with very slight exceptions the official life of the United States, have contended that there is and has been a lack of production, that farmers do not grow enough to properly supply the demand, and that the high prices to consumers is the result of a lack of supply for which the farmers are responsible. In vain have we called attention to the meager prices too often paid the farmers, to the products that are permitted to go to waste in the fields and orchards, and we have given proof after proof of the ruinous marketing system that enables a few to make the prices at both ends of the deal—low prices to the farmers and extortionately high prices to the consumers. It has been hard to get the sentiment-forming class to believe, or to admit, that such things can be. That class looks only to the farmers and sees, or pretends to see, no remedy except in the production of more stuff and lower prices to the producers.

A lesson has come, however, in such big display type that it seems to us none can any longer ignore it. We have contended that prices to consumers are arbitrarily made; that those who bought from the farmers, and in their own time and manner, sold to the consumers, made made their own prices and that they availed themselves of every excuse to make those prices higher and higher. The war in Europe afforded an excuse these profit-seeking buyers and sellers could not resist, and prices at once went down and up—down to the producers on the plea that American products could no longer be shipped to Europe, and consequently the demand was oversupplied, and up to the consumers on the plea that supplies could no longer be obtained from Europe, and prices must necessarily advance. But for once greed overreached itself. Prices, especially prices to consumers, were sometimes made so extortionately high that the whole country was shocked, and even the nation's official life was compelled to take notice. Investigations were started and are still in progress. Indictments have been found and prosecutions have been instituted, but how effective these may be we cannot tell. Judging by the past efforts of this kind things will be left about as they were found.

The most encouraging thing is what the public has learned. It can no longer be denied that there is an arbitrary price-making power somewhere. Take the double, and in some cases more than double the price put upon sugar "because of the war." We get no sugar from the war zone, nor from any country effected by the war. Our entire sugar supply, aside from our own product, comes from Cuba, the

Philippines and the dependencies, including Porto Rico and Hawaii. And our coffee comes from Brazil and the countries of Central America—none no nearer the war zone than we are, and not in the direction of the war. But an excuse was offered and eagerly seized in the hope of deceiving the people. We are glad to note that it is proving an eye-opener. "It is plain," says the Chicago News, "that the consumer is paying a heavy toll for the support of the present method of distributing his eatables." The price charged the consumer in Chicago is in some cases more than five times what the producer is paid. The Waco, Texas, News says: "War prices in the United States are unjustifiable and intolerable, and, if necessary, the government would be warranted in adopting even radical measures to prevent the whole country being victimized by a handful of greedy men." The Columbus, Ga., Ledger says: "The department of justice at Washington has learned that combinations of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers exist in several cities, and they are using the war as a blind to raise prices beyond reason." It would be better to say the speculating buyer and seller, the present marketing system is doing that. The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin says: "The impression is strong among the people that the great raise in prices is an attempt of speculators to exploit them, and the people are raising a howl of protest which seems likely to produce beneficial results." In a later issue, the same paper asks: "Why is it that when the best Wisconsin-grown potatoes are selling up north at sixty cents a bushel, Milwaukee consumers are obliged to pay that much a peck?" It then declares: "What has aroused indignation at the recent rise is that to all appearances it was due entirely to the machinations of speculators."

And so we might continue the quotations. Both press and people are becoming aroused. Yet nothing in this line exists now that has not existed for years. The speculative market control tried to grab too big a handful. That is all there is to it, and the remedy, so far as the farmers and those whom they supply are concerned, is better marketing from the fields outward. And it is coming. The teachings of this paper have been productive of results. The organization we have promoted has tested all those plans and proved them practical and effective. The plan for federation recently inaugurated at Kansas City will bring the producers everywhere together on this one great question, and Greed, with all its attendant extortions and evils, will step from between the farmers and those who consume and otherwise use their products. All whose eyes have been forced open by the recent grab that startled us all, should join with those who already saw the light and thus hasten the great accomplishment.

A Work For Farmers

THERE IS now a work for farmers to do that has not heretofore been so imperative and so urgent. We confess there is no diminution of the work necessary to production, to maintaining fertility and keeping the farm in order, to the beautifying and making the home more convenient and comfortable, but there is now before the farmers an opportunity to get better results from these ordinary labors. The work required in order to benefit by these opportunities is a work of study—of reading, investigation and independent thought and action. New fields must be entered. Farmers must

know what they are doing and why they are doing it, and they must know more of what other people are doing and why—people who are not farmers, but whose work, whose profits and success in life depends largely upon the work done by the farmers. Farmers must become better acquainted with their neighbors; study each others' aims and purposes, express themselves more freely, and thus get nearer together; more appreciative of each other, and reach a point where they can more nearly see things alike and act together.

We are not entailing any serious additional tasks on the farmers. Almost all these things being their own

reward in a consciousness of knowing more, of greater sociability, of seeing things in a clearer light, of a better understanding of production and its purposes, and finally, of the reward that belongs to all labor—a just and equitable share of its results.

This is all good, isn't it? And present developments make it necessary. Farming has never been an independent business; that is, those who have followed it have never controlled their output nor the reward it should bring them as those of other callings have. That is a fact, isn't it? But there is now an awakening on this subject all over the country, and that is what makes necessary the earnest study, the social activity, the uniformity of thought and purpose and action mentioned above. Will anyone now neglect this new field, not a field for sowing and planting, but a field of opportunities? Farming must have the rights and privileges so freely accorded by the business world to other callings, and the acquirement of them are now at our very doors. Grasp the opportunity of farm federation and organization. Choose the society most convenient or that you like the best, and then see to it that you become a part of the determined purpose to bring these just things to the farmers in a tried and sure marketing system that will accomplish all the farmers have heretofore lacked and at the same time benefit the consumers of their products. Now, dear readers, is the time to do it. Study and learn and ACT, and induce all your neighbors to do likewise. Will you? Here is our hand to pledge the accomplishment.

Farm Warehouses in Texas

WHAT ONE State can do others can do. Texas farmers have been educated to the necessity of controlling their own products. They are establishing warehouses in which cotton and other crops may be held beyond the reach of speculating buyers—held so that the farmers themselves may control the supply and on fair and reasonable terms meet the demands at fair and equitable prices.

There, as elsewhere, the farmers have been slow to act. At first they did not even want to join the organization. They felt that it was out of their line, as they were accustomed to look to others for the making of prices and the management of trade. But persistent work brought with it not only education, but action. The first warehouses and clearing houses were established eight or nine years ago, and the efficiency of their management has proved them a success.

The Governor of the State has now called a special meeting of the legislature to enact measures in aid of the movement and to make surer the efficiency of the warehouses, and we are induced to believe that Texas is leading the movement to control the marketing of farm crops in the interest of the farmers that produce them and the users that consume them. But, as we said in the beginning, what one State can do others can do. Push the work of education, which is sure to be followed by organization, and organization will be followed by co-operation, and that by success. The Federation of Farmers opens up the way to the long-sought opportunities, but it does not relieve any of the existing organizations from their responsibility in the work. Education and organization must be pushed to the uttermost and each must do its part. Membership must be increased. Local bodies must be organized everywhere, and co-operation must be the rule and the watchword. The toilers that produce the crops and the homes where they are consumed must be brought close together, and the interests of all must be guarded by a system of marketing that will bring assurance of justice and fair play. Though a year's supply must be harvested in a season, it can easily be arranged so that the de-

mands may be supplied as they are needed, with no extortion in it anywhere.

Inexcusable Neglect of Duty

SERVANTS of the people must learn to serve the people or there will be a day of reckoning sometime. The salary of congressmen amounts to \$25 a day, and their time thus paid for belongs to the people every day Congress is in session. It has long been a notorious fact that congressmen are reckless of their time. Persons employed in any private capacity that would be away from the place of their labor as much as many congressmen are would be discharged. Congress cannot do business unless a quorum is present, and absenteeism is so common that the entire work of congress is often stopped because of it. "We have been running here shorthanded for nearly three months," recently declared Representative Cox of Indiana, "and the highest number we have reached in these three months on the roll call is about 230 members out of a total of 435."

Where are these absent congressmen and what are they doing? We do not know, and the congressmen at their post of duty do not know. Some of them are back home, perhaps, attending to private business there, or working in the interest of party politics. Some are on the lecture platform getting extra pay for work the people never employed them to do. Others are absent for still other and possibly more trivial reasons.

But there is to be a change and we are glad of it. A resolution was adopted by those who "stick to business" by a vote of 213 to 27, declaring that for every day a congressman is absent, unless because of sickness of himself or family, \$21 shall be taken from his salary. That is right. Those who fail to do the work they are chosen to do are not entitled to pay, and hereafter there will be fewer delays in the work of Congress for lack of a quorum.

Smile Awhile

Knew It as He Learned It

"Six and four are how many?" asked the teacher.

"Eleven," answered Willie.

"No."

"Twelve."

"No."

"Thirteen."

"No, you are just guessing. Why couldn't you say six and four make ten?"

"Because it don't. It takes five and five to make ten. We had that in the lesson yesterday."

He Knew That

Judge—Where were you born?

Tramp—Sir?

Judge—Where were you born?

Tramp—Yer honor, I can't remember, but I think it was some place where my mother lived at the time.

Had Been Quite Honest

Parson—Did you come by dat water-mill honestly, Brudder Mose?

Mose—Indeed I did, pahson. I come by it every day for a week and nebbber teched it!

Would Fail as Fighters

"I see there is talk of women becoming soldiers both in Europe and in Mexico."

"Yes, but they'd be of no use in a battle."

"Why not?"

"They'd put the powder on their faces instead of in their guns."

Too Low

"What guttural notes that singer has."

"I guess they are, for they are below his stomach."

Barely Able to Carry It

Bobbie—Did you get your load home, Mr. Wabble?

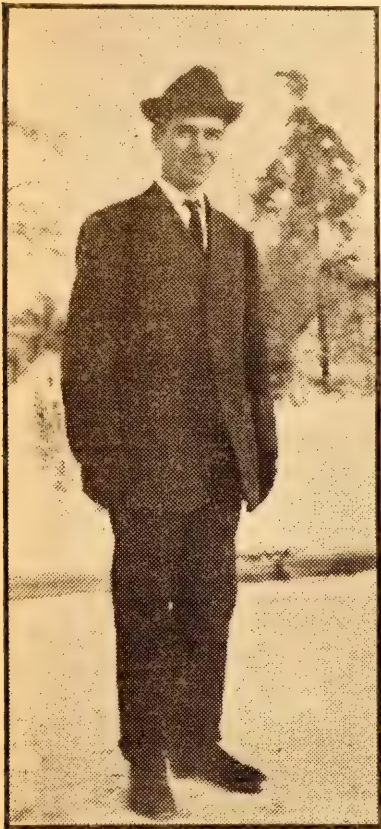
Wabble—What do you mean?

Bobbie—Papa said he saw you last night and you were carrying an awful load.

Entering College at Thirty-seven Years of Age

A GREAT MANY of my readers may wonder how it came about that a man from the farm should choose to go to an agricultural college at the age of thirty-seven. I begin my reply by saying that I was not born on a farm, but spent my early life in the city. At twenty-five I married a farmer's daughter and settled on a farm. I had no precedents to follow and the whole business had to be learned from the ground up. I did not know how to hitch up a horse and had never seen any farm work done, but where there is a desire to learn there is always an opportunity. I learned all right and enjoyed every minute of each day of work on the farm. It was a grand life, though it was a big change for me from keeping books in a bank to hauling manure from a barn.

I soon got in touch with the farmers' institute and the experiment station and attended all the institutes that I could reach. Before very long I was going to the "two-weeks short course" at Urbana. The first time I was there I heard an address upon how to put in oats and immediately resolved to try it that spring. It worked fine and resulted in an average yield of twenty-



five bushels more per acre than the rest of the neighbors. My wife too had learned many things about domestic science that helped her in her housework, she having attended the institutes and the short terms with me, for she knew as little about life on a farm as did I. We "got the habit" and attended the short course each year after that. It was on one of these occasions that a prominent dairyman was giving his experience. He told how he had farmed for nearly thirty years and lived on the ragged edge of poverty and despair before he awakened to the fact that the college of agriculture taught real, practical, successful farming. After that things came easier. He dated his success from the time of this awakening and counted the previous years as all but lost. This talk set me to thinking. This man could well have afforded to have stopped and taken four years of college at any time during those thirty years and still have been dollars and cents ahead. The thought came that as I could see this man's mistake I could profit by it and take a special course in agriculture at the college, if not a full four-year course, which

would be more desirable. Wife and I talked it over at home and decided that we would work with this object in view. Wife wanted to take a course in domestic science. We were looking forward to the time when we could have enough ahead to go, no matter how old we should be.

Suddenly I found myself alone with a baby boy fifteen months old and eleven hundred dollars in money. My wife had passed away after a brief illness and our fine air castles were blown to the four winds and the clouds of the storm were dark indeed, and the world looked desolate and dull. But the great ambition did not die.

at 17½ cents an hour, with work at from 5 to 7 in the morning and 4 to 6 at night. This, with my scholarship from the farmers' institute, enabled me to get along very well. I found that by taking all the work the university would permit and by attending the summer school I could earn my necessary credits for graduation in three years. This is what I am trying to do. The dairy barn was good practice; besides, it afforded an opportunity for working through holidays and vacations. I came to college to learn and not to make money, so that after a year and a half at this job I found that I had enough money to carry me through. I stepped out to give some other poor student a better chance to earn his way. Besides, it gave me more time to study. The second year I more than doubled the

thing it would be for our country if our retired farmers, instead of moving to town to rust out, would come to the college and take a course as special students. They could then take back to the farm something that would be to their everlasting credit. They have the experience necessary to put in profitable practice the college training. Are retired farmers too old to go to college? Why, bless you, no! They are just ripe. No need to be a back number just because one has lived and worked for fifty, sixty or seventy years. We had one student who was eighty years old. He enjoyed his work and came out a better and broader man. I would invite all farmers who have the money to find out what great things agriculture has in store for the future. All the world should unite to honor the man who can pass on to his children not \$200 lands, but 100-bushel land. Not the money you have made, but the productivity of the soil is the measure of your legacy to future generations.

Equity's Progress in Nebraska

(By B. F. Walton, District Organizer)

The organized farmers of this section of Nebraska desire that all the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING should know what we are doing.



B. F. Walton

One year ago fifteen of us organized at Geneva the first local clearing house of the Farmers Society of Equity in this region. Today we have 115 members in the Geneva local and seventeen additional locals have been instituted nearby, and all these are united in a district clearing house.

The local at Geneva has been doing a good volume of business and we have not yet found it necessary to establish a store or invest any capital. The F. S. E. is a business organization for business men, and we have that right here.

We find all business (except the farmers') done behind the cost mark. When the farmer goes to buy any article from any merchant or dealer, he finds that the dealer has capital invested in the article and the amount is represented by letters, figures or other characters, so the dealer may know at a glance what the article cost him. Then he adds his profit and the farmer must pay the price.

When we organized we decided to avoid every unnecessary middleman and his profits. We selected one of our members to act as our agent, both in buying much of our supplies in and selling our produce, and we deal as nearly direct with the manufacturer and the ultimate consumer as possible. So far, under our system, we have made the producer about \$50 more money per car on his wheat. We are getting 30 cents per pound for butter fat, whereas the local dealers pay the unorganized farmer from 23 to 25 cents. It is plain that it pays to wake up to these facts and become business men, if we are farmers. We are getting coal for \$6 a ton which did cost us \$9 a ton. We have bought corn for feeding, by the car load, and saved 8 cents per bushel. We have done \$36,998.92 worth of business with only our farms, our homes, our heads and our hands invested, and those in co-operation instead of capital stock. We saved over \$3,000 on what binder twine we bought and used this year, and on the same basis expect to save \$9,000 next year on twine alone.

And why should the farmer work fifteen hours a day to feed and clothe the world and supply all business and commerce with the very substance of their existence and at the end of the year go to his banker to borrow money to meet his needs, because the price he received for his produce was at or below the cost of production?

Think this over, brother farmer, and let me tell you it is not necessary that he should. We have proven it since we united with the Farmers Society of Equity. I want every farmer who reads this, and feels that he too would like to become a better business man and become a part of this business organization, to write to me if he has doubts. The farmers can, if they will, become business men and do their own business. The Farmers Society of Equity has the plan.

B. F. WALTON, Geneva, Fillmore County, Nebraska.

[Editor's Note—Mr. Walton is one of the most successful organizers in the central west and his locals have invariably grasped the basic principles of the society and its plan in such a comprehensive way that they have been uniformly successful from the start.]

I placed my little boy in a children's home at Urbana, where he would be near to me, and started for the college. It took some searching among musty records of the past to find the old high school record and get the necessary grades for entrance. They were good, even though twenty years had passed since I had first received them.

This was the beginning. Eleven hundred dollars will not keep a student very long when expenses are about \$500 a year. I had to find some means of earning money while studying. Luckily for me I was past the age for military training, so that I was through with college at 4 o'clock each day. This enabled me to secure a place as a milker at the dairy barn

number of credits I had made the first and I am now on the last year.

I did not find it difficult to take up school work again. There were many things that had changed, but I am getting the latest and best knowledge in the science of agriculture. The call for trained men in all lines is growing each day and it is difficult to stay in college when the commercial world is continually offering all kinds of inducements to join its ranks. I have persistently turned a deaf ear to all offers and stayed to my purpose to graduate. Fortunately I have been in good health and the future looks promising.

I wish that farmers could realize that the agricultural colleges do teach practical agriculture. What a great

An Experiment Farm That Makes Money Farming

THERE is at least one agricultural college that has been abundantly able to demonstrate its ability to not only tell others how to make money by farming, but also to make money for itself on its farm. The Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina has accomplished this feat, as shown by the figures which have just been given out by L. G. Brandon, superintendent of the college farm. Among other things it is shown that the farm now has to its credit about \$3,500 and has about \$2,000 worth of corn and hay for sale. The farm, which is under the general direction of Prof. J. N. Harper, director of the experiment station and of the agricultural department, had a most successful year in 1913. One of the most important factors in the production of large crops on this farm was the use of modern machinery.

In 1913 the college farm produced 8,000 bushels of corn, 475 tons of silage, 4,500 bushels of oats, 24 bales of cotton (on 18 acres), 150 bushels of peas and enough hay to feed 40 head of mules and horses, with a surplus of six car loads for sale.

This year the farm will make about 4,500 bushels of oats on 85 acres. These oats are about ready for cutting and three large binders will be used in this work. They are pure appler oats and will be sold as seed. When the oats are well out of the way these 85 acres will be sown in peas and sorghum for hay. In addition the farm is being planted in 265 acres of corn and 65 acres of cotton.

The horse and man power used in preparing and planting this acreage is as follows: One thirty-horsepower, oil pull tractor; 18 mules, working six two-horse plows; two two-row planters and a smoothing harrow and 14 men.

The tractor used on the college farm has a plowing capacity of one acre in about fifty minutes and can cover nine acres a day under ordinarily favorable circumstances. It is an oil-pull tractor and practically all danger to the crops from fire is eliminated.

The plowing capacity of the farm is approximately 100 acres a week, enabling the superintendent and his men to seize on every favorable season for work, no matter how short it may be. The use of modern farm machinery eliminates delays and often means saving crops which might otherwise be lost because seasons favorable to working were too short to allow the necessary acreage to be covered by inferior machinery. Another advantage of a machine such as a tractor on large farms is the elimination of some of the men and mules, two of the most expensive factors in making crops.

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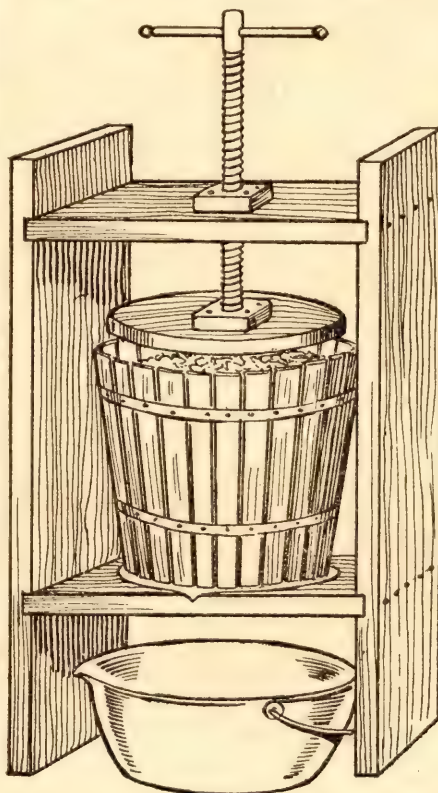
HOME-MADE CIDER PRESS

By A. C. McPherson

TO MAKE the press use a plank 2 by 12 inches and 12 feet long. Soft wood will do, but hard wood is better. Saw off two pieces 2 feet long. Cut a groove in each of the long pieces 4 inches from the end and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and as wide as the thickness of the short pieces. Then spike the four pieces together. Get a carpenter's iron bench screw, which will cost about \$1, which does for the screw.

For the cheese crib get two hoops made of heavy hoop iron, with holes punched about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, and fill them with staves about 2 feet long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and with small nails or screws fasten the staves inside the hoops, leaving them $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart, and with a false bottom to catch and conduct the cider the press is complete.

For the grinder a flour or salt barrel will do. Saw it in two at the bulge, then take a board and saw out a false



head a little smaller than the barrel head and tack it on the outside of the tub head. This is to support the tub bottom.

Next take a piece of scantling 2 by 4 inches and 3 feet long. Taper one end round the tip. A block of hard wood, with a hole bored in $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep for the screw to work in, must be made, to keep it from binding. Such a press can be made for three or four dollars, if, indeed, most of the material can not be found on the farm.

Bushels of apples which might be made into vinegar go to waste on many farms owing to the absence of cider mills or apparatus for the purpose. Cider can be made at any time after fruit ripens in a few minutes' time and all culls, partly decayed fruit, etc., can be made up into cider, cutting away the decayed parts, during winter, by the use of the cider press. Many have provided themselves with the patent presses or mills, but many of our farmers are destitute of this convenience. A home-made masher and press like the illustration shows will pay for themselves every year. From ten to twelve gallons of cider may be made of an evening or on a rainy day.

THE FARMER'S BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE

A COMMISSION MERCHANT sat in his New York office with two letters spread out before him. Each of the letters offered him about the same number of barrels of fruit every week during

the approaching season, and it happened that the number mentioned was just about what he would need to complete his orders and supply his custom. He read each letter carefully and then turned to his stenographer and dictated a reply to each. One received a negative reply and the other an order for the shipment as mentioned in the letter, to be made every week at a very good price, provided the fruit proved marketable and, of course, subject to other market conditions.

The merchant's decision was made and based entirely on the appearance of the letters. The letters were as follows, and you may make your selection—there is no doubt but what it will be the same as the merchant's:

LETTER NO. 1.

—, Mich., Mar. 15, 1912
dear sir: I will have fruit for sale every week beginning about June 15, can you use them? if so would like very much to sell them to you every week.

yours truly JAMES SMITH JR

LETTER NO. 2.

—, Mo., Mar. 15th, 1912.
Mr. John Harker,
Commission Merchant,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:
Beginning June 15th, I shall be able to ship you on Tuesday of each week, four crates or barrels of fruit, beginning with strawberries and including apples, pears and peaches in season—all properly labeled and prepared for market. If you can use them, state probable prices.

Awaiting an early reply, I am,

Yours, sincerely,

JOHN F. BROWN.

It might be said of these letters that the first is not the worst specimen that commission merchants and other business men are forced to read from farmers, nor is No. 2 a model of the best. They are just ordinary letters, but the second is much neater, nearer correct and more business-like. Many samples like the first would contain misspelled words and far worse grammar.

But the point that ought to be of

interest to the average farmer is the fact that the second letter sold the goods and the first failed. It is a clear demonstration that good business methods pay. I believe every farmer should own a typewriter, especially now that they can be bought at prices ranging from \$20 up. With the typewriter one is less apt to make mistakes and every farmer can then have a neat-appearing letter whether he is a good penman or not.

The writing of a good letter is not a difficult matter. There is a correct form for a letter, easy to learn and to follow.

It will pay to study carefully the letters which are sent to you from business houses. When you next write a business letter place before you on the desk a copy of a very well prepared letter from some business house and model the date line, the heading and the close after it.

There is still another point that will prove of value to the farmer and that is the printed letterhead and envelope. Give your farm an appropriate name and have it printed on a thousand each of envelopes and noteheads. They should not cost more than \$3.50 per thousand each, printed. If you buy them plain they will cost from \$1 to \$2, so that there is no reason why you should not have them printed. It is safer to use printed envelopes too, as lost or undelivered mail will then be returned to you.

It is safe to conclude that 90 per cent of the business men today will favor the purchase of products from the farmer using printed stationery and a typewritten or at least neatly and correctly written letter, rather than from the farmer using any old scrap of paper and a penciled letter.

Guess They Know It

"We are taking in boarders this summer."
"Do they know you are taking them in?" asked the visiting neighbor.

Do You Realize on Your Opportunity?

In every number of UTDF there are advertised new machines and new materials that you need. Unless you buy them you lose the opportunity for more profit, or comfort, or pleasure. Don't hesitate to buy, as every advertiser is guaranteed.

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

"ROYALIZED!"

Price \$100

**YOU—
can KEEP this MASTER-MACHINE
No more annual "trading-out!"**

THIS new Royal Master-Model 10 is built for long-term service—it will stand the "grind." Here at last is the typewriter that need not be "traded out" and won't "die young!"

Look inside for the proof of the Royal's durability—1,000 working-parts less than others! Mark the absence of complicated mechanism!

The machine with the rapid-fire action and adjustable personal touch to fit YOURSELF!—just "turn the knob."

**Built for "Big Business" and its
Great Army of Expert Operators**

Royal Typewriting Co. Inc., Broadway, New York City

CARE OF THE SEPARATOR

THE SECRET of making good butter is in keeping the separator clean. A separator that is flushed with cold water and allowed to stand until morning skimming, becomes rank, because the slime that gathers dries fast and is hard to clean. After all the things are washed put them in the receptacle in some order, ready to be assembled, because this saves time. Again, I take care of the separator and am so used to it I could put it together in the dark. Another reason why I clean the separator myself, I would not care to ruin my reputation as a sweet butter maker for the world. So do not give the separator a bad name.

There isn't any separator that will skim clean cream by just flushing with cold water. It must be taken apart and every piece should be rinsed in cold water first, then put in a pan large enough to hold them, then scald everything with boiling water, enough to cover the pieces. Gently rock or whirl the pan round so that the water rushes through all the funnels and tubes. Test with your sense of smell—keep it so—sweet and clean. I assure you the butter will be as sweet and clean. If it isn't, the one who did the milking was careless.

The boy may protest against washing his hands in hot water. Insist upon it. Stand by until he forms the habit of absolute cleanliness. Indeed, the boy must be taught not to squirt a thin stream of milk in his left palm, then his right, and keep on milking, while the milk drops from his hands or elbows into the milk pail. I have seen the milking done in that way, and it did not surprise me when the butter was churned, it had the distinctive cow-flavor, unpleasant.

Absolute cleanliness is essential both in the milking and in the care of the utensils, cellar, and churn. And please don't wash the milk pails in the same water with the supper dishes. Wash them when the separator things are washed. Do not wash with soap. Use baking soda. Soap makes a slippery mess of it. Wash all the milk utensils with a thin cloth of knitted underwear, and keep it for the purpose. Do not wipe after the hot bath, for the things are hot and will dry quickly. Do not use the milk pail and milk utensils for other purposes than the use of butter making, or milking, for there isn't any substance which will absorb odors as does the milk or butter, so be careful.

It means attention, but not heavy work, though, for it is work that will bring its reward. It will pay, not only in the saving of dollars, but in the fact that the butter you make is pure and wholesome, above all not a subject for severe criticism.—Elizabeth Marie Spies.

A NEW TEST FOR SOUR SOILS

WHAT is expected to prove a more positive test for soil acidity than the common litmus paper test, and one which, because of the cheap and harmless chemicals used in its operation, will be within the reach of the ordinary farmer, has been devised by E. Truog, instructor in the department of soils, College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

The new test, it is believed, will be of especial benefit to county representatives and to field agents of the state soils laboratory, owing to the fact that it is simple to operate and approximately quantitative results can be secured in from ten to fifteen minutes.

The new method consists of the addition to a sample of soil to be examined of zinc sulphide with small amounts of calcium chloride and water and boiling the mixture in a flask held over a small flame, preferably an alcohol lamp. Commercial lead acetate paper, which can be purchased at the drug store, when held in the fumes of the mixture for a few minutes, will



Grape Vines on Every Farm

WHY NOT? READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

turn from light brown to a shiny black according to the degree of acidity in the soil. The natural color of the lead acetate paper is white, hence the discoloration can be plainly seen and will more accurately gauge the acidity in

a soil than will the litmus paper test now in use.

The chemicals are perfectly safe for the layman to handle and the complete apparatus, including flask and burner, ordinarily will not cost more than \$2.

Method of Calculating Size and Cost of Home-made Silos

METHODS of calculating the proper size and cost of silos are given in a recently issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 589, "Home-Made Silos." The bulletin, which may be had free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, consists of forty-seven pages, with thirty-seven figures and diagrams, and gives explicit directions for the home construction of concrete, stave and modified Wisconsin silos.

The concrete silo has the advantage of the other two in permanency and stability. A well-constructed concrete silo will last indefinitely. There is no danger of its blowing or burning out or being attacked by vermin. Little attention is required to keep the structure in good condition.

The stave or tub silo has become very popular in late years because of the cheapness, ease and quickness with which it may be constructed. Stave silos, however, are temporary structures, since they last only from five to fifteen years.

The modified Wisconsin silo is more substantial than the stave silo, that is, it is not so liable to be blown down or to get out of repair through drying. In case some parts of the wall rot out they can be more easily repaired than those of a stave silo.

Decent data on the cost of home-made silos collected by the Dairy Division from all parts of the country show the following relative cost of three types:

The following table will show the proper diameter of the silo for herds of different sizes to be fed different amounts for winter feeding, when 2 inches of silage are removed daily:

Relation of size of herd to diameter of silo for winter feeding (on basis of 40 pounds of silage per cubic foot).

A 900-pound cow will ordinarily consume 30 pounds of silage a day; a 1,200-pound cow about 40 pounds. Yearlings will eat about one-half as much as mature animals; fattening cattle, 25 to 35 pounds for each 1,000 pounds live weight. A sheep will take about one-eighth as much as a cow. Horses should be limited to 15 to 20 pounds daily.

In general, the depth of the silo should not be less than twice nor more than three times the diameter. The greater the depth the better the silage, on account of the pressure from above. If less than 24 feet in height the quality of silage will not be the best. A very great height, however, is to be avoided on account of the excessive amount of power required to elevate the cut corn into the silo.

Type of Silo	Number of Silos	Average Capacity Tons	Average Cost	Average Cost per Ton Capacity
Concrete (100 tons or less)...	71	71	\$220.47	\$3.10
Concrete (101 to 200 tons)...	50	135	348.68	2.59
Concrete (more than 200 tons)...	23	219	446.42	2.04
Total concrete.....	144	117	\$301.08	\$2.58
Modified Wisconsin.....	8	116	\$185.52	\$1.61
Stave (100 tons or less).....	25	63	\$118.40	\$1.87
Stave (over 100 tons).....	16	129	187.46	1.45
Total stave.....	41	89	\$145.35	\$1.63

Inside Diameter of Silo (Feet)	Quantity of Silage in Depth of 2 Inches (Pounds)	Number of Animals That May Be Fed Allowing—			
		40 pounds per head	30 pounds per head	20 pounds per head	15 pounds per head
10	524	13	17	26	35
11	634	16	21	31	42
12	754	19	25	37	50
13	885	22	29	44	59
14	1,026	25	34	51	68
15	1,178	29	39	59	78
16	1,340	33	44	67	89
17	1,513	38	50	75	101
18	1,696	42	56	85	113
20	2,094	52	70	104	139

We were surprised when we read in the report of the 1910 census that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent of the farms in the country.

Grape vines are inexpensive to start with. They are sure to grow. They are almost proof against injurious insects and diseases. They are attractive in almost any situation and can serve a good purpose in covering unsightly places or furnishing needed shade. No permanent vine grows quicker and they practically last always. In addition to all of these things, grapes bear fruit every year and the fruit is healthful, valuable and desirable almost second to none that grows.

Considering the sum of these advantages, how can any householder justify himself in putting off planting some grape vines any longer? Only one in seven farms has a grape vine. There are also hundreds of thousands of town and city homes that have neglected to provide this handsome vine and universally prized fruit. Grape vines such as ours would cost 50 CENTS EACH or more from nursery salesmen.

The varieties are Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection comprises extra early, medium and late varieties, and the three colors, black, red and white. Full directions will be sent with each collection.

Our Offer Send 75 cents and get this collection of six grape vines and UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year, or send a club of five at 50 cents—\$2.50—and we will send you thirty vines and the paper one year to each subscriber. Send the coupon.

— THIS IS THE COUPON —
PUBLISHERS UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is \$..... for which send Up-to-Date Farming one year and six grape vines, all charges paid, as per your offer.

My Name.....

My P. O.....

R. F. D.....State.....Express Office.....

New or Renewal
Subscribers.....
(For more names add more paper.)

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
Up-to-Date Farming

3-PIECE Kitchen Set

Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife, a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.



This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
Up-to-Date Farming

All Trace of Hog Worms Disappeared After Feeding Merry War Powdered Lye

"I have used MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE according to directions and will say that the results obtained were far beyond expectations. Just before we commenced feeding MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE we killed some hogs and found they were badly infested with intestinal worms. After feeding your preparation only twenty days we killed some more out of the same feed lot, and all trace of worms had disappeared. My herd of swine is now in far better condition than it ever was!"

(Original letter on file in our office. Name and address will be furnished upon application to us. E. Myers Lye Co.)

Merry War POWDERED Lye

Costs Only 5c per Hog, per Month,
To Feed Regularly, Twice Each Day
A 10c Can of Merry War POWDERED Lye
Contains 120 Feeds—

enough to keep a hog well conditioned for 2 months. For sale at most druggists, grocers and feed dealers. It is convenient to buy in case lots, 4 dozen cans, \$4.80, at which price we will ship it to you direct, prepaid, if your dealers won't supply you. When ordering send us your dealers' names.

Don't Take Chances Putting Anything Claimed To Be "Just As Good" In Your Hogs' Stomachs

Don't make doubtful and perhaps dangerous experiments with "any old lye." Merry War POWDERED Lye has been proven—its use is not an experiment—it is safe to use according to simple directions.

Let us send you free our valuable booklet "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising".
E. MYERS LYE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Dept. 220

"There Are No Substitutes"



Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSITIS

FOR

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

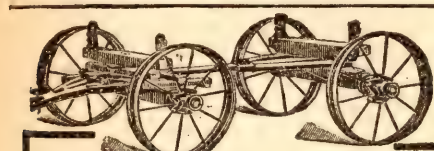
will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man and horse. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocities, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

One day's net profit \$15

C. Blume, Rush Hill, Mo., says he made \$15.00 in one day with an ALLIGATOR. This press has largest feed hole, more effective draft, rubs off green bark less than the Perpetual, makes smooth, compact bale. Guaranteed to do all catalog claims or no sale. Write for free catalog and read common sense way of hay pressing.

J. A. SPENCER
Dwight, Ill.
114 William Street



HAVANA FARM TRUCKS.

Both Steel or Wood Wheel.

Especially adapted for farm purposes and coming into more general use every day on the roads, because of the wide tire. You will appreciate our free catalog.

HAVANA METAL WHEEL CO., Box 82 HAVANA, ILL.

BINDER ATTACHMENT with corn harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or in windrows. Man and horse cut and shock equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$20.00 with fodder binder. J. D. Borne, Hazwell, Colo., writes: "Your corn harvester is all you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 65 acres milo, cane and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO., Salina, Kansas.

Ky. Blue GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about \$3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at \$2.25 a bushel. Orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

OUR COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used.

HOW I CLEARED MY PLACE OF DEBT

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

WHEN I purchased my farm of fifty acres, I was not in a position to pay cash, but went in debt heavily. When I moved to the farm it was in poor condition to raise any kind of crop. Over half of it was in woods, not timber, but just worthless brush. The part that was under cultivation was so poor that nothing would grow sufficiently to make a crop. I took possession in May. About all the crops were out and I was unable to fertilize the first year. My nearest neighbor told me that I would starve out, for every man who had tried that farm before had given it up. This was not encouraging, neither was my fall harvest. My corn was so short the neighbors asked if I was going to dig it; my hay crop was two small loads. Therefore, I was compelled to buy feed for my stock, which was two cows and two horses. With feed bills and doctor bills (for the first year a typhoid epidemic broke out in our community), I was bankrupt and had to sell a horse to raise \$84 interest the next spring. However, with the warm spring sunshine came new hopes and new ambition, and I started in dead earnest. I purchased another cow and started a milk wagon to a town two miles away; I also raised a good patch of truck which I sold and delivered along with my milk. When I put out my crops I used lime and fertilizer along with my barnyard manure, the result was a very encouraging harvest. During the summer I worked at the carpenter trade and in the fall I cleared more land. As I cleared a field I would sow it down in grass which enabled me to keep more cows, for I was finding out that in the milk lay cash. Each year I added more to my herd, but always keeping up to a set standard, and as I increased my herd I increased the fertility of my soil and did not have to buy feed to winter on, but had hay to sell.

By keeping the best and repeating each year only on a larger and better scale, I was able to pay off all indebtedness in a few years and now, twelve years since, I have my farm paid for, an addition built to my house and barn, a silo, several necessary other buildings, my house plumed with gas which I piped a quarter of a mile, my farm all cleared but three-quarters of an acre wood lot, and all cleared land raising prize crops of the community. Besides I have a neat bank account and am lending money to the neighbor who said I would starve out, but who now inquires when I am going to purchase a car.—D. S. D., Maryland.

OVERFEEDING THE PIGS

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

IHAVE had considerable experience with young and growing pigs and have found that to feed hogs at a profit one has many things to guard against while they are yet young.

It is natural for every farmer to want to see his little pigs grow. Often one gets overzealous and really spoils the animals for later growth by feeding more than they can handle. It is true that the cheapest gain a

pig ever makes is while he is young, but it is as true that he can economically and profitably make only a certain amount of gain at that tender age, and that gain should be in the form of bone and new tissue, rather than fat.

The digestive system of a small pig is small and weak. This is why it is given bulky feeds like milk, namely to enlarge its system. To give it large quantities is not alone a loss of feed, but results in a loss of energy, of digestion, and weakening of the digestive system. All the food has to be digested whether it is assimilated or not, and the part that is not assimilated passes from the body and the result is scours. My experience and observation proves to me that a pig that is crowded too hard at the beginning will not develop proportionately large later on. It never becomes able to handle and utilize to advantage large quantities of feed. It simply becomes stunted at the beginning as a result of too much kindness. By all means feed the pig enough to keep it thrifty and growing, but do not stuff him until he is a burden even to himself. I have also noted the value of giving the pig plenty of exercise. Even in the proteids or growing foods, which young pigs are given, the proportion of carbohydrates is high, say three or four times as much as the protein. The function of these carbohydrates is to yield heat and energy, but if the body does not require enough energy to use up these nutrients, they go for the production of fatty tissues. Hence, the need of exercising the young pig. He must eat these carbohydrates; if he does not exert enough energy in digesting his foods, in moving about, to utilize them he becomes a little bundle of fat. Fat forms around the heart, liver and other vital organs, he becomes, dumpish, inactive and in some instances dies.

A fat little pig is anything but desirable, and a little pig is bound to become fat if he is not given sufficient exercise. Every day they should be allowed to have free range over a field or lot, and if they want to remain in the beds or around old straw piles, drive them out and compel them to move about. I feed middlings with milk twice daily, mixing in a small amount of oil meal. I do not feed much corn. I keep plenty of slack coal in the feed lots, mixing salt with it. Care at this time means dollars at marketing time.—W. G. Noland, Pendleton, Indiana.

MORE MONEY FROM EGGS

By H. L. Kempster

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

Bad eggs cause Missouri farmers alone a loss of between three and four million dollars annually. Government experts estimate that 5 per cent of the eggs marketed have developing chickens and that 3 per cent are "rots," due to the embryo decaying. All these losses could be avoided by keeping roosters out of the flocks, thus having only infertile eggs produced. If those Missouri farmers would follow this plan they could save one and three-fourths millions of dollars annually. The same averages will apply to all other states, with particularly large losses in the south.

Infertile eggs produced by flocks in

which there is no male bird are the only kind that can reach the consumer in good condition during the hot summer months. The only object in having a male bird in the flock is to get fertile eggs for hatching purposes. Now that the hatching season is over the Missouri College of Agriculture urges all farmers to sell off all the roosters or shut them away from the hens.

Last year in July and August nearly one-half the eggs leaving the farms were unfit for food. The farmer, as a result, received a low price. Prevent that loss this year by getting rid of the rooster. Now is the time to act to prevent future losses.

Heat is directly or indirectly responsible for a loss to Missouri farmers of two and one-half million dollars worth of eggs annually. Heat causes germ growth, embryo and mold development, increases evaporation and causes eggs to become bad in a very short time. April eggs are high in quality because of the lower temperature which prevails at that time.

According to studies made at the Missouri College of Agriculture, nearly all of the loss in eggs due to heat can be avoided by the ordinary conveniences that the average farm provides. If farmers would take the same care of eggs that they do of butter before and during the time that it is taken to market, there would be practically no loss from heat. Any temperature above 70 degrees is too warm. Even under the best of conditions eggs should be taken to market at least once each week.

Eggs should be collected daily and should be cooled as quickly as possible. A sweet, fresh basement, which is cool, or a cyclone cellar makes a satisfactory place to store eggs. They may also be kept cool by placing them in a bucket lowered into a well. Avoid storing them in musty basements and keep them away from flies.

RAISING SHEEP

IN THE spring of 1913 husband decided to quit raising sheep, as his pasture was going to be scarce, we had three ewes at that time, having sold down to that number on account of scarcity of feed, owing to the drouth of 1912.

I dearly loved the sheep and thought there was money in them, so I talked up a trade with a neighbor who had plenty of pasture and no sheep, with the result that he took the three ewes to keep three years, he to keep all ewe lambs and sell all the bucks and divide the profit equally at the end of the three years all the ewes will be divided equally and we get the original three ewes back. He has had them eighteen months and in that time the wool has amounted to \$10.00 and they have sold \$25.00 worth of lambs, have seven fine ewes on hand and one buck, and two lambs died. I think this a good record, and sheep are going up all the time and are very scarce.—A. H.

Better than Riding

They were riding donkeys as a part of the show and a little boy was almost crying because he was not able to hire a donkey to ride. Presently a fat woman hired one and, turning to the little boy, she said: "Don't you want me to hire a donkey for you to ride?" "No," said he cheerfully, "if you are going to ride I'll just sit here and laugh."

Of Doubtful Preference

"What's the matter, daughter? You look troubled and anxious."
"Oh, father, when I marry I want a duke."
"Oh, well, my dear, we can easily arrange that. I was afraid you wanted a baseball pitcher."

Worse than Either

Johnny—You are the meanest, hatefulest, spitefulest person I ever saw.
Tommy—I never saw anybody as crabbed, as ugly and as bigoted as you.
Father—Children, hush. You don't know I'm here, do you?

Vital Points in Swine Raising

TO ATTAIN success in the growing of swine it is necessary to plan at least a year in advance. The first question to be settled is, how many pigs one can afford to grow. This must be determined by the size of the hog pasture, the amount of feed that will be available, etc. There are few quarter-section farms on which it will pay to grow more than 100 head in a year, no matter what the prospective profits may be, for in swine, as in all other livestock, there is a limit to the size of the profitable herd. While double the number might return a greater gross profit, they would not return nearly as much net, and it is the net, not the gross profit, for which we are working. Hence it is important to determine the number of pigs per year that can be grown well. This next point determines the number of brood sows that will be needed. In my experience of more than thirty years in raising hogs, I do not consider it safe to expect more than six matured pigs from a brood sow, although with careful selection and feeding it is possible to average eight and even ten. The number of sows to breed to make a certain number of pigs will depend somewhat on one's wisdom in the selection. There are times when it is best to keep the old brood sows over. It is a common saying that the pig of the mature sow is a month old the day it is born. It will not pay to keep these matured sows, however, unless they have proved by performance their right to be kept on the farm another year. The first thing in the selection of brood sows is to carefully weed out those that have proved themselves unprofitable. There are various classes to be weeded out. First is the irritable, nervous, rattle-headed sow. She may be a good breeder, is probably a good milk producer, but can she raise her pigs? Has she faults of temper or lack of judgment that condemns her? Relatively speaking, the sow that produces small litters should be rejected. Not necessarily for that one offense, however. There may be circumstances which entitle her to her owner's charitable judgment, but if she is the type of sow which usually produces small litters she should be excluded.

No aged brood sow is kept on any farm that has not proved herself to be a good milker. There are certain indications which enable us to judge of the milking quality of the brood sow. There is a very close connection between the milking capacity and the breeding capacity. Poor milkers are generally shy breeders. Nature nearly always cares for the young. Good milking quality is quite as important in a brood sow as in a dairy cow.

When a sow gets the habit of eating her pigs it is well to get rid of her. Especially is this true of the heavy sow that becomes loggy and careless and lies on her young, or when she becomes so excited in the presence of her owner that she is ready for war, it is well to dispose of her. But the brood sows should ordinarily be kept till they are four years old if they have proved by performance their right to the very best treatment one can give them.

Usually there will be so many brood sows weeded out by this careful selection that it will be necessary to draft from the young ones. Here we have an opportunity for the exercise of sound judgment. We must study

not merely the gilts but their dams. There is a good deal in favor of the gilt that comes from a large litter that is well nourished and uniform. I consider it a black mark to a brood sow to have seven or eight pigs, a few of them first-class and the rest uneven, but a gilt has a right to the honor of being a mother of pigs if she comes with a large litter, well nourished, and from a sensible dam. Before making a selection of the brood sow it is well for us to leave our ideas of beauty in the house, for in the pig, as well as in other places, "pretty is as pretty does." I would reject without a moment's hesitation the nice, chubby, compact, good-looking gilt that is inclined to take on fat. The place for her is in the feed yard. Above all things, only those sows should be selected that have a positively feminine appearance. No one, if he were at a sale, would think for a moment of buying a heifer for dairy purposes that had a steery look, no matter how well formed she might be. On the same principle should the sow be rejected that has a masculine look. There is a look of motherliness in some gilts, even by the time they are weaned. For it is mothers that we should look for. This class will not be found with a tendency to take on flesh. They are rather loosely built, roomy, and inclined to growth rather than fattening. When it comes to mating (and this is one of the most important features of swine growing) it is necessary to select a rather closely built, compact, energetic male that is as decidedly masculine as the gilts are feminine in appearance.—John Underwood, Tunnel Hill, Ill.

FATTENING PIGS FOR HOME USE

IF THE early spring pig has been kept in a thrifty condition since weaning time, it will be ready to place in the feed pen early in the fall, then if well fed, it will be ready for the butcher in November. The days of feeding the pig until he is weighted down with fat and a seeming misery to himself, are about past, and justly we think. For home consumption the tender, juicy flesh of the pig is much the best. As a rule the quicker the pig takes on fat or grows, the better the pork product. And unless obliged, under pressure for "more" lard, a la Oliver Twist, we would never grow swine until they were simply a mass of fat, as all the fine flavor is merged into fat. The younger the pig the more easily and economically can it be fattened, as a rule.

The fattening pig should not be fed on corn exclusively. Give a change of diet. Give foods that supply protein, as peas, cow peas, soy beans, mid-dlings amde into good, sweet soup, etc.

Do not make the mistake of thinking anything is good enough for the pig, and as a consequence, let the contents of the swill barrels become sour or ill-smelling, as to be a nuisance. It is a positive affront to offer an animal such food, alive and teeming with bacteria. Contrary to the belief of some people swine prefer thin food, fresh and clean. Give growing pigs all they can eat and no more, at a feed.

Sweet corn is an excellent fattening food and if somewhat soft, so much the better. Skim milk is best fed direct from the separator or the dairy.

Troughs should be cleaned before placing a fresh supply in them, and the pen kept free from decaying matter, as possible, as swarms of flies are attracted and prove a source of annoyance. Fleas are active in the warm months and should be destroyed with kerosene emulsion. Apply by spraying or use a small hand broom. Annoyance from insects or vermin causes irritation and retards growth. Clover makes an ideal fattening place for pigs. A pig fattened to the weight of 150 or 200 pounds is in prime state.—A. C. McPherson.

WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE

FOR the dairyman who is working on a large scale nothing can take the place of the silo as a means of supplying green feed in winter. However, the small dairyman, or even the man who keeps only a few beef cattle, in most cases cannot afford a silo and must look for some other means of supplying green feed in the ration.

I believe the next best way to get a good supply of green feed for cattle is by planting mangels, beets and turnips. If you have never tried this method of growing feed you will be agreeably surprised at the amount of succulent feed that can be produced on any small plot of ground well cultivated.

I usually select a piece of low-lying, rather sandy ground and turn it to a depth of ten inches. It is then disced and harrowed until in good, mellow condition. Much of the work that goes on these winter crops should be done before they are planted, and you should not plant them until the ground is ready for them.

The rows are laid off two feet apart with a large shovel plow or a small middle breaker. In the bottom of this furrow is put an application of some fertilizer calculated to make watery growth which will differ in most sections. I use about five hundred pounds per acre. The rows are bedded up and then dragged down. I always do the seeding by hand in a small hand-made furrow, using the hoe for this work. Sugar beet seed are hard to germinate and I usually soak them a few hours before seeding.

A small one-horse plow run through the middle of the rows about three times and the weeds cut and the battle is won. If you have been careful in seeding they will need no thinning.

I harvest them in the fall when I am ready or when they have made their growth. They are halved and piled convenient to the barn in small high stacks. A layer of straw is thrown over them and then soil is placed over all to a depth of six or eight inches. I make an improvised shed over this of loose boards laid in courses and weighted. Thus treated, beets and turnips should remain sweet and crisp all winter. The addition of a small amount daily to the ration of a dairy cow will generally result in greatly increased milk production. I think it is not so much the amount of food value added that helps the production as it is the fact that such feed helps to make more assimilable the other feed in the ration. This feed is also good for any other cattle and stock you may have. I usually feed my turnips to hogs, reserving the beets and mangels for cows.

Of varieties of these crops, for mangels the yellow globe is seemingly the best producer. Rutabagas require a longer season than the others. You will probably do well if you plant them to select one as near globe form as possible. Rutabagas or mangels ordinarily make from fifteen to twenty tons of feed, but though the beet does not make so much it is regarded as by far the best for feeding.

It is not feasible to attempt to raise successful crops of root vegetables on sour land or that not well drained. They require a moist, but not damp or wet, seedbed, deeply prepared and well mellowed.—Kolb Perkins, Cushing, Texas.

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State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

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B. F. Walton, Geneva, to whom all prospective organizers should apply.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity

For many years farmers believed that the place where they were the most wronged, or the place where they could hope to get surest and quickest relief from bad business conditions was where they did their buying.

Around this idea the early farm organizations were built. But about twelve years ago this paper announced that farmers' chief end of organization should be to price their own products. That the place where they were wronged the most was where they sold their products, and if they ever made any considerable money, outside of the rise in the price of land, it must be in what they sold.

That was the beginning of the great change in the chief object of farm organization, from buying supplies cheaper to selling the crops high enough. Farmers' organizations now in the field, and which originally recognized only the buying object are adopting the selling object, and thousands of independent local organizations have sprung up all over the country to help their members in selling. Notwithstanding, though, that practically every farmers' organization now recognizes that wise marketing is the corner stone on which it must be built, they are now forced to admit that there is still something lacking. As organized now, the very best association that exists often meets disappointments in marketing, and if a crop is very abundant often all goes at unprofitable prices.

This shows, if indeed a demonstration is necessary, that the uniting of the farmers of a community for business is not enough. But we believe the last word in agricultural organization and co-operation has been said in the newly organized American Farmers' Federation. This new organization may be compared to the college and university, where the farmers' education is completed and he is fitted for the great undertakings, while the original attempts at organization, fifty years ago, were the kindergarten schools, and the common and high schools of co-operative education.

The local club or organization is still needed to develop the people in co-operation and to do everything for the welfare of that community. But the dreams and prophecies of thinkers,

along co-operative lines for farmers, are now to be realized through the new federation. While the local farmers' organization is needed for social, educational and business reasons, the greatest fulfillment of its destiny as a useful institution must come through its affiliation with and the consolidation of all of them in one great national and international federation. Through the federation will come the solution of the great problem of distribution. This problem solved, as it must be solved, to protect the producer in his prices and profits, many other problems that have vexed farmers will automatically solve themselves.

It is, of course, purely speculative the number of farmers in the present organizations which are eligible to membership in the federation. The number, though, is enormous and, unquestionably, enough to exert the balance of power to feed the market as the real demand expresses itself and put price-making in the hands of the producers, if only such would control their crops and delegate the marketing to the federation. Some person has estimated that there are "no less than 5,000,000 of our rural population interested in co-operation." This probably included farmers and their families.

It is stated that there are 2,200 farmers' co-operative grain elevator associations, 2,120 farmers' dairy associations, and 349 cheese factories. Besides these there are fruit, vegetable, potato and other associations, and many farmers' clubs and organizations for any and all purposes that may be needed. The 1910 census report gives the number of farms in the United States as 6,360,000. If we assume that one-fourth of these are in the co-operative associations, then 1,590,000 farms, or the products of them, are directly in line for national co-operation in marketing and the entrance fee is only \$5.00 per local unit of organization. It is conservative to assume that fifty is the average membership of the present associations. Then the cost per man is only ten cents.

The very special attention of each reader is called to the article in this number under the head "American Farmers Federation," and the blank appended thereto. The plan of the federation as explained in that article,

has an exceedingly strong appeal to present local organizations of all descriptions. But farmers outside of organizations are also told how to proceed to qualify for admittance to the federation. The latter should send the blank appended to this, and the former the blank appended to the other article.

In order to prevent any confusion, let me say here that the entrance of the American Farmers Federation in the field does not disturb the status of the Farmers Society of Equity, or any other society or organization, and they should not be affected in the least, except to enlarge their field of operation and multiply the benefits their members can secure. We hope the officers and organizers of such organizations will be quick to see their greater opportunities and embrace them. The fact that the A. F. F. is in the field is not a reason for the efforts to organize locals of the F. S. E., or any other organization should be slackened, but rather that they should be increased.

The national headquarters of the F. S. E. recognizes that there are still all the old arguments why every community should have its local clearing house, with the additional one that now such clearing houses will soon get even greater benefits because of the federation.

We will say that the American Farmers Federation is the sum or sequence of all the former efforts of farmers to organize and co-operate. We believe the plan that has been adopted is adequate for the establishment and operation of the national and international marketing system for farm crops. One thing it has done that should have a tremendous bearing on its future, viz: It has avoided antagonizing present organizations. On the contrary its plan of building only with established local units can be made a decided boost to the present organizations. And any organization that antagonizes the federation or stands aloof and does not help to build it up, we may question that organization's sincerity in its work for farmers.

At least such were the thoughts of those who organized the federation. If they fell short in anything, they have provided that any shortcoming can be remedied in the first annual meeting to be held next December. So we appeal to all farmers and their teachers and leaders to help establish the federation from this moment and meet with us next December to remedy any error of omission or commission of the Kansas City meeting.

With this fair declaration we want to say that any local organization that refuses to federate wilfully restricts

its present usefulness and to an extent retards the day of the fulfillment of the federation's purpose. And a community of unorganized farmers who will not now organize and then federate, simply puts off the day of their deliverance from the present vicious marketing system.

The probably ten thousand local associations now, no difference what their affiliations or connections are, should consider the fate of many other local associations that went before them and attempted to solve their marketing problems with community co-operation. By federating they can take the last step and it is the one that will insure their permanency. And to those farmers who have refused to join any organization because "farmers won't stick together," we can assure them that the federation has come to stay. It is giving to American agriculture a business system that will be necessary as long as crops are grown to sell.

And don't think that the new organization belongs to the officers. It belongs to the members. It has no capital stock and nobody will ever draw dividends except the members, through better prices obtained for crops sold. The door of the federation is open so wide as to admit every producer of any crops to sell. The way is made plain in the article referred to headed, "The American Farmers Federation."

If you are a member or an officer of a local association now, see that the necessary steps are taken to federate and send the blank appended to the other article. If you are a farmer outside of an association send the blank below. If you are not a farmer and want to engage in a pleasant and profitable business, send the blank below.

This Is the Blank.

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send me full particulars for organizing local associations and federating them. If agreeable to you, I will undertake to organize at the following places, which are market cities or towns, or shipping stations:

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My Address.....
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American Farmers Federation

Following is a brief but clear statement of the purposes of the American Farmers Federation, recently launched at the meeting in Kansas City, Kansas, and its plan or organization and co-operation to accomplish its object. This article should be read carefully by each subscriber and then passed on to his neighbors for them to read. And more than this. As the marketing problem of farm crops, and which affects every producer of crops to sell, can only be solved in a reasonable time through such a federation movement, the farmers in each community should now see to it that the association they belong to federates, or, if no association now, then one should be organized at once. The form may be that of the Farmers Society of Equity, or any of the other organizations in the field, or it may be independent. But the article explains. Farmers, to whose attention this comes and who approve of the federation, should write to the head officers of any association they may belong to and to the publishers of farm papers to help establish the federation. By doing so they will be promoting the welfare of their organization, or the paper, as the case may be.

What the A. F. F. Is

It is an organization of farmers' organizations in which the unit of membership is a local farmers' association, and not the individual.

Its Object

To accomplish the great marketing reform for the products of the farms to the end that prices will be profitable to the producers, equitable to the consumers, steady over the whole year, and the enormous waste and greed for profits in their distribution be at an end.

How It Will Be Done

We will federate present local associations and where none now are, see to it that one is organized, and then federate it.

The field of the American Farmers Federation is North America. It is for all crops and for all farmers who produce any crops to sell. Therefore, the plan is to have a local organization at each city, town or railroad station where any crops are marketed or loaded to ship away.

The American Farmers Federation is giving to agriculture a business system at last. Being a business organization, it must be organized where the business is done. This means that the local must be at the marketing place and not at a schoolhouse. Organizations at schoolhouses may be maintained for other purposes, but they must affiliate with the central local association at the marketing or shipping place. However, members in good standing may market at any local.

As this article is intended to reach all farmers, whether members of an organization now or not, we want to make it perfectly clear just what the federation is and what it is doing and how it is doing it.

Not a Rival of Present Organizations

We have said it is an organization of farmers' organizations, not individuals. The unit of membership is a local organization. It is, therefore, not a rival to any existing organization such as the Societies of Equity, the Grange, the Gleaners or the Farmers' Union. Nor does it matter to what organization the local belongs to make it eligible to a membership in the federation. And, when it federates, the American Farmers Federation does not dictate or interfere in the least with its relations to the parent organization of which it is a part. It only takes on itself the additional federate relationship and becomes a part of the great working force that is establishing the new marketing system to take the place of the one that has too long obstructed the sale of farm products, interfered with the supplying of demand, made consumption less than it should have been, discouraged production because of unprofitable prices and exacted unwarranted tolls from both producers and consumers.

Where there is a local association now that will federate, the organizers of the American Farmers Federation are required to assist in building up the membership of that local. In case it will not federate and in places where there are no local associations now, the organizers of the federation are expected to assist in organizing new locals in any present organization, or they may be independent, as there are thousands of independent locals in the country now, and under any name the local people select. After it is organized it is eligible to entry into the American Farmers Federation on exactly the same terms as local associations already organized. The federation's only requirement is that the local thus organized shall become a part of the federation and, therefore, a factor in solving the nation's marketing problem.

Thus the federation will not only not interfere with the organizations and societies that now exist, north, east, south and west, but it actually helps them to build up and increase their own membership and their strength for the accomplishment of their own objects, under their own laws and rules, and besides, through the federation, the great object of scientific, systematized marketing will be accomplished without special effort or complications on the part of the societies, unions and organizations themselves.

The American Farmers Federation thus supplies a shorter road to success in marketing to solve the great problem of profitable prices for farm crops, and that other great problem, the high cost of living, than has ever before been pointed out. It means the building up of all present farm organizations and the organization in one form or another of the whole of rural America, to the end that there may be perfect concert of all in the great reform of the ages—the new marketing system to correct evils that have cursed the world of producers and consumers these many years.

This program is so fair and so equitable and means so much for humanity, present and future, that every present farmers' organization, and all farmers outside of any organization, should subscribe to it immediately and help to its accomplishment.

THE ORGANIZED FORMS AND PLANS OF THE AMERICAN FARMERS FEDERATION

As stated, the object of the American Farmers Federation is to equip agriculture with a business or marketing system. Whether the system will give the results desired depends on the machine that operates it. The machinery of the federation consists of three parts, and only three. They are the local associations, county or district clearing houses, and the National Clearing House.

We have explained how the local of the federation is obtained.

The county or district clearing house is organized by the local associations in the county or district. They may be Granges, Unions, Equity clearing houses or independent. The plan of organizing is fully set forth in the constitution and by-laws. The county or district clearing house is to get the reporting into large units, instead of the local units, which would be so many as to make the plan unwieldy.

The National Clearing House is the central business head. Its composition and government is fully set forth in the constitution and by-laws. Its present location is at Indianapolis, Indiana.

The work of the American Farmers Federation is limited to marketing the crops of its members. (Component local clearing houses). Following is the process:

Getting a Report of Supply

The members of the local association report to their secretary or business agent when any crops are ready to market, or a short time before. The business agent of each local then reports the total of each crop his members have to the county or district clearing house.

The county or district clearing house then has each day a report of all the crops ready for market, or to be ready soon, with the grades or class, in the whole county or district. It then reports the totals to the National Clearing House.

Thus, when the federation is completed, The National Clearing House will have a daily report of all crops ready to market, or to be ready soon, and it will know just where they are and on what railroads they can be shipped. To get this report will require less than 2,000 telegrams a day and the expense will probably not exceed \$1,000 a day. If the reporting would be done in local units the number that would be sent to the National Clearing House daily would probably reach 50,000.

Getting a Report of Demand

Having thus explained how the report of supply is secured, the next thing is getting a report of the demand.

When the federation is completed it will have representatives on all important markets who will gather the reports and transmit them to the National Clearing House in market units, similar to the reporting of supply in county units. (About one hundred of the largest markets have representatives now). When the federation is developed to such a point that a large part of any crop is controlled in the federation, for marketing, then the demand must seek the supply. This will give the producers, or their federation, the opportunity to make the price and the terms of sale. There can be no question about this, for, as soon as the supply is no longer thrown on the market blindly, but is controlled at one place and let out only as it is called for, then the demand will go to it and put down for what is wanted. Pending the time when the federation is developed to this point for the various crops, the marketing will be done through the representatives, thus avoiding many of the old toll gates and putting more of the money that the consumers pay into the producers' pockets.

Immediate Benefits

Any producer who now becomes a member of a local clearing house federated with the A. F. F., and thus entitled to the benefits of the federation, can immediately market to get more money, with constantly increasing benefits as the federation grows.

Duties of Representatives

The specific duties of the representatives on the various markets at this time, is to report the condition of their respective markets to the National Clearing House and to the local and county or district clearing houses as a guide for the direction of the crops. Also to make sales f. o. b. shipping point, or receive consignments and sell them at the highest prices. Also to

co-operate in storing and in financing stored crops.

Direction of Marketing

When reports of demand are received at the National Clearing House from the market representatives, it transmits them to the various subordinate clearing houses that have the supplies, and which are closest to the demand, with all shipping instructions.

Such, briefly, is the system of marketing of the American Farmers Federation. It is giving greater benefits now in marketing than any other plan ever tried. But when any crop, be it grain, live stock, vegetables or any variety of fruit, is controlled to the point that the supply does not at times overwhelm the demand and destroy the values, the producers of such crop or crops can be absolutely able to decide the prices and dictate the terms of sale. As nearly every farmer produces more than one crop for sale, and as the federation is for all crops, then it follows that the development of the A. F. F. in any section, or for any crop, is directly in line to bring other crops more under control for storing and marketing until soon the federation will extend all over the country and all crops will come under its beneficent influence.

TERMS FOR FEDERATING

The by-laws of the American Farmers Federation provide that any present local union or grange or association can become a federated unit on the payment of \$5.00 to the A. F. F. National Clearing House or any authorized agent of the federation, accompanied by a copy of its constitution and by-laws and a list of its members in good standing. The charge is the same regardless of the number of members.

Subsequent members can be admitted to the federated local body on its regular terms but such subsequent members must pay the entrance fee provided by the federation, viz: two (2) cents per acre for the land cultivated in all crops, including gardens, orchards and pastures; provided further, that no entrance fee shall be less than \$1.00. The entrance fee may be paid by the owner of the land or the renter, but it is paid on the farm. Consequently any future owner or tenant on the farm will have the full benefits of the federation without further payment. If the person seeking to enter his farm is financially unable to pay the fee in cash, he may execute his note to the treasurer of the local, with 6 per cent interest, and to run not more than one year. There are no future dues to be paid.

In case there is no local association to federate, or in event there is one and it will not federate, then the farmers of the community shall select some one of the several farmers' organizations now in the field and organize a local body of it, or they may organize an independent local. In case a local of one of the present organizations is organized its usual terms will prevail. When the local is organized it can federate on the same terms as provided above and subsequent members may be admitted as provided above. But if an independent local is organized, then all of the members will pay the entrance fee of two (2) cents per acre and when organized \$5.00, will secure a certificate of membership in the federation.

THE PROBLEM THE FARMERS HAVE TO SOLVE

Briefly stated, this is the problem the American Farmers Federation is solving:

Farm crops are produced in certain parts of the country, but are wanted for consumption in other parts and in foreign countries.

So the problem is to bring the supply and demand together by the most direct and cheapest way.

To do this there must be a place where the crops are reported and where the demand is reported—they must be brought together. We mean this: *Instead of the supply being for sale in every producing community it must be reported to a central clearing house and that be authorized to sell it.* As soon as this is accomplished, not necessarily completely, but to a considerable extent, the order of marketing will be exactly reversed. For instance, *when there are no more crops being dumped in the producing communities, then the demand will look to the clearing house for a demand, the demand will go to them.* Nothing can be more certain. The fact that farmers produce the only absolutely necessary things of life makes their marketing problem much

simpler than any other, but it has generally been considered the most difficult.

IN CONCLUSION

We have said this marketing system is in operation now. Several hundred local farmers' associations are using it and it has representatives on nearly one hundred of the great markets. So let it be understood that as soon as any local association applies for its certificate of federation, it will be supplied with the confidential directory of market representatives and the necessary blanks, instructions, etc. to avail itself of the system at once. In short, *it will be equipped with the federation business marketing system and have the full co-operation of the National Clearing House.* And the same way with any community of farmers that will now organize and federate.

Rests With Present Associations

The matter of completing the American Farmers Federation and quickly solving the marketing problem rests largely with the present associations. There are probably ten thousand of them in the country now and the members of them control probably enough of all the crops to completely revolutionize marketing as soon as they federate. The fee is only \$5.00 for each association. We do not want, however, to minimize the importance of organizing new locals. To build a marketing machine that will do perfect work we will need a clearing house at each marketing place. Besides, the farmers of such communities desire the benefits, and are as much entitled to them, as those already in organizations.

Farmers have perhaps, ten thousand local associations organized now. They organized them to make their business more profitable. But they often are disappointed over the prices their crops sell for, because of competition amongst the associations. They can see now that, standing alone, they can have no hope of better things, but marketing conditions are getting worse. In a federation, however, for national unity in marketing, is their hope. The members will welcome the federation which leaves them home rule, as now, and supplies what all have lacked—a national marketing system. This is the thing that no present local, county, district or even national organization that exists now can hope to have alone.

Raises a New Hope

The time has come when farmers all over the country are ready for organization and federation on a sound plan. Wherever the federation plan is presented it raises new hopes for a solution of the vexed marketing problem, on which all others of farmers' problems hinge. The plan of organizing and federating presented here we believe is the best so far proposed and it should be carried out in every community. *We submit, if the great marketing problem is ever to be solved, must it not be solved this way? So why procrastinate? The thing must be done and will be done some time. So why not do it now and begin to get the benefits at once?*

Farmers Will Accept It

The fact that farmers are organized in perhaps 10,000 local bodies now should dismiss all suspicious that they might not accept the federation idea and use the federation's system. If they were concerned about their well being to organize in 10,000 local bodies, then will they not welcome the federation which gives them the first real foundation on which to build an enduring organization and a business system, when sufficiently established, under which no crop will ever need to be sold at unsatisfactory prices, and which local co-operation never can guarantee?

What We Are Working To

For fear that some may think the undertaking is too immense, let us say that what the National Clearing House proposes to do will not call for much more detail than some local and district marketing associations have now. Remember, what we seek for is to control the supply in the federation and at the same time take care of the financially poor farmer while he is holding his crops. Then the plan of marketing will be exactly reversed. That is, *instead of the supply chasing around blindly for the demand, the demand will be compelled to go to the supply.* Under such a condition the National Clearing House can direct the marketing of a thousand car loads of grain, a million barrels or boxes of apples or a million bales of cotton as easily as a local association can market a few car loads, with

FEDERATION BLANK

American Farmers' Federation, Indianapolis, Ind.

(The name of the association) desires to become a unit of the American Farmers Federation. We enclose \$5.00 with this. Also we accompany it with a list of our members who are in good standing and a copy of our constitution and by-laws, as per conditions for federating.

Please send us a certificate of federation and the necessary blanks, directory, etc., and instructions for using the federation's system of marketing. Following are the crops we have now, or will have soon to be marketed:

.....
.....
.....

..... President

....., Secretary

If no local association at your place now, fill out and send blank j "A Personal Message" department in this paper, and get full instructions for organizing.

definiteness in the former case and all uncertainty in the latter.

Some of the Benefits

So we've got to federate the local organizations and organize others. The federation is going to be a great and good organization as soon as the farmers want it of be. You must not expect the men at its head to work it out alone. They can not do it. Only as the farmers themselves want the federation for the freedom, independence and extra profits it will make them, will it spread and cover the land. Through the American Farmers Federation the farmers can get everything they want or should have. When the marketing problem, to always get profitable prices, is solved, land values will be maintained or increased, the fertility of the soil can be built up, farmers will build better homes and beautify their grounds. They will build good roads and will educate their children. The farmer and his wife and children will work less and hire more help, because they can pay the price of labor. The farmer's wife will furnish her home as handsomely as her city cousin does. The hired-man problem will be solved and the boys and girls will want to stay on the farm, because it will then offer possibilities for profits equal to any other business, and other young and old people will then want to go to farms. And besides all these things, the success of the farmers through the federation will make them heavier buyers of goods. This will benefit the merchants and build up the country towns and through the country merchant the benefits will reach the merchants and manufacturers in the cities. In short, the establishment of the American Farmers Federation will bless and benefit every person in the country, except those who exist now because of the uncertainty in agriculture. With the certainty and steadiness of price of farm products that this movement is destined to bring, all speculation and gambling in the necessities of life must end. Then we will also see the end of the rule of the gambling boards of trade and produce and cotton exchanges. If there seems to be to you, some bothersome details not covered in this brief circular, seek for further light and work for the establishment of the federation in your community.

RESOLUTIONS

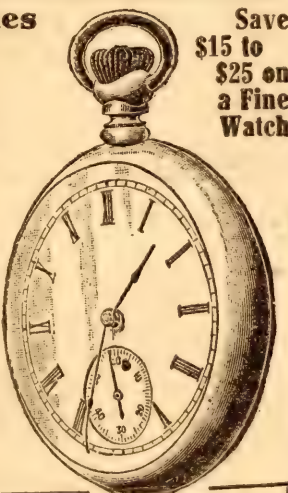
Adopted at the Mass Convention, Kansas City, Kas., August 17-19, 1914

WHEREAS, The advance crop reports of the government come at times when the farmers cannot take advantage of them by increasing their acreage or reducing it to thus work to a normal production, but they are looked for by the speculators, and every improvement in crop prospects is a signal for a reduction in price of the balance of the former crop that the farmers have on hand; And

WHEREAS, Advance reports are not

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Like New
and Last as
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Send No Money first—just out. Get particulars of this special offer. Not a cent sent. Examine the watch free. See for yourself that it is a magnificent watch. Looks like new; keeps better time. Our ten days' free trial protects you absolutely. Get all particulars of this sensational offer. Send coupon or write to day. — Rebuilt Watch Co., Dept. 37, 3102 E. Madison St., Chicago.

FREE SACRIFICE COUPON
Gentlemen—Please send me latest list of sacrifice offers on guaranteed rebuilt watches, and all particulars of your no money down, free shipment offer. All postpaid to me free.

correct and cannot be depended upon as measuring the final crop. But an overestimate based on the final yield of the crop, results in an unfairly low price for any marketing that is done before the crop can be accurately measured. For instance, the advance reports of an extraordinary yield of spring wheat this year, based on both the winter and spring wheat crops, probably made the early market in winter wheat from 10c to 20c a bushel lower than it should have been, on the basis of the total final crop. Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That this meeting does condemn the advance crop reports and we recommend that the department of agriculture give out only two reports on each crop. The first one, the acreage planted as soon as it can be reliably estimated, and the other one when the crop is harvested and can be reliably measured.

ON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

WHEREAS, The Agricultural Colleges of the country are co-operating with the Council of Grain Exchanges, which is a federation of the leading boards of trade and produce and cotton exchanges of the country, for the object of increasing the production of crops. And

WHEREAS, The boards of trade and produce exchanges are opposed to any different plan of marketing, consequently the colleges are handicapped, if not wholly prevented, from performing their services to farmers and educating them and helping them to get more money out of their farms. Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we demand that the Agricultural Colleges of the country divorce themselves from such harmful influences that have for years made them institutions more for the benefit of the enemies of farmers rather than institutions exclusively in the interest of agriculture.

AGAINST PRESENT METHODS OF PRICE-FIXING.

WHEREAS, Violent fluctuations in the price of grain and produce on boards of trade are detrimental to the producers of the crops and the consumers of them. And

WHEREAS, They are a burden on the miller and to business, and are a benefit to no one except the speculators and gamblers. Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we condemn the present mode of price-fixing by boards of trade, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we favor a commission appointed by the government with power to name prices on all farm products, which we believe will be equitable to both producers and consumers. And

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we have reached a point when all products bought and sold in interstate commerce should be so bought and sold by governmental protection, in weighing and grading, as provided in the McComber bill now before Congress. And

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we denounce to the fullest extent the trading in futures and especially urge our representatives in Congress to employ all possible means to end such practices. And

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that each and every local society, association and organization of farmers be cordially invited and urged to co-operate in the movement to federate all agricultural associations for the purpose of the establishment of a practical, efficient, national system of marketing.

Signed by the committee:

W. T. DICKSON, A. E. WEBER,
B. F. WALTON, C. W. PECKHAM,
W. A. GAMBLE, GEO. K. BIDEAU

The Fame of the Equity System Spreads

We will hold meetings every week so as to keep perfectly acquainted with the workings of the society and let nothing get cold. We have several members who came from localities where the Equity has done good, one in particular from the tobacco districts, a young man who was forced to leave the home farm. Tobacco was selling as low as 2 cents per pound. Now his father, on the same farm, receives as high as 23 cents and even more for fancy wrappers, all due to organization. And there are others from other sections with similar experiences.

Our hard fight will be to establish a standard pack so that all fruits and vegetables shall be absolutely sound when offered for sale, here or elsewhere. This we expect to accomplish through the society.—J. C. Alden, Ft. Landerdale, Fla.

Twine Highly Satisfactory

Buffalo, Mo., July 20, 1914.
MR. J. A. EVERITT—July edition of Up-to-Date Farming at hand. Notice a letter from Mr. Fogarty states his supply of twine is exhausted and he hopes to do business with the F. S. E. again next year. I, as a member, hope he may, as our twine was highly satisfactory both in price and quality.

We believe our small order resulted in a saving of \$1,000 to the farmers of our county. At the beginning of the season the farmers were paying for a similar twine 11 cents at some places and 12 cents at others, and the report was circulated that the price would probably advance. When our success in getting twine for a much lower price was learned, and just as the twine market opened up in full blast, the price suddenly dropped to 10 cents.

I understand our county used more than two car loads of twine. On a basis of 60,000 pounds a saving of 1 cent a pound would be \$600. Enough would have been sold at 12 and 13 cents to make at least a minimum of \$1,000 saving to the farmers.—Yours very truly, M. E. Davis, President, Goodson, Mo.

The Individual Shipper's Handicaps

The United States Supreme Court has decided that a shipper of live stock must file damage claims in writing with the agent at the point of delivery before the intermingling or sale of the stock. Some railroads require that damage claims must be made within forty-eight hours after the stock arrives at destination. The shipper must have complied in full, to the very letter of the stock-shipping contract of the road, or the transportation company is automatically released from all liability. Farmers must either look after these matters themselves, and be right on the job, or organize a shipping association and employ an agent to look after their interests, or sell to the local buyer at the latter's price. The method which will make the farmers the most money is to organize, have their own business agents at both shipping and terminal stations, as the plan of the Farmers Society of Equity provides.

Awl Given

Save money daily with awl by pairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6 1/2 in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included. OUR OFFER—Awl given with a two years' subscription for 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

WATCH RING & CHAIN GIVEN
We will send you 20 packages of gold-eyed needles. Sell them at 10c a pkg., silver aluminum thimble free with each pkg. Return our \$2.00 and we will give you a beautifully engraved watch, ring or chain. Guaranteed 5 years. Fine time-keeper, looks and wears like Gold. Also Diamond Chain. ALL FREE. Extra present if you order now. NATIONAL GIFT CO. Dept. 3104 Elmira, N. Y.

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These pillow tops are carefully made, full size, 20x22 inches, out of fine satin. Your choice of white, pink, light blue or yellow. The photograph will be enlarged and reproduced on the cloth, not simply printed on the cloth. Photographers and art dealers charge a high price for this class of work, and it is only possible for us to offer it on our plan free because we contract for thousands. We do not furnish the cord. You are not asked to buy anything extra or sell a thing to get one. Sent by prepaid mail.



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FOR SALE—1914 Detroit, 5-passenger, like new; has been in satisfactory family use until we bought a larger, six-cylinder car. Full equipment; oversize tires; extra demountable rim and tire complete included. Run less than 2,000 miles. Don't buy a Ford or any other car under \$1,200. Price attractive; investigate. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

BOOKS

HERB DOCTOR RECEIPT BOOK, and catalog, describes herbs for all diseases, worth \$1, only 10c. Ind. Herb Gardens, Box 3, Hammond, Ind.

FARM LANDS

AGENTS WANTED for first-class Arkansas land proposition; no rocks, hills nor swamps; big money for reliable men and women. Call or write Wm. C. Uphoff & Co., Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

IMPROVED OHIO FARMS in "Western Reserve"; 325 acres, \$19,500; 153 acres, \$6,000; catalog free. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, O.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale; state lowest cash price. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY southern farming land write Charles A. Stewart, Temple Court, Chattanooga, Tenn. MICHIGAN FARMS—Fruit, grain or stock. Write for free list. Phillip Lippert, Stanton, Mich.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a \$10-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 875, Chicago.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$120 to distribute religious literature in your community; sixty days' work; experience not required; man or woman; opportunity for promotion; spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 193 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia.

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to men and women over 18; \$55 to \$150 monthly; farmers have excellent chance; write immediately for list of open positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 26, Rochester, N. Y.

WILL PAY reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. E. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

AGENTS—\$1200 to \$1500 a year sure. Permanent position assured. Exclusive territory. We teach the inexperienced how to succeed. Let's show you. Novelty Co., 197 Bar St., Canton, O.

AGENTS—Men and women. Big proposition in Coffee and Teas with elegant premiums. Write at once. The Great Eastern Coffee & Tea Company, Dept. 75, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Several honest, industrious people to distribute farm literature. Salary, \$80 per month. Prof. J. L. Nichols, Dept. F21, Naperville, Ill.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Good pay; free quarters; prepare for examination now. Ozment, 112-F, St. Louis.

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS

WRITE MOVING PICTURE PLAYS—\$50 each; all or spare time; correspondence course not required; details free. Atlas Pub. Co., 386, Cincinnati, O.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 33, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Rest results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

PICTURES ENLARGED

WAR IN AMERICA—Genuine A grade, 16x20, bromide enlargements, 69c; 6-inch frames reduced to 98c; films developed (any size), 5c. Renowned Copying House, 1254 N. Sheffield ave., Indianapolis, Ind. Agents wanted.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

TENANT WANTED

TENANT WANTED—Experienced dairy and potato farmer for large farm near Helenwood, Tenn., on Q. & O. Road, 212 miles south Cincinnati; must have experience and outfit; share rent; all first year crop given; expiration of 8 years' service will give deed to 40 acres; Swede or German preferred. C. W. Oakes, 151 East Forty-seventh st., Indianapolis, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

I HAVE 100 head yearling steers for sale; also know of 8 or 10 loads heavy feeders, Hereford, Angus and Shorthorns, that I will help buy for 50c per head commission. Write me your wants if in need of cattle. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

STEERS FOR SALE—60 head calves, weigh 515 lbs.; 45 head Angus, weigh about 675 lbs.; 60 Shorthorns, weigh around 900 lbs. All natives and good quality. W. W. Dyer, Ottumwa, Iowa.

GINSENG SEEDS—\$1.50 per thousand; Ancona eggs, \$2.00 per setting, in season. John B. Hooker, Fly-creek, N. Y.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Review of Crops, Markets and Trade with Advice

THE STATE of trade over the country is summarized in Bradstreet's Weekly as follows:

Irregular and unsettled. Fall trade good in west. Slow in south. Marketing of staples a problem likely to be solved. Crops improved. Rains help cotton, corn and tobacco. New record set up in wheat exports. Exchange market improved. Grain prices higher. Money situation restricts new enterprises. Building slackens. Lumber duller. Farmers hold wheat. Enormous acreage planned this fall. Many industrial plants resume. Pacific northwest lumber mills lack orders. August clearings smallest in six years. Week's clearings larger outside New York. Failures comparatively few.

The two weeks period since our last report has been eventful in agricultural circles. War conditions in Europe, threshing and harvest reports from the northwest, this country and Canada, confirming the damage to spring wheat, the confirmation of a report of a world's shortage of wheat and August weather not favorable to crops over a very large extent of country, operated to advance prices in some lines phenomenally. The export situation, as regards grain, is very satisfactory, but cotton is in a bad way on account of much of the usual European demand being blocked by the stoppage of factories or the inability to reach countries having the mills. The cotton crop is much above an average in yield, and the great question is how to market it. There is no regular market price and sales are made from 6 to 10 cents, depending on the pressure to sell or the necessities or fairness of the buyer.

The September government crop report estimates the spring wheat crop at 15,000,000 bushels lower than the month before, the corn crop 36,000,000 bushels lower, and the oats crop 37,000,000 bushels lower. On the other side are tobacco with 77,000,000 pounds added, potatoes, 1,000,000 bushels added, and sweet potatoes, 5,000,000 bushels added.

The total production of each crop, as interpreted by the crop reporting experts, from the conditions of the crop on Sept. 1, compared with the production forecast interpreted from Aug. 1 condition, and the final production figures for the last five years follow: (In millions of bushels, i. e., 000,000's omitted.)

Crops	Sept. 1 Forecast	Aug. 1 Forecast	1913 Crop	5 yr. Av.
Winter wheat	675	675	523	441
Spring wheat	231	236	240	245
All wheat	906	911	763	686
Corn	2,598	2,634	2,447	2,708
Oats	1,116	1,153	1,122	1,131
Barley	900	203	178	182
Rye	908	43	41	95
Buckwheat	17	17	14	17
White potatoes	371	270	332	357
Sweet potatoes	55	50	59	58
Tobacco, pounds	862	791	954	996
Flax	15	17	18	20
Rice	24	24	26	24
Hay, tons	69	69	64	66

Since our last report the visible supply of wheat shows a considerable decrease which reflects holding by farmers and a strong demand. The visible supply of corn increased moderately under the excessively high prices that are offered, while oats increased more on a big advance in price.

The tables show that price of cash winter wheat advanced 12 to 14 cents at Chicago to 18 to 23 cents at Cincinnati. Cash spring wheat, which had been at a premium of 10 to 15 cents over winter wheat, is about the same as the latter now, and 2 to 4 cents lower than two weeks before. The "future" quotations are also interesting. They were ten cents higher for the December and May options on Sept. 4. Fluctuations in speculative wheat prices are continuous and often violent. The cash prices are steadier and gains made have been well held. It would be foolish to attempt to predict the future price, as that largely depends on the duration of the war. And the war, we predict, will continue until one side is completely vanquished. The victors then will dictate terms of peace, which we believe will include disarmament and preclude the possibility of future war. We should all hope for this and the United States should insist on disarmament.

The price of corn is slightly lower than two weeks before, but oats are 3 to 7 cents higher in the various markets. If present prospects on potatoes continue to the harvest time, the crop will be the third largest produced. The years of larger crops were 1909, 376,000,000 bushels and 1912, 420,000,000 bushels. Reports on the bean crop forecast a crop above the average. The estimated hay crop indicates the third largest ever grown. The apple crop is estimated at 230,000,000 bushels, which is about 65,000,000 bushels more than last year, but about 25,000,000 bushels under the crop of 1912. There are already indications of the old, low price and wasting troubles that usually associate with a large crop of apples.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold for \$1.25 and then sell. **CORN**—Sell old crop. **OATS**—Market gradually. **Potatoes**—Let early potatoes go to market as ready. **HAY**—The price has declined, we advise holding. **COTTON**—Hold it, store if necessary.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on August 29, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease; X means increase).

	August 15, 1914	Change from two weeks before
WHEAT	38,194,000	— 2,194,000
CORN	5,377,000	X 1,760,000
OATS	24,452,000	X 6,209,000
BARLEY	2,003,000	X 491,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 8,367,000 bushels. This is 3,842,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 5,337,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 1,123,000 bushels on the same date, which is 857,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 4,839,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on September 8, two weeks before and the year before, as follows:

	Sept. 8, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	1.15½@1.20	1.03@1.06	93 @93
St. Louis	1.14½@1.16½	1.04@1.07	93 @95
Kansas City	1.08 @1.10	99@1.00½	91 @92
Cincinnati	1.18 @1.19	99 @96	95½@96½
New York			96 @97½
Minneapolis—Spring wheat: No. 1 hard, 1.17½; No. 2 northern, 1.09½@1.14½. Two weeks before, 1.19½ and 1.12½@1.18½, respectively. A year before, 90½ and 88½ to 89½, respectively.			
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	80½@81½	82½@83½	77½@78½
St. Louis	82½@85	83 @83½	78 @78
Kansas City	79½	79	77 @77½
Cincinnati	84½@85	83½@86	79½@80
New York			83½
OATS, No. 1 WHITE			
Chicago	50 @51	47 @47½	44½@45
St. Louis	54	47½	44
Kansas City	52	44½@45	43 @43½
Cincinnati	53½@54	43 @43½	45 @45½
New York			

Future Grain Prices

Chicago futures closed on Sept. 8, 1914, and two weeks before as follows: Wheat—September, \$1.14; December, \$1.16½; May, \$1.24½. Two weeks before, \$1.03, \$1.07 and \$1.13½, respectively.

Corn—September, 78½c; December, 74½c; May, 77½c. Two weeks before, 80c, 70½c and 73½c, respectively.

Oats—September, 49½c; December, 52½c; May, 55½c. Two weeks before, 46½c, 48½c and 50½c, respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat—October, \$1.13½; December, \$1.14½. Two weeks before, October, \$1.11½ and December, \$1.14½.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, September 5, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	75	75	100
Tuesday	50	30	100
Wednesday	45	45	80
Thursday	25	30	90
Friday	23	45	35
Saturday	30	25	20

Total, 6 days . . . 248 250 325
Market was firm and more than usually active for a Saturday. This was largely due to the fact that business will be suspended Monday, and buyers will have no chance to fill orders before Tuesday. Receipts were moderate.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, bulk: Jersey Giants—4 cars at 75c; Minnesota Onions—6 cars at 70c, 1 car at 72c, 1 car at 73c. Wisconsin, part white and part red, 1 car at 75c.

Per bu. Minnesota, Early Onions, bulk or sacked . . . 68@73c
Dakota Onions . . . 70@73c
Wisconsin . . . 70@75c
Jersey Green Mountains . . . 82@85c
Jersey Giants, bulk . . . 75@78c
Jersey Cobblers . . . 85@88c

The price of potatoes if 5 to 8 cents a bushel higher than two weeks before. A year before the price of Minnesota Onions was 60 to 65 cents a bushel.

SWEET POTATOES—Were equally steady. Today trade was quiet; offerings only moderate.

Quotable: Barrels, Virginia . . . \$3.00@3.50
Jerseys . . . 4.50
Hampers, Jersey . . . 1.50

BEANS—The market rules quiet. There are a few common white beans on the open market and they are dull, but fine goods are not seen. Dealers, however have stocks; no large quantity. Holders are firm. Hank-picked, choice . . . \$3.00
Common . . . 2.25@2.75
Red Kidneys, common to good . . . 3.75@4.25
Brown Swedish, long . . . 2.50@3.00
Round . . . 2.50@3.00

HAY—Receipts, 1,046 tons. Prairie hay in good demand and firmer. Offerings small. Timothy hay steady. Receipts increasing and demand fair.

Choice Timothy hay . . . \$16.00@16.50
No. 1 Timothy . . . 14.50@15.00
No. 2 Timothy . . . 13.00@14.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie . . . 13.00@14.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie . . . 8.00@10.00

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$6.50@7.00. Oat straw at \$6.50@7.50. Wheat straw, \$6.00@7.00.

There has been no change in the price of straw from two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—is having a fair trade. Corn of good quality is steady.

Per ton. Illinois corn . . . \$120.00@140.00
Oklahoma . . . 90.00@120.00
Damaged, less.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	12,154	12,642	11,713	6,343	6,988	7,077
	12,054	11,992	10,638	7,163	7,731	8,162

Total . . . 56,017 57,915 46,519
Receipts April 1, 1914, to Sept. 5, 1914, 2,378,271 cases
Receipts April 1, 1913, to Sept. 6, 1913, 2,502,005 cases
Receipts April 1, 1912, to Sept. 7, 1912, 2,458,803 cases
Receipts April 1, 1911, to Sept. 9, 1911, 2,098,504 cases

The feeling is a firm one and the advance of yesterday was well maintained.

Country shippers should be careful in making shipments. It is useless to send eggs which are badly

heated and rotten eggs—they cost freight to get them here and then cost again to get them carted to the dump. The city ordinance, too, makes them liable for confiscation and receivers are liable to prosecution.

Fresh firsts . . . 22½@23 c
Ordinary firsts . . . 21½@22 c
Storage packed firsts . . . 24½@25 c
Storage packed extras . . . 24½@25 c
Miscellaneous cases included . . . 18 @22½ c
Cases returned . . . 17½@22 c
Checks, good sound . . . 15½@16½ c
Ordinary heated and poor . . . 12 @14 c
Dirties, good . . . 17 @18 c
Cuddled stock brings higher prices.
Heated, showing heavy loss . . . 12 @15 c

Change same period last yr.	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
X 573,000	—12,332,000	X 12,935,000
—1,330,000	X 1,607,000	X 2,519,000
X 5,674,000	— 4,742,000	X 18,524,000
X 602,000	— 299,000	X 643,000

Refrigerator eggs—April extras, charges paid, quotably 24@24½c. Firsts nominally 22@23½c.

Melons

CITRON—Nothing to speak of doing. Neither demand nor offerings to speak of.

CANTALOUPE AND GEMS—Trade is falling off. It is centered largely in Colorado and New Mexico flat cases. These, especially the former, in good supply and still coming. Few of the Michigans are any longer desirable.

OSAGE—Are quiet. Demand is tame. Such as are large and fine are moderate sale. Small melons drag and rule weak. Any soft or cracked have to be sold now. Even then it is difficult to find buyers.

WATERMELONS—Rule dull and weak. It is too late and too cool for any demand to speak of. A few cars still coming from Indiana and Iowa. The melons are mainly small to medium size.

Fruit

APPLES—Choice fruit is in fair demand. Wealthy and Maiden Blush are about the best sale. Alex-

anders, if fine, also fair sale. Trade in Dutchess is slow. All undersize or common apples rule dull. There is considerable of the cheaper grade stock on sale.

CRAB APPLES—Not much doing on account of it being Saturday. They remain quoted steady if the right kind. They must be nice and of the desirable varieties. Other kinds, or above kinds if not fine, not cared for.

GRAPES—Choice black grapes in regular baskets are ruling firm, having a good trade and offerings only about fair. Cases 6 and 12 baskets are slow sale; none care for these packages. Some Delawares coming in. They are moderate sale when in small closed baskets, but cases are slow. Some Niagras are offered. Very little call for this kind.

LEMONS—There is only a quiet business, so that dullness is quoted. Under good offerings prices were quoted as weak. The European war has not caused the short supply that has been expected.

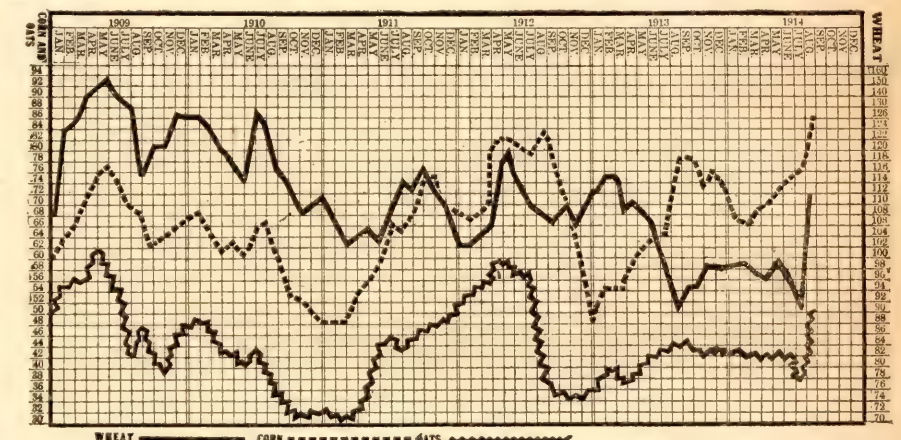
PEACHES—The market was in a depressed state. Supply was too large. It was altogether beyond the requirements of the trade. Some peaches still to come on the market. All were anxious to close out. No one disposed to hold over, for Monday will be a holiday. Labor day, and there will be no business doing, at least none to speak of. Prices today were lower from the start. They may go below quotations, no one can tell what late market will be. The outlook is bad. For small peaches, especially white, sellers are ready to grab any reasonable bid. Some Elbertas coming, which, though large and fine, are too green.

Beside a plethora of Michigan peaches there also are a good many from the west—Colorado.

Some Michigan peaches coming are perfectly green. They have no sale. Who wants green peaches at any time? The market is overstocked with good fruit.

PLUMS—Are slow. Demand is tame from all sources. They continue in good supply. Conditions not being favorable, an easy feeling prevails. Receivers are doing the best they can.

PEARS—Are not coming forward as freely as some time ago. When fine, large, clean, well put up, they sell fairly well and quoted a shade firmer. Small, gnarled or rough-skinned stock, no matter what kind, are slow and easy at discounted prices.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago for the period, 1900 to September, 1914, inclusive. The lowest figures in August, 1914, were: Wheat, 82 cents, on August 20th; corn, 75 cents, on August 3rd; oats, 33 cents, on August 3rd.



To Bring Seller and Buyer Together

As an additional help to MEMBERS OF THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY in marketing their crops we have instituted this form of communicating what they have to sell to farmers and local clearing houses who may be in need of the things. Any reader of this paper, who is also a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, or will become a member, is entitled to report his crops to the National Clearing House and get this service. FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

COAL for Threshing and for Winter

Our mines will supply all your coal needs. Highest grades. Satisfaction guaranteed. Be sure to write us.

FARMERS COAL CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.

William H. Ramalla, Evert, Mich., R. 3, has 30 tons No. 2 timothy hay and 10 tons meadow clover No. 1 hay for sale. Price \$12 ton, his station.

Tevis W. Saltmarsh, Lebanon, Ind., will have about 200 Brown Leghorn hens to sell about Sept. 15.

SEED PEAS—Horsford and other varieties. Very fine. Car lots and smaller quantities. Write to O. M. Hess, Manager, St. Anthony, Idaho.

Alfalfa hay, No. 1; price \$8.50 per ton, f. o. b. Nelber, Wyo. White to Geo. W. Wortham, secretary, Nelber, Wyo. Also one registered Jersey bull; price \$111.00.

Wanted, fall and winter apples. Geo. W. Warham, Nelber, Wyo.

Frederick I. Garland, Kutch, Colo., reports rye, oats, corn and potatoes for sale.

Elizabeth C. Richie, Shelby, Mich., reports 200 bu. Damsen plums, first class, price 1½c per pound.

APPLES—Emil S. Larsen, Camino, Cal., reports two carloads of Baldwin apples, price 90c per box, packed and graded. 4. 4½x5 tier, f. o. b. Placerville. Also has potatoes, 700 sacks No. 1 Burbanks, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

PRAIRIE HAY—150 tons No. 1 prairie hay, price \$10 per ton, f. o. b. Davis City, Neb. Address John I. Morris, Davis City, Neb. R. F. D. 2.

HONEY—In car lots and smaller quantities. Address Lewis Yoder, secretary, Nampa, Idaho.

Mr. B. G. Doerksen, Box 45, Denair, Calif., has 3 or 4 tons of dried peaches for sale, f. o. b. Denair. This is home-dried fruit and is fine. Shipped in sacks. Will send samples.

Dried

Apricots Direct from California grower. Apricots, \$10 per 100 lbs.; peaches, \$6 per 100 lbs.; prunes and raisins, \$6 per 100 lbs. Price f. o. b. Kingsburg. Order now for fall shipment. Finest quality fruit. A. L. Cross, Kingsburg, Cal.

J. W. Lathrop, Valdez, Kans., has 1,000 bales of upland prairie hay to sell, f. o. b. Angola, Kans.

Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., writes: "We would be glad if you would put us in touch with members of your association, especially handlers of alfalfa, as we would just as soon buy f. o. b. their track as to handle on commission."

John I. Morris, secretary Garrison, Neb., says: "You may discontinue the notice you published in Up-to-Date Farming in regard to alfalfa, for we had more calls than hay."

R. J. Riner, secretary Advance, Ind., is in the market for good apples and Michigan potatoes to supply his local clearing house.

W. E. Camron, Clayton, N. M., will have a car of first-class Mexican Pinto or Frejolita beans for sale; price 4 cents a pound f. o. b. Clayton. Shipped sight draft, subject to inspection. Will also have milo maize and cane seed and feterita seed.

AMES HARRIS NEVILLE CO.

BAGS BURLAPS TWINES

San Francisco, Cal. Portland, Ore. Salt Lake City, Utah

Standard Goods Prompt Shipments Right Prices

A. A. Bailey, Bagdad, Ky., is in the market for a car load of clover hay. Members should write Mr. Bailey and find out the freight rate to his station and quote delivered price. Remember that freight agents can not absolutely guarantee freight rates, but can quote approximately the freight rates.

Washington Red Cedar Shingles

We are offering straight cars at wholesale prices to members of F. S. E. Have your local clearing house write us for particulars and prices on all grades delivered to your station. We ship nothing but the best. We also furnish anything in Fir, Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock Lumber.

ROBERT EMERSON CO., Box 1156, Tacoma, Wash

Two Hundred Thousand Farmers Acting in Concert are a Power to Reckon With

We also want to extend its circu-

lation and make it the national power in teaching, organizing and directing

Need we remind our present readers that when the new crop wheat was selling at 60 to 70 cents a bushel, we told them to hold it; that we urged them to not sell oats because they would be higher; and potatoes, when others were advising hurrying them to market because the price might be lower, we advised gradual marketing and the price constantly went higher. But this is what we have been doing for years. We know UP-TO-DATE FARMING gives a distinct service to farmers that makes them more money, but we want more of the direct evidence of it. If this paper has helped you in ways that no other paper has, it can help every other of the hundreds of thousands farmers who raise crops like you do. So write us a letter and tell us what benefit UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been to you, particularly financial benefit.

—The Editor.

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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

Fireside Social Chats

Conducted by Aunt Sophia

FARMHOUSE WINDOWS IN WINTER

By L. H. Cobb

SOME FARMHOUSES are built with provisions for flowers in the windows and fire is kept up during extremely cold nights to protect them from freezing, but this is an exception, for in most cases little attention is given to flowers in the house and no fuel is used for so simple a purpose as to keep plants alive. It is for this large class of housewives and daughters that have limited facilities for keeping plants, and who do not feel like going to any expense for flowers under the conditions, that this article is written.

Most farm homes are barren and desolate much of the time. This is a mistake, for a little brightness and cheer goes so far in lightening the burdens of life. A few plants in a window and a few moments taken each day to admire and care for them

is such a help in overcoming all tendencies to the "blues." It is not necessary to have expensive flowers, for the simple home garden flowers are as pretty as many of the choice hot-house plants, and they will grow and bloom under conditions where the others would fail utterly.

The old-fashioned snapdragon is a good winter bloomer and it is now very popular as a cut flower. It is so hardy and easily grown that it can be had with no expense in any window. The old blooming plants should be cut back early in the fall and potted up in time to get started before it is necessary to take them into the house, as the new growths are more sturdy if allowed to break in the open air. Give a rich soil and plenty of water and you will have immense spikes of bloom that will be exceptionally pure in color. The colors of almost all flowers are better and clearer when grown indoors, except some of a delicate tint, which come almost white.

Single petunias of bright colors and variations are especially bright in the windows and are so free blooming they will provide a bit of color at all

times. These should be cut back before being taken up. The large, fringed sorts are prettier, but they are not so free blooming as the smaller sorts.

Portulacca, or rose-moss, so well known and popular, is fine for a window box, or it is pretty hanging over the edge of pots that contain some tall growing plant without heavy foliage. The moss is always in bloom. The double is more desirable than the single, and when it is once established in the yard it can be kept up to a high standard in color and doubleness by carefully culling out the singles and poorer colors. The seeds are self-sown and a multitude of little plants will appear every spring.

I have found no flower in the window that can excel the nicotiana and I have seen collections of fine plants where it was considered a rare flower and coddled as much as a fern or box begonia, and yet it is a common garden annual, easily grown from seeds, and self-growing when once established. It is not nearly so generally grown in the gardens as it should be. The flowers are pure white and borne on long stems. Cut the old plants back to the heavy foliage at the base when you take them up. One of the reasons I like this flower so well for window culture is its time of blooming. It opens its flowers about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and is at its best all evening, the beautiful pure white, star-shaped flowers glistening in the lamplight. The fragrance is strong and penetrating and liked by most people, though there are some who think it sickening. A single plant will scent a whole room.

Balsams are pretty, but to get them nice in form they have to be grown in the pots or else taken up before they are very large. They can not be cut back and made to make good blooming plants. They are quick growers and bloomers and the seeds germinate easily, so one can start a few plants early in the fall and have them in bloom during the winter. The flowers are borne along the stems and a very good plan is to cut out all side branches and have one tall pillar of bloom and foliage.

Tuberose that have not bloomed by fall can be taken up and potted and they will bloom in the window. The flowers are pure white, with heavy waxen petals, and a heavy, penetrating fragrance.

The hardy Russian violet is a dainty little flower for the window and there is no plant more easily grown. They are perfectly hardy in the open ground and will bloom both in the spring and fall in the garden. Then if taken up after they have had a good freeze and brought into the window they will bloom all winter. If they are not allowed to freeze they will all run to leaves when taken inside.

There are many other annuals and some of the hardy perennials that can be taken up and will bloom well in the window. Sweet alyssum, ageratum, verbenas, mignonette, dianthus, nigella, lobelia and calceolarias are all good bloomers and the columbine has given me some very fine flowers when taken up after a freeze and forced in the house.

THREE GREAT LABOR SAVERS.
IT IS (or should be) the aim of a man when he marries to take good care of his wife and provide for her comfort. Woman, however, is naturally self-sacrificing. While yet a bride she denies herself needful things in order that her husband may save money to

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Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything. **JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED** and you will be delighted with all three dolls. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-month subscriber at 25¢ to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month, 12 issues in 6 months. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.



All Silk Crepe \$1.98
de Chine Waist
Exquisite colorings. French, Malze, biscuit, white, pink, the new charcoal shade and black. Simple collar and cuffs of embroidered orandine. Small pearl buttons. Size 32 to 46. State size and color. No. 2457A1375 Prep'd

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Of black and white Twilled Flannel with yoke effect, front and back. Three-quarter length sleeves finished with cuffs of white pique. Collar of white pique, trimmed with satin ribbon in contrasting color. Sizes 32 to 44. Black and white striped only. State size. No. 2457A1385. Prep'd 49¢

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Dressy waist of Mercerized Poplin. Full length sleeves; graduated cuffs. Collar and vest of white embroidered organdie, front fastening. Back has deep square collar of poplin; smart yoke in front. In tan, blue or lavender. This beautiful model is a typical Charles William value. Sizes 32 to 44. State color and size. No. 2457A1380 Prep'd 98¢

A Genuine Bargain at 79¢
Smart tailored waist of Bedford Cord. Three-quarter length sleeves. White pearl buttons. Loose collar, rounded in front and square in back. In blue stripe, lavender stripe or tan stripe. State color and size. Sizes 32 to 44. No. 2457A1390 Prep'd 79¢

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This Exquisite Dress
The BABY JOYCE. Baby's short dress of Swiss Embroidery. Front yoke of lace and embroidery, outlined with wash ribbon through fancy beading. Pack yoke cluster tucked. Skirt entirely of exquisite Swiss embroidery. Neck and sleeves finished with narrow embroidered ruffles. White only with either pink or blue ribbon. This sweet frock is but one of a great variety of Charles William values. Sizes 6 months, 1 yr. and 2 yrs. State size and color of ribbon. No. 2557A2332. Prep'd 79¢



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To illustrate how quickly new styles are shown by the Charles William Dress Store, we display the new basque model introduced this summer at Fremet's Paris opening. When you are examining this in your home, Fifth Avenue shops will be showing it at their exhibitions. The basque model will dominate winter styles. This model specially designed for the Charles William customers is of lustrous Satin. The gracefully draped waist, soft girdle and modish pleated tunic give intensely becoming lines. Ample width for walking. Buttons of satin generously used. Semi-roll collar of fresh hemstitched linen. At our price you are making an unusual saving. Black, navy or Copenhagen. Sizes 32 to 44. State color and size. No. 2457A1625 Prepaid, \$5.98 2457A1625

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All-Wool Serge Dress

\$6.00
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XHD1—A real bargain offer. Dress of exceptionally pretty style, made of all-wool serge in navy, brown, wine or black. Bodice becomingly bloused, has pretty tailored revers and displays a dressy trimming in its vest and collar of dainty Oriental lace. The plaited panel in skirt offers a pleasing effect. Hooks in front beneath the single fold. This is only one of the many stylish "Standard" dresses offered in the new Fall Bulletin. (Ladies' sizes 34 to 44 bust; misses' 14 to 18 years.) Special postpaid in the U. S. **\$3.98**



Stylish Fall Dresses Your Choice **\$3.98**

This is your opportunity to save money. Get these charming new dresses promptly. Only a few thousand left. They won't last long, so order at once.

Velvet Corduroy Dress \$6.00 Value **\$3.98**

XHD4—Velvet Corduroy is at its best when employed in the simple tailored effects offered in this lot. The dress illustrated is of a particularly graceful, trim style, and the material is a very fine, staunch quality. Effectively trimmed with novel new girde of mercerized imported moire and collar and cuffs of Oriental lace. Tiny buttons provide an appropriate finish. Closed in front beneath a narrow fold and comes in narrow fold and comes in navy, brown or wine. Ladies' sizes, 34 to 44 bust; misses, 14 to 18 years. These handsome tailored dresses all bargains at \$6. special post-paid in the U. S. **\$3.98**



Handsome All-Wool Serge Russian Skirt \$4.00 Value **\$2.67**

HS267—Stunning, new skirt with perfect-fitting girde top and graceful hanging Russian tunic. Broad silk taffeta band and button-trimmed fold. Accordion plaited serge underskirt. Hooks at side. Comes in navy blue, black, tan or gray. (Sizes 22 to 30-inch waist and 37 to 43-inch lengths.) A dressy \$4.00 skirt. Special, postpaid in the United States. **\$2.67**

Stout **\$3.50**
Sizes
HS350—Same as HS267 in stout sizes, 31 to 38-in. waists. Post-paid **\$3.50**



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H3R159—Special 3-dress offer. Pretty splendidly made dresses that'll give a full six months' wear. One dress is of tan linen, banded with blue and prettily embroidered; another is of blue linen with black-and-white stripe trimming, and the third is of blue Scotch plaid Gingham with full gored skirt, scalloped embroidery edging, etc. (Sizes 6 to 14 years.) A big bargain. These excellent dresses, postpaid in the U. S. **3 for \$1.59**

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STATE _____

buy implements and other things for use on the farm. In many nerve-racking ways she economizes in full faith that her husband will so appreciate and love her all the more for her sacrifices, that he will be pleased to "make good" to her as soon as his finances will permit. But in how many cases does this work out as she fondly hopes it will? Far too many farm women continue to perform their tasks patiently in the "old-fashioned way." The men folks buy all sorts of up-to-date machinery to lighten and increase their labor, which is, of course, the very thing to do, but how about the women folks? We need improved machinery too. Such things as the little gasoline engine washing machines, gasoline flat irons, etc., that can and do lighten the work of the housewife, should be provided. As we use a small gasoline engine to help lighten the work about the house, I will endeavor to tell what can be done with one. There is such a cry these days about the scarcity of help, and with reason, as it is hard, or almost impossible to get help. But why stand and rub on the old wash board or turn the washing machine or churn, etc. when for a few dollars a small gasoline engine can be purchased which will do the hardest part of the work. Some may say, "that is all right if we could afford it." But, really, one cannot afford to do without this help considering the amount of work and time saved. With me wash day is play since the engine does the work and how delighted the boys are to run it. I do a large washing and churning with about 15 cents worth of gasoline. I have a power washer and wringer, and let me say that I would not do without this outfit for several times its cost. I consider it the greatest labor saver for the farmer's wife. Everyone who still washes by the old method knows how "back-breaking" it is. It also takes longer to do the washing and the clothes are never as clean and white as when a washing machine is used. I am sure that no one after using a washer will be willing to part with it for two or three times its cost, provided another could not be secured. Our little gasoline engine runs the churn and cream separator. We put a small wooden pulley on the churn, which was made by sawing off a round block of wood about four or five inches wide so it would not split easily. Then we bored a hole in the center and fastened it on the churn shaft. Then we obtained a friction pulley for the cream separator so as to start the separator slowly, bringing it up in speed.

As our little engine has two pulleys on it, we can run the washing machine and churn at the same time. Other uses for the small engine are sawing wood, turning the grindstone, using a wooden pulley the same as the one used on the churn. We use the cream separator pulley on the fanning mill. It can easily be seen what a time and labor saver a small gasoline engine is, doing a considerable amount of work on about one gallon of gasoline a day. Before we purchased our little engine, we wrote to all the engine advertisers in UP-TO-DATE FARMING and got their literature. We thought this the best thing to do, as we would have more than one kind to select from and might be able to save a little money by doing so. The engine is made by one of the largest manufacturers in America. It has never given us any trouble at all. I have used a gasoline flat iron for some time and find it a very great labor, time and money saver. Two cents worth of gasoline will do an ordinary ironing. I would not think of doing without one. It has never caused me the least bit of trouble, and I think it is as perfectly safe with ordinary care as a kerosene lamp. To those readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who are not using a gasoline engine, washing machine, and gasoline flat iron, let me say that these are three of the greatest labor, time and money savers you can buy.—Mrs. L. M. Underwood, Tunnel Hill, Ill.

What is Now the Fashion



6805—LADIES' BLOUSE. This is a one-piece model, sleeves and body being in a single piece. The neck is slightly open and is trimmed with a very pretty and stylish flare collar, standing close to the neck in the back and turning back from it at the sides and front. There is a little loose material under the arms, but not overmuch, and the sleeves end just below the elbow. The edges are given a fancy finish by tiny revers. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

6364—LADIES' SKIRT. This may be worn with the blouse already described, as well as with many others. It is a two-piece design, with a seam at either side. High or regulation waistline may be used and buttons placed at each side seam as far as the flare. Sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

6788—HOUSE DRESS. This shows a model with reversible fronts. These are entirely double, so that the frock may be closed at either side, or first with the right side exposed, and then, when that gets a trifle soiled, with the left side. Another advantage of this dress is that the waistline may be made adjustable for wear with or without corsets by making two or three buttonholes in the belt and placing the buttons at intervals. The blouse portion of this dress is regulation in every respect, with small armhole and front closing. The skirt has four gores. Sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

6821—HOUSE DRESS. Made with the very low drop shoulder, front and back being in one piece. The skirt has three gores and may have either style of waistline. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with one-half yard of 7-inch contrasting goods to trim.

6017—ROMPERS. These may be made with or without a center front seam, but there is one in the back where the closing is placed. The leg sections are in one with each half of the body. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each

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Up-to-Date Farming

Indianapolis, Ind.

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET of EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER of EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

TWO of our letters in this issue show a wonderful contrast in home scenes and conditions. Just think of the beautiful views in and around Pittsfield, Mass., as described in our first letter. Are they not remarkable? Now read the letter from Meadow, Tex. A vast level country and not a rock, a hill or even a tree in sight! Most of our young readers can scarcely realize that such a country could be, but those who studied geography thirty or forty years ago remember the great plains of Texas, sometimes called the great American desert. No one then thought that would ever be a farming country. Now we have a Cadet letter from there telling us more about it than we ever knew, and thousands of people live there. This is both a nation and an age of progress.

DEAR CADETS—I have read the Cadet page in UP-TO-DATE FARMING for more than two years and think it is fine. I am 18 years old and live on a 223-acre farm near Pittsfield, Mass. Pittsfield is a very nice place, it being in the center of the Berkshire country and in the heart of the Berkshire hills. The view of Lebanon valley, five miles to the west, is the finest in New England, and the view of Pittsfield from the great rock at the summit of Snake hill is magnificent, and in the distance towers Graylock, 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest point in Massachusetts. The many different lakes include Pontusog lake, Onota lake, Moorewood lake and Silver lake. Another interesting thing is the Balance Rock, a great big rock balanced on another not one-tenth its size. It was in Pittsfield that General LaFayette was given a reception in 1825. Pittsfield has its many charms, as have the western cities,

though I would like to go west and live in the western states. We have eight horses, but we do not keep cows. The farmers in the eastern states do not keep many cattle. They raise crops such as hay, corn, oats and potatoes and work with machinery. A country life is much better than that of the city. I live only three miles out of the city and one mile from the car line, so it is easy to get to the city and do trading and still live in the country in the open air. I would like to exchange post cards with the Cadets.—Helen L. Jones, Pittsfield, Mass.

DEAR CADETS—May a farmer girl, 18 years old, join you? Our farm is near the Susquehanna river, where we have fine times boat riding and fishing. I live in the country in the summer, but I board in town in winter so that I may attend high school. I will be a senior next terms. We have taken UP-TO-DATE several years and I like it very much. The farmers here are making hay (July 23). I would like to correspond with the Cadets.—Rachel Van Luvance, Wyalusing, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—We subscribed for UP-TO-DATE FARMING only recently, but I like it immensely, especially the Cadet page. I live in the cotton belt of Oklahoma, but cotton is gradually being displaced by grain crops. "Hog and hominy" is becoming the universal slogan here. I am 17 and will graduate from the twelfth grade next spring. I then expect to attend the agricultural school and specialize in farm demonstration work, as there is a promising field here in Oklahoma. I would like to receive letters or cards from all Cadets and will answer all.—Harvey Cline, Ardmore, Okla.

DEAR CADETS—I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for the past four years and I thought I would drop in to let you know we are farmers up this way too. We raise mostly peppermint, alfalfa, wheat, corn and oats, and all kinds of vegetables. We are having a very dry summer. I would be pleased to hear from the boys and girls of every state and promise to answer all who write. I am past 16, but am not yet

an old maid.—Susan M. Wisler, Wakarusa, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—Will you admit a West Texas girl to your page? My father has been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE for three years and I love to read all the letters, especially those from the western states. I suppose it is because I have always lived in the west. My parents came to the plains twenty years ago, so you see I am an old-timer. I do not know how it looks in a timbered country, or a rough, broken country. We have no timber here and nothing that could be called a hill. Everything is so different now, though, to what it was twenty years ago. Then there were few people and fewer schools. All the schooling I had until I was 15 my brother and myself went seven miles to get, and as it was usually in the winter and we had to cross the canyon we went very little. You could ride miles and miles and never see a fence or a house. The prairie was covered with cattle and antelope went in bunches of from two and three to twenty-five and thirty. Sometimes for days and weeks we saw no one but cowboys, and how afraid we were of them at first, but we learned better. Eight years ago we moved about 125 miles farther south, where we now live. We hauled the lumber with us to build our house. Since then the railroad has come to within 17 miles of us. We have endured many hardships, still I love the plains and would not be willing to leave them, for I know I would not be satisfied. Most every one raises stock on a small scale, but this is mostly a farming country now, though there are still a few ranches. Will the Cadets please give me a card party any time? I will gladly answer every card which bears a name and address. I would love to receive scene cards from every state in the Union.—Hester Robinson, Meadow, Texas.

DEAR CADETS—I wish to let you know that UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches Washington too. I greatly enjoy reading it, especially the Cadet department, and only wish it was printed oftener. I am nearly 16 and will enter second year high school this fall. I live on a 4,000-acre farm, of which about half is in wheat and the other half summer-fallow. I wish to become a Cadet of Equity and will answer all cards or letters I receive.—Vera Johnson, Hatton, Wash.

DEAR CADETS—I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for two years and I think it is a fine paper. I especially enjoy the Cadet page. I lived on a farm till about eight years ago and since that time have lived in the city. I am 18 and have a brother and sister both younger than myself. I am a junior in the high school. We have a new building which is just completed. Mt. Carmel is a city of about 7,500 people and it is situated in the midst of a good farming district in southeastern Illinois. I would be glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all who write.—Earl Cox, Mt. Carmel, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am 15 years old and live on a 180-acre farm in Ohio. My father just began to take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I wanted to join the Cadets as soon as I read the letters in our first copy. I am keeping house for my father and two brothers this summer while my mother is away on a vacation. I love the farm, but I get a little lonesome sometimes and would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadet boys and girls.—Thelma Nichols, Chardon, O.

Please note the distant points from which our letters come. UP-TO-DATE has a world-wide circulation.

A Little Complicated

"What are you digging that hole for?"
"Oh, I'm only fixing to replant some of my garden seeds."
"But that looks like one of my hens lying there."
"Yes, I have to plant her in order to replant my garden seeds."

The Wrong One

"Talk to me about hunting. I shot seventeen ducks in one day."
"Were they wild?"
"No, but the man that owned them was when I left."

Politeness Wins

She (to the registrar of voters)—Is there any reason why I should tell you my age?
"Indeed there is. If you tell me your age I will know exactly at what age a woman is most beautiful."

Kindly Disposed

"Did you ever notice that Dickie always sticks his head out of a window when he leaves on a train?"
"No, I suppose he is anxious to see everything as he passes out?"
"I think he knows everybody is glad he is leaving and he wants to give them a chance to know it."

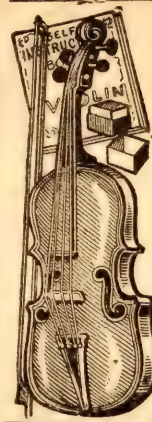
Easy to Keep Them Warm

Mrs. B.—I'm really cold. Don't you hear my teeth chattering?
Mr. B.—Why don't you take them out and put them in your pocket?

Money or Fun

Slowgo—Do you know that a dollar saved is two dollars gained?
Fasty—I know that a dollar saved is a good time lost.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention Up-to-Date Farming



VIOLIN GIVEN

This is a fine, handsome, clear toned, good sized Violin of highly polished, beautiful wood with ebony finished pegs, finger board and tail piece, one silver string, three gut strings, long bow of white horse-hair, box of resin and Fine Self-Instruction Book.

Send us your name and address for 24 packages of Blaine to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold return our \$2.40 and we will send you this beautiful Violin and outfit just exactly as represented.

BLUINE MFG. CO.

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Pants cut in the latest style. Made-to-your individual measure. Fit, workmanship and wear guaranteed.

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Boys, it's great sport to "hold up" your friends with this for-sure looking automatic revolver. This is really a flashlight of merit. Convenient for use about house and barn. No danger of fire in hay or elsewhere. Needed for night driving or trips to the barn after dark. Agent's sample and terms, \$1.00 prepaid. None free. Sells for \$1.50.

S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis, Indiana

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We give Camera, 2 packages plates, developing outfit, instructions and handsome photo album FREE for selling only 12 packages Blaine at 10 cts. each. You can earn money making photo albums with this. Write for Blaine. BLUINE MFG. CO., 216 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

HANDSOME GIVEN BRACELET Full size, rich gold plate, beautiful polish, latest design. Given for selling 12 pkgs. Blaine at 10c each. Write for Blaine. BLUINE MFG. CO., 212 Mills St., Concord Jct., Mass.

THIS AIR RIFLE GIVEN

for selling 12 packages Blaine at 10c. each. Rifle first class in every way. When sold return our \$1.20 and we send rifle. BLUINE MFG. CO., 215 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

Bracelet 25c It's all the rage. Girls, wear it to school and all the others will envy you. Handsome gold finish, heart shape design, set with stone. Adjustable to any wrist. Not more than two to one person at the introductory price of 25c. S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.



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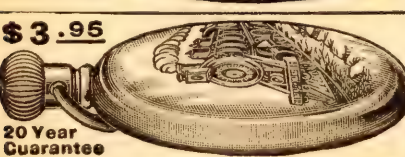
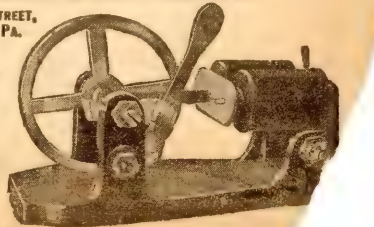
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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Watch Bargains we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for ONLY 95 CENTS. Gentleman's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 95 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our big catalogue of wonderful watch bargains, we will send you by insured Parcel Post C. O. D. this genuine 7 ruby jeweled Engineers watch, regulation Railroad size, timed, tested and regulated. Fitted with solid silver case, dust proof case, both case and movement guaranteed 20 years, worth \$15.00 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Send correct postage address and pay postmaster \$3.95 when you receive the watch. 8-DISCOUNT GUARANTEED or money refunded. HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 266 CHICAGO, ILL.

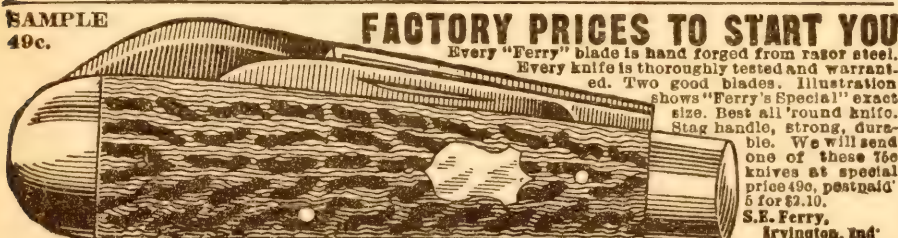
\$25.00 For A Name For This Pony

I WILL give \$25.00 FREE for the best name for a beautiful prize Shetland Pony. Send the best name you can think of right away, for not only do you have a chance to win the \$25 prize, but

You Can Win the Pony Too for I am going to give him to some boy or girl who will do a little easy work for me. I have just given "Dandy," "Patches," "Carlo" and "Gyp," "Scout," "Domino," and other beautiful ponies, and now I am going to give away another pony. But first I want a name for him.

1500 Votes Free Just as soon as you send me a name for the pony I will tell you all about my great contest and I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 free pony votes. Remember, I will give \$25 for the best name for this pony, and if more than one sends the name selected each will receive \$25 and I send you 1500 free pony votes and full particulars about the pony as soon as I hear from you. Only one name from each family accepted. Write me today.

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Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 76c knives at special price 49c, postpaid 5 for \$2.10. S.E. Ferry, Irvington, Ind.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS

THIS PONY FREE!

WE WILL GIVE YOU OR SOME
OTHER BOY OR GIRL THIS
PONY WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT

"BUTTERCUP"

"BUTTERCUP" is a beautiful black and white spotted Shetland Pony with long silky mane and tail. She is about 6 years old, stands 42 inches high and weighs around 350 pounds. We have already given away 233 ponies to boys and girls who joined our Pony Club and "Buttercup" is just as fine as any of these other 233 beautiful ponies. This is saying a great deal when you consider that we go around to all the big pony farms and pick out the very best ponies we can get for children. "Buttercup" is as gentle and lovable as any pet could be and is thoroughly broken to ride and drive. Hitched up to her nobby little pony cart, with her nickel trimmed harness flashing in the sunlight, she makes the prettiest picture you ever saw. Not only is she pretty, but she can carry along a whole buggy load of happy children at a fast clip—faster than many big horses can. Can you imagine anything you would like to own better than "Buttercup" and her complete outfit? Read this page through carefully and then send us your name and address so we can tell you just how you can get her for your own.

Here's "Buttercup"



THE OUTFIT

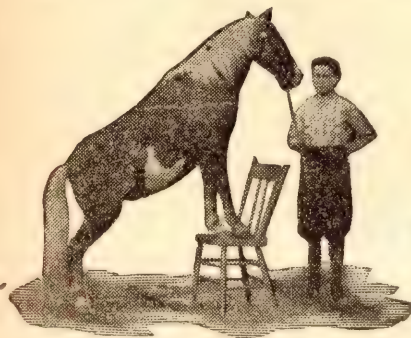
ALONG with "Buttercup" we send the finest and most complete Pony Outfit that you ever saw: A stylish four wheeled, pony buggy—strong and easy riding (just like the one in the picture) a handsome black nickel trimmed harness and a hand made saddle and Indian horsehair bridle. No matter how rich a child's parents may be they could hardly buy him a better or more complete outfit than the one we send with "Buttercup" to you or some other boy or girl. The horsehair bridle is made especially for us by an old cowboy at Deer Lodge, Montana, and is hand woven out of many colored horsehair—red, black, blue, yellow, green, and white. It is woven into remarkable Indian designs, mounted with fluffy tassels, and the reins end in a real cowboy quirt. You will be the first in your neighborhood to have one of these bridles if you send us your name and get "Buttercup" and the outfit. We had just as soon send this wonderful Pony Outfit to you as to any other boy or girl, but you must send your name and address right away so we can tell you all about our easy plan. Use the coupon below and mail it now.

Send Us Your Name Today If You Want To Own "Buttercup"

As soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to go ahead and get "BUTTERCUP" for your own. Our wonderful Pony Club is known all over the country because it gives real Shetland Ponies to boys and girls and you can have one of these ponies as well as any other child. Don't let anyone persuade you that you can't get beautiful little "BUTTERCUP" and her outfit because our plan of giving away ponies is different from others. The fact that we have already given away 233 ponies to boys and girls all over the United States, from the state of Vermont to the state of California, several going over 1800 miles from St. Paul, is proof that we give ponies away. The postmaster or banker in your town knows that the Webb Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota established more than 30 years ago, is one of the largest publishing houses in the United States and can afford to give away ponies to advertise its papers. We never heard of one of the 233 children to whom we have already given ponies until they wrote us they wanted a pony and that is why you must send us your name and address at once if you want us to send you "BUTTERCUP" and her dandy outfit.

We Have Given Away 233 Ponies

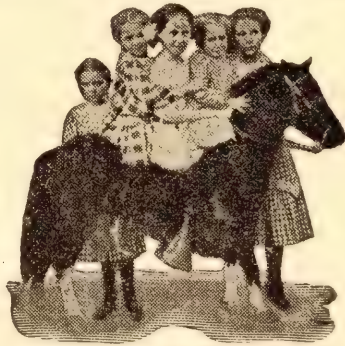
Here are Pictures of Some of Our 233 Lucky Pony Winners and What They Say About the Ponies we Gave Them



"Roine," Clarence Busick, Adams Co., Indiana

"I live seven miles from Decatur, Ind. I got a pony from The Farmer's Wife Club. My pony's name is 'Roine.' When I go to the gate and whistle 'Roine' will come to me. I drive him to school with my three sisters. The scholars think that is one of the nicest outfits that a boy could have to go to school with. Before The Farmer's Wife gave 'Roine' to me I was absent from school for more than a year because I was sick and it was too far for me to walk. When the doctor heard I had won a pony he said it was one of the finest things I could have for my condition, to be out of doors all the time. This was quite interesting to me, and I am glad to say I am now well again, and the doctor says 'Roine' has done his share in it, and also The Farmer's Wife of St. Paul, Minnesota, who gave him to me."

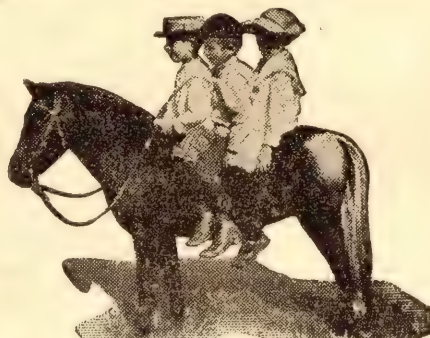
Clarence F. Busick, Adams County, Indiana, is one of our Lucky Pony Winners, and here is his picture and part of his story.



"Jerry," Cieta Johnson, Douglas Co., Kansas

"I have the dearest little black Shetland Pony named 'Jerry' which The Farmer's Wife sent me free all the way from St. Paul up in Minnesota out here to Lawrence, Kans. 'When I first started out to get my friends to help me win a pony, I can tell you it was pretty hard work. Some of them laughed at me and made fun of me and said: 'Oh, you can't win a pony.' However, I joined the Pony Club, and now have 'Jerry' as proof that the company did as they agreed. 'I took 'Jerry' down to the Douglas County Fair at Lawrence, Kansas, to see if he could win a prize, and he took the first prize of \$6.00 in cash over all the ponies there. When they tied the blue ribbon on 'Jerry' he acted more proud than ever, and how the people in the Grand Stand clapped their hands and cheered."

This is a part of a letter written by Cieta Johnson, Douglas Co., Kans., who is another of our 233 Lucky Pony Winners.



"Sonny," Elmer Hoth, Allamakee Co., Iowa

"I am a little boy 10 years old. I weigh 87 pounds and have light hair and blue eyes. But what I want to tell you about is my pony 'Sonny,' which the Webb Publishing Company, publishers of The Farmer's Wife, gave me. 'Sonny' is the finest pony in these parts and he and his outfit are better than \$500 to me."

"I went to the depot to meet my pony the day he came. I could hear him whinnying, but could not see him. Then I saw him in a little crate in the express car. They lifted him down and I took him out of the crate and I was so happy I couldn't talk."

"I have lots and lots of good fun with 'Sonny' and no money could buy him. He goes as fast as he can when we go after the cows at night. I am never going to sell him, and 'Sonny' is so good he makes me feel happy all the time."

This is what Elmer Hoth of Allamakee County, Iowa, has to say, because he, too, is one of our 233 Lucky Pony Winners.



"Mac," Ruth Mead, Saline Co., Missouri

"I shall never forget my first drive to town with the Shetland Pony which The Farmer's Wife gave me. We hitched 'Mac' to my beautiful little cart, and as we drove through Main Street we attracted as much attention as if we had been a circus parade, for it was the only pony outfit in town. Men, women and children came out and stood all around to look at 'Mac' and pet him, and how proud of him I did feel."

"He is so gentle and good natured and will stand with his fore feet on the porch or on a box and let us slide off his back to the ground. I wish every little boy and girl had a pony and cart like mine and had the jolly time I have with 'Mac,' and I hope they will join The Farmer's Wife Pony Club and get a pony half as nice as 'Mac.'"

Ruth Mead, a little girl in Saline County, Mo., still another of our 233 Lucky Pony Winners, writes this and a lot more about the Shetland Pony we gave her.

Notice we print the photographs of these four of our 233 Lucky Pony Winners and the ponies we gave them free which proves that we really do give away live Shetland Ponies. Furthermore we will send you the names of all our 233 Lucky Pony Winners just as soon as we hear from you. Possibly some of these happy children live in your county or a county near you and, if so, you are the lucky child to get "Buttercup" and her whole outfit will be shipped without one cent of cost to you. If you send us your name the day you read this, we will send you 1000 votes for "Buttercup" and a big surprise that will double your chances of getting a Shetland Pony.

EVERY MEMBER A PRIZE WINNER

Every single child who sends us his name and joins our Pony Club will receive a handsome prize of his own choosing. Besides the Pony Outfit (and the Big Surprise we have for you) we will give Bicycles Diamond Rings, Sewing Machines, Rifles, Cameras, Gold Watches, Flashlights and many other wonderful rewards that you never could get until now. If you become a member of our Pony Club you can't lose. But don't let anybody persuade you that you can't get "Buttercup" because you have the same chance as any other boy or girl.

Address all Letters to
The Farmer's Wife Pony Club
549 Webb Bldg. :: St. Paul, Minn.

CUT OUT THIS PONY COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

The Farmer's Wife Pony Club—
549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me pictures of "Buttercup" and names of the 233 ponies you have given away, and also tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I have no pony and want to join the Pony Club and get "Buttercup" for my own.

NAME _____

P. O. _____

IN THE SADDLE R. F. D. _____ STATE _____



THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR 1000 VOTES FOR "BUTTERCUP"

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY

Our ponies are given away so quickly that you will be more sure of getting this one if you act right down now and send us this coupon with your name and address or send it in a letter (either way will be all right). The work we require you to do to be a full fledged Pony Club Member, eligible to get "Buttercup" is so easy that any child who could drive a pony can do it. We shall write you promptly just as soon as we hear from you.

Address all Letters to
The Farmer's Wife Pony Club
549 Webb Bldg. :: St. Paul, Minn.

"I have been a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming 2½ years and I'll never regret the day I first subscribed. I follow its advice about marketing and have better results than from any other advice."—Martin L. Elsey, Bardwell, Kentucky.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

October First, 1914

Number 19



Does This Remind You?

The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops

LEWIS "VI"

Monarch of the Sixes

When Every Hill Seems A Level Road

IN constructing the power unit of the Lewis Six we gave particular consideration to the fact that it would be used over some of the roughest roads in the country. We knew that its users would demand unusual power of it in climbing the steepest hills. We therefore produced a motor of such a character as to make every hill seem like a level boulevard.

When you are driving a Lewis Six you feel a certain confidence which is hardly possible with any other automobile even those which cost twice as much. There is no need of shifting gears when you come to a hill. You simply run on high speed and pass up the steepest inclines with an ease and speed which surprises you.

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135 Inch Wheelbase—6 Cylinder—40 H. P.—6 Passenger

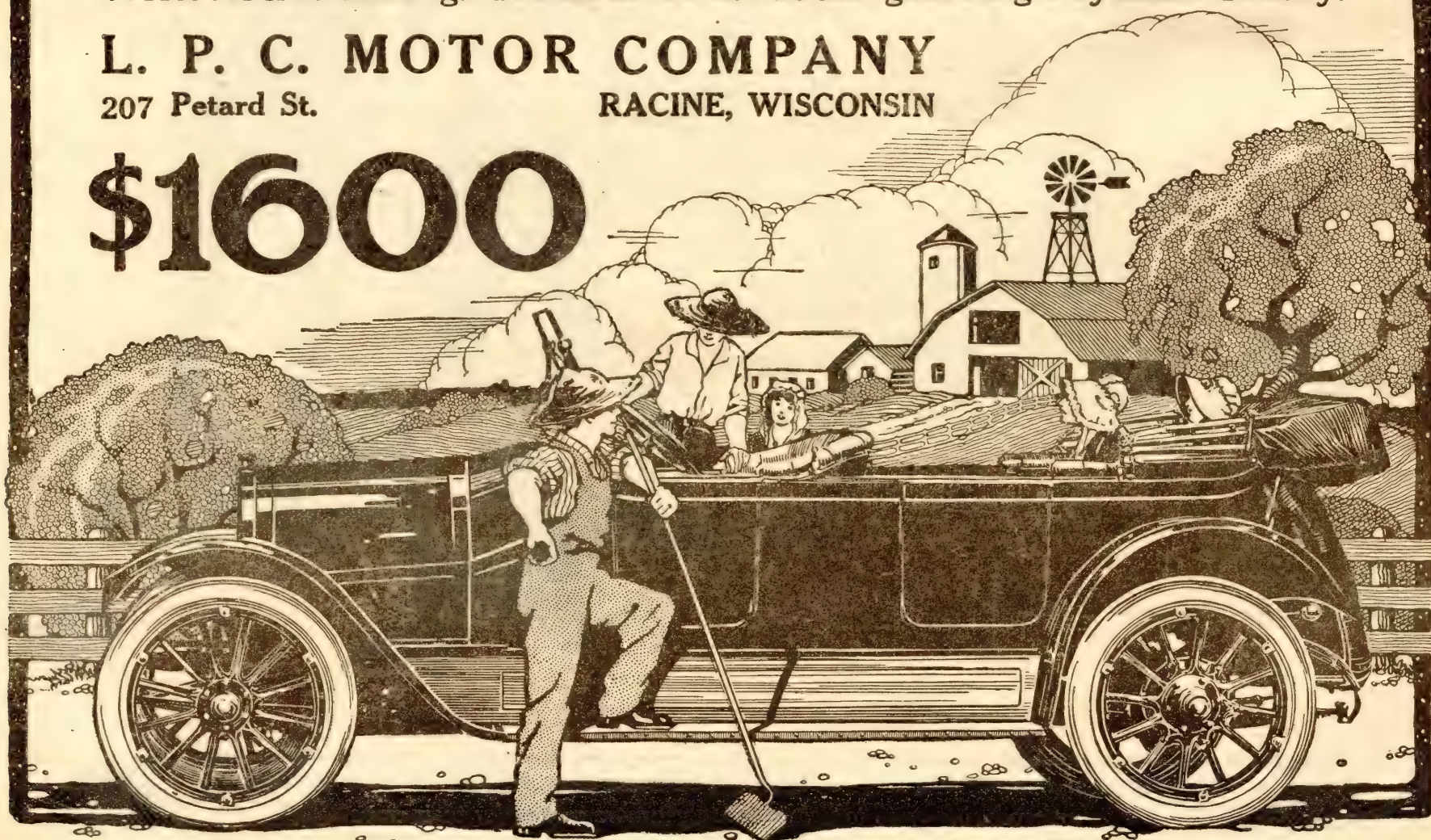
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That's the kind of roof you want to invest your money in, isn't it? All roofing you have ever bought heretofore had three cost prices—the first cost per square laid on the roof—the cost per year for up-keep—the cost of property damage by leaks. Here then, is *real* roofing economy.

Once you have purchased and laid Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing your roofing expense for that building is at an end for all time.

Its cost per square is the lowest ever made. It has no up-keep cost. Its property protection is absolute. Its years of service, as long as the building stands. Always beautiful in appearance. *Guaranteed Fire-proof, and Lightning-Proof. Reducing the cost of your fire insurance.*

EDWARDS Exclusive Tightcote Process Makes Rust-Proof Roofing

The Edwards process of galvanizing makes the zinc spelter practically one piece with the steel. No ordinary galvanizing can compare with it. Each and every Edwards Metal Shingle, Metal Spanish Tile, each sheet of Edwards Reo Steel Shingles, Grip Lock Roofing, Pressed Standing Seam or Roll Roofing is dipped in a bath of molten zinc, one at a time after the metal has been stamped and resquared. This insures a uniformity. The edges are galvanized as heavily as the sides. Not the space of a pin-point on the steel is exposed to the rain, snow, frost, acids or anything that eats or destroys a steel roof.

How to Test Galvanizing

Take a piece of any other galvanized steel, bend it back and forth several times, hammering it down each time. You will then be able to flake off great scales of the galvanizing with the finger nail. Apply this test to a piece of Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing—you'll find no flaking—not a space on the metal the size of a pin-point exposed to rust.

EDWARDS Patent Interlocking Device

Prevents Warping, Buckling or Breaking—Protects Nail Holes—They Can't Leak or Rust

This device not only takes care of expansion and contraction so that an EDWARDS Steel Roof never warps, buckles or breaks, but it is so designed that nails are driven through the *under* layer of metal only—nail holes are protected from exposure—cannot rust. No special tools or experience needed to lay it—anyone can do the work—lay over old shingles if you wish.

Reo Steel Shingles

cost less—outwears three ordinary roofs and are your joy and pride forever. A most beautiful roof.

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No matter whether your building is a corn-crib, barn, shed or mansion. Don't for an instant consider investing your money in roofing of any kind until you have received our Roofing Book, illustrating and describing every conceivable kind of Sheet Metal Roofing and Building Material—special offer and free samples of Steel Roofing. Postal or coupon brings FREE copy of Roofing Book No. 691

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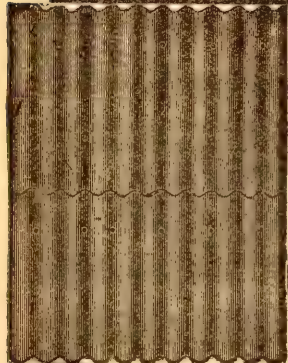
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Please send me free samples, latest freight prepaid prices and a free copy of your World's Greatest Roofing Book No. 691

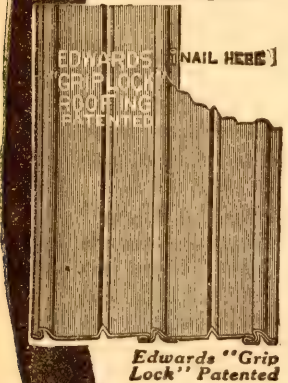
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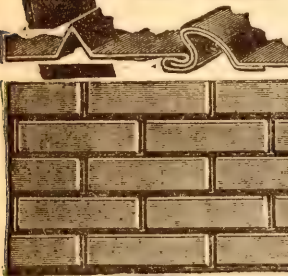
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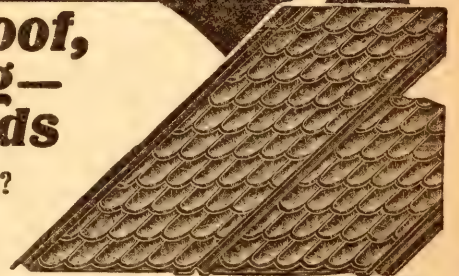


Ornamental
Ceiling and Siding

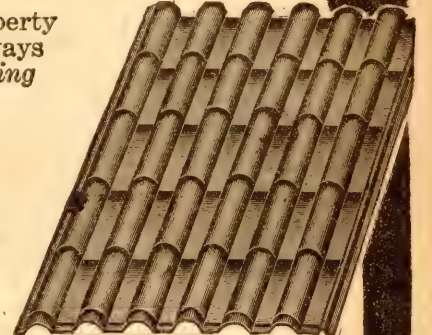
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Spanish Metal Tile



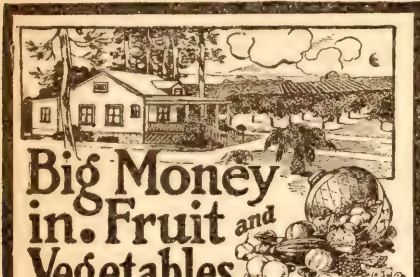
Eave
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Weather Board Siding

Note construction of Edwards Patent Interlocking Device—no nail holes exposed to the weather.

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Whether you are a small town merchant or a farmer, you need a typewriter.

If you are writing your letters and bills by hand you are not getting full efficiency.

It doesn't require an expert operator to run the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. It is simple, compact, complete, durable.

Send in the attached coupon and we will give especial attention to your typewriter needs.

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Green Onions in Winter AND SPRING



By setting our Perennial Onion sets this fall—September and October—you can have the luxury of green onions any time in first thing in the spring before bottom sets can be put in the ground. It is a perennial and once planted you the winter when the weather is mild and always the will have them all ways. A profitable market crop.

PRICE—By mail postpaid, 1 quart, only 20 cents; 2 quarts, 35 cents; 4 quarts, 60 cents; 1 peck, \$1.25. Remember, we prepay charges at foregoing prices. Per bushel, by freight or express, \$2.00.

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With Rubber Tires, \$18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbed, \$10.00. I make wheels 3/4 to 4 in. tread. Tops, \$6.50. Shafts, \$2.10; Repair Wheels, \$5.95; Axles \$2.25; Wag-on Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

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LIME For the soil and how to use it. Booklet of full information free. Soil Lime manufactured by OHIO & WESTERN LIME CO., HUNTINGTON, IND.

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

Publicity: An Effective Weapon When Rightly Used

nobody's business that many a crime has been committed against progressive prosperity when it might have been prevented by timely, well-directed publicity. As a case in point, the immediate and rapid rise in the retail prices on all food supplies at the outbreak of the European war. The country, already almost in open rebellion against the high cost of living, became thoroughly aroused and investigations everywhere were begun. The effect has been wholesome. The actual costs have been made known, and public sentiment is at last based on inside information. This counteracts upon the voluntary efforts of speculators to seize upon any excuse to advance prices. Let the light continue to shine.

The Express Companies and the Parcel Post

merce Commission, the operating income of the eleven express companies is now only 15 per cent of what it was a little over a year ago, due wholly to the business taken from them by the parcel post. During the ten months ending with April, 1914, one of the largest express companies alone took in \$466,258 less than it paid out to operate, and after paying its increased taxes reported a net loss of \$635,657 for the ten months' operations.

Such conditions will necessitate a radical readjustment of the express business, and this problem the companies must face and solve, or go into dissolution, in which case the government or the railroads would be under the necessity of taking over the business now being done by the express companies.

Alfalfa Seed from Turkestan

At the present time practically one-fifth of the alfalfa seed in the United States is imported, and 95 per cent of the imports comes from Russian Turkestan. It costs less, says the Department of Agriculture, even after importation, than domestic grown seed, but because of a mistaken idea of its superiority, dealers often charge more at retail than they ask for the domestic. Turkestan alfalfa is practically unsuited to the humid climate of Eastern United States, where it is chiefly used, and it is not sufficiently hardy for the upper Mississippi Valley. This applies to the commercial Turkestan seed, and not to certain distinct varieties, which are hardy and valuable, and which come from Turkestan, but at present these are only used in experimental breeding. Farmers may readily detect commercial Turkestan alfalfa seed, for it almost invariably contains seeds of the Russian knapweed, and these seeds are found in no other alfalfa seed. These seeds are slightly larger than alfalfa seed, and are a chalk white in color and slightly wedge shaped. They are not very numerous, and small samples of alfalfa seed may not contain any. Alfalfa seed should be examined in bulk.

The Era of Engines on the Average Farm

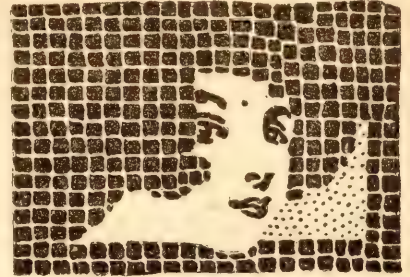
Time was when the man, the ox and the horse were the only source of power on any farm. The engine, however, on the larger farms and in the most important farm labors, has gone far to supplant animal power, and during the recent years inventors have been very industrious and fairly successful in building more efficient power machinery for farming operations, until today we are entering upon an era of mechanical power for the average farmer. Oats and oil are entering into competition, or a tug of war, to see which shall have first place as fuel for farm power, oats to use the bone and sinew of the horse, oil to use the steel of machinery. World-wide conditions are proving to be an ally of the engine, for a system of farming is going to be needed where horse-power will be insufficient, and the foodstuffs consumed by work-horses will be needed to supply food products for human beings. Thus oil will in the end rout oats and corn and hay from their supremacy as power-fuel, and the engine will supplant the horse. Not entirely, of course. Time will never come when the horse will cease to be a valuable source of power on the farm. But the future demands upon agriculture will be such that horse-power alone cannot meet, and the horse must lose first place as a world's power.

MORAL—Study your farm for possibilities for mechanical power.

Tell Us About Your Farm

Farming is about the most interesting thing there is to a farmer. The story of a farm and its management, its failures and its successes, is more interesting and much more valuable to the reading farmer than any other kind of a story he can read. Your story, reader, will be interesting to him. Tell us about your farm, yourself and your family. Send us a photograph of yourself, your buildings and your stock. Tell us how many acres you have, what crops you raise, what rotation you practice, what yields you secure, what stock you keep and how much you make from them. Tell us what troubles you may have in either growing or marketing your crops. Tell us how long you have owned your farm, how much you paid for it, what improvements you have made and hope to make. Tell us all about your work. Not only will this be interesting to all our readers, but it will be helpful to many, and helpful to you. Our editorial staff will read your story with the view of helping you with your problems or by any suggestion we can make to further your success. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a paper of service. We are anxious to serve each reader. Do not hesitate to write because you feel an inability to write as you think the story should be written. Just tell us all about it and we will attend to all the rest. Send us photographs and a plat of your farm. The photographs will be returned in perfect condition, and we will pay for all stories we can find room to print. Come along, now, and we will put UP-TO-DATE FARMING still further in the lead of all farm papers.

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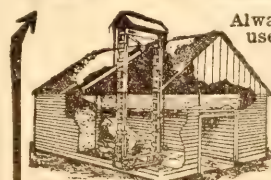
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J. A. Everitt
Editor

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Oct. 14 If this date, or an older one, is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.

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Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER 1, 1914

No. 19

Balanced Rations

The farm boy of today will be the farmer of tomorrow.

Practice deep plowing in the fall. That is the best time.

Get your seed corn picked and stored before freezing cold weather.

A soft word drives deeper into a hard heart than a sharp tongue.

The only way to build a permanent road is to keep permanently at it.

A local union or club is the first and most important step in rural uplift.

Do your neighbors read UP-TO-DATE FARMING? Loan them a copy and ask them to subscribe.

Phosphate applied to clover fields in the fall will greatly increase the next season's yields.

Are all the tools you are not going to need until next season snugly enclosed under shelter?

Keep constantly on the lookout for time-savers and step-savers. Such things are money-makers.

Deal with every problem with an open mind. Don't guess, but come as near knowing all about it as you can.

You have money invested in those pigs. Don't let the cholera rob you. Clean up things. Use the ounce of prevention now.

When one looks for the live stock farmer who makes the most money one soon discovers what kind of live stock pays best.

Ordinary whitewash, to which crude carbolic acid has been added, is both a cheap and excellent disinfectant. Apply with a spray pump.

Every farmer who cuts up much corn fodder should have a good fodder rack equipped with a lifting crane that will load a shock at a time.

Good earth roads need but little attention, but it must be given promptly at the right time and in the right manner. else the roads will not be good.

Many good farmers declare they can handle corn in the silo as cheaply as they can handle it as fodder. Silage makes the best feed with the least waste.

Have your barn and poultry house wind-tight before the cold winds come. Wind-tight does not mean air-tight, however. You need ventilation, but no drafts.

After building a cellar wall and a barn basement of stone we don't believe there is any such thing as a free mason, but then, perhaps, we are an odd fellow.

The man who goes into debt for a farm today must pay for it from the profits on the sale of his produce. The land itself does not grow in value now as it did years ago.

The Colorado Experiment Station has discovered that corn smut doesn't hurt cattle. Now it is up to that or some other station to discover that it does them any good.

Some farmers do not believe in fertilizer, yet they know the value of manure. Well, manure is valuable because it contains nitrogen and phosphorus. So does fertilizer.

PUZZLE: FIND THE SEVEN BILLIONS



CARTOON FROM INDIANAPOLIS STAR

"The farmers here have let the middlemen get them completely under control and they told them day before yesterday that they (the farmers) would have to take just what was offered for the produce brought in. The highest price paid for tomatoes was 19c for 24 quarts, including the basket, which cost 6c. The average price has been from 10c to 12c."—E. D., Sussex County, Delaware.

A Lesson from the Onion Crop

THE ONION CROP affords the farmer an unmistakable lesson in the necessity for concentrated action—co-operation.

The muck lands of northern Indiana are better adapted to growing onions than any other crop and the farmers of that region are extensive onion growers. Recently, however, the financial end of the crop has not been very encouraging. Last year in some places the crop was almost destroyed by a hail storm which came just before the onions were ready to be harvested. The beating by the hail caused them to rot and heavy losses were the result. Two years ago there was so great a production that under the prevalent system the demand was more than supplied and the price was so low that much of the crop was not harvested, because the price would not pay for gathering and marketing. We are informed that the crop is extra good this season and the growers are in serious doubt as to what the demand and price may be.

There can be no doubt as to the demand. Onions are a product in almost universal use and they are produced in marketable quantities in only a few small sections of the United States. It is true that almost every farm garden has its onion bed, but these seldom do more than produce

enough for the home use during the growing season. It is very rare that any go to the market from these gardens.

The few localities, then, that make onions a field crop must supply the demand of the whole country. The great question, therefore, is distribution—the supply must know and find the demand. Here is where the onion growers fall down. They find that their business ends with the growing, gathering and marketing on terms made by others, whereas the most important thing for them to know is where the demand is and how to get the supply to it. Suppose the onion growers in the few heavy producing sections were organized and controlled their crops—they could have access to the very information upon which their profits—demand and fair prices—depend, because the demand would express itself to the head of the organization. With this knowledge, and other help such an organization would give them, there would never be any danger of an oversupplied market, for the onions are needed practically everywhere and for nearly a year. It is the speculative buyers, who do not try to reach all the demand at reasonable prices, but that part that will pay a high price, that make the apparent overproduction and cause a much-needed product to rot in the fields.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"Agriculture is the foundation of manufacture and commerce."—The Farm Home. Farmers, we are in on the ground floor.

"There's little feeding value in a roasting ear."—Harley Hatch. That may be, but let us make the most of the high cost of living while we have it handy.

If some genius like Burbank would only originate a variety of alfalfa equipped with a self-starter! (We said this ourselves, but we don't think much of it.)

"Politics and agriculture don't seem to mix very well."—The Prairie Farmer. The reason may be found in the fact that the politicians insist on doing all the mixing.

"The good roads fever is sweeping the country and it is a disease to be welcomed."—The Banker Farmer. But the trouble is it makes a lot of quack road doctors who need watching.

"The greatest fair of the greatest state of the greatest nation on earth."—The Farm Home, of Springfield, Ill., speaking of the Illinois state fair. Forty-seven other states are saying the same thing.

"Without exacting unjust tribute from the unfortunate the farmer should insist on a proper price."—Missouri Valley Farmer. And the only way to insist is with a farmers' club (organization).

"Let us pray that as long as the world endures the United States may never have to resort to the horrors of war to settle quarrels."—The Ohio Farmer. And in the meantime Uncle Sam will see to it that his powder is kept dry.

"Just because you have outgrown your enthusiasm for a ball game do not get into the way of thinking that the boys will not enjoy a day off to attend one now and then."—Southern Agriculturist. No one ever outgrows real enthusiasm for baseball. If you haven't got it you never had it.

"Farmers who organize for business purposes should always do so with the aid and counsel of a competent attorney, a man who knows the laws under which the organization must operate and the liability which each member of it must assume under those laws. This precaution has too frequently been neglected by farmers to their subsequent sorrow."—National Stockman and Farmer. Mighty good advice.

"The farmer needs to associate more with farmers. The farming community needs to get together and study the difficulties that disturb business and curtail farm profits, and devise intelligent methods for getting rid of these difficulties."—Home and Farm. The difficulties do not need much study—they are pretty thoroughly known by all. Intelligent methods for getting rid of them have been devised long ago. The only remaining thing is for the farming community to get together.

EDITORIAL

State and National Commissions

IT IS ABSOLUTELY necessary to progress, to success in life, to human happiness and better living, that a degree of economy be practiced in the home, and that expenditures be kept within reasonable limits. But all this is just as necessary in public as it is in private—in the government as it is in the home. In fact, there is greater danger of reckless and unprofitable expenditure in public than in private life. It is easier to spend other people's money than our own. The truth is, public expenditures have grown beyond all reason, and law-makers seem to have quit asking themselves whether or not expenditures they authorize will be worth what they cost the people who must furnish the money.

Consider the appointment of commissions. In the early history of popular government legislators and congressmen felt it their duty to inform themselves as to public matters, so that they could act upon their own information. It is not so now. No matter what congress may want to know, or what the people may want to know, a commission must be appointed to study it. These commissions are always expensive, but they are not always useful. Many times they are not worth a penny to the public.

Representative Charles Lieb of Indiana, has done an inestimable service in calling attention to the recklessness of this commission business. "We cannot deny," says Mr. Lieb, "that commission creates commission, and that a mania for the creation of commissions can develop into more mania for the creation of more commissions."

To give a better idea of the nature of these commissions and their cost, we give the following list, authoritatively compiled by Congressman Lieb. It only covers a period from 1899 to 1910, and is not complete at that. Even the European rural credits commission and the country life commission are omitted:

Industrial commission (tariff and trusts)	\$323,233
Postal service commission	22,000
Canadian commission	49,000

International prison commission	23,439
Behring sea commission	700
Commission on New Mexico land grants	9,994
California debris commission	150,284
Merchant marine commission	16,838
Coal strike commission	51,000
Extension of capitol commission	12,400
International navigation commission	16,436
National monetary commission	145,115
Immigration commission (partly estimated)	851,175
Second class mail commission	10,534
Commission on business methods in postoffices	78,206
Bonding companies commission	10,000
St. John's river commission	5,000
Jamestown tercentennial commission	32,766
International waterways commission	73,528
Appropriation for tariff board	250,000
Commission on overhauling public business	200,000
Fine arts commission	10,000

Study those commissions and what they cost the nation. How many of them were worth to the people the money they drew from the national treasury? How many of them were worth anything to the general public—to the people who must supply the government with the money it spends? And there is so little evidence that the work of these commissions has been of any benefit whatever.

But the nation is not alone in this strange mania, as Mr. Lieb calls it. The State legislatures have it also, and are constantly appointing commissions at similar cost to the people. We call attention to these matters, as Representative Lieb did, purely from an educational standpoint. The people are the constitutional rulers as well as the money-furnishers, and they must know what is being done in order to hold their representatives responsible. This is only one of the many inexcusable things that are becoming more and more common in Congress and the legislatures; things whose mere suggestion would have created open-eyed astonishment only a few years ago. Yes, we admit we are progressing, and in all walks of life things are accomplished now that were not believed possible within the time of people now living, but that is no excuse for this mania for commission appointments, the employment of newly created official bodies, to do or pretend to do what the representatives of the people were themselves chosen to do.

Financing Crops

THE COTTON SITUATION in the south this year has awakened new interest in the ability of farmers to hold their crops instead of hurrying them away to the first market after harvesting them. This first market is essentially a speculative market. The stuff is not bought for use, but to be held and sold again with as much profit margin between the buying and selling price as it is possible to make. We have contended that the farmers ought to be able to hold a due portion of their crops so that they could themselves sell upon the demand market instead of upon the glutted speculative market.

As we have said, the cotton situation in the south has brought this fact out more strongly than ever before. The trade and shipping disturbances that resulted from the European war affected the cotton market in a different way than that of any other crop. So much of American cotton went abroad to supply foreign mills that when shipment abroad seemed impossible or at least hazardous, the cotton market was paralyzed and prices went so low as to make the selling of the cotton by the growers an act leading to bankruptcy. But as the growers had been accustomed to sell in the first market, they were depending upon the proceeds at the time of gathering the crop. Hence

they were not prepared to hold even for a brief period unless they could get financial help from some other source. So imperative was this situation that the national and state governments have taken it up and have tried to devise means of relief.

The secretary of the treasury has planned the issue through the national banks of a currency to be made available for this purpose. This currency may be obtained by the cotton growers on warehouse certificates or receipts up to 75 per cent of the value of the cotton so deposited. Whether or not that value is to be estimated on present depressed prices does not matter, for the cotton thus stored belongs to the growers and may be sold when the grower chooses, at the price prevailing at the time of sale, hence the grower gets the benefit. The loan is to tide him over his difficulty and enable him to hold his crop to a more favorable selling period.

It is contended by some that the government should do this direct, without using the banks as a go-between, but this is really not a government function and if the treasury itself were to undertake such a thing it would give rise to complications innumerable. So we think the wiser course is the one that has been adopted. But is it the best that could be done? Would it not be better if the farmers themselves, in a co-operative capacity, could finance their own crops—not only the

cotton crop, but all the staple crops? This would make them masters of their own business and it could easily and certainly be effected by a nation-

wide marketing system such as has been proposed by the farm organizations and could be readily accomplished by the Farmers' Federation.

City Prices Arbitrarily High

WE HAVE often given satisfying proof that prices rise arbitrarily on the road between the farmer and the user, and such proofs continue and multiply. "In my judgment," says Harley E. Burns, United States assistant district attorney in Ohio, after a special investigation, "the information given me this week is sufficiently clear as to the existence of a combination to control the price of meats, flour and groceries to the retailers."

Of course the great war in Europe has unsettled everything and has given an opportunity for exaggeration in many lines, and it is not at all surprising that speculating price makers, the combines spoken of by Burns, should take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to increase their profits at the expense of the users of the goods.

Among other things Mr. Burns learned that one wholesale firm in received over a million pounds of granulated sugar during one week. This induced him to believe that that city is to be made a storage center for large quantities of sugar. The company referred to, he says, received daily consignments of from five to six cars, the shipments amounting

to at least forty cars during the week of which he was speaking. Each car has a capacity of 35,000 pounds.

This, of course, is only an instance. What has been done in other combination cities we are not informed. Of course this does not indicate a scarcity of sugar, but it is proof that the supply is gathered up and held by the combines that they may raise the price in the midst of the business confusion resulting from the war. The government has taken the matter up, not only as to the arbitrary price of sugar, but of other commodities as well, and proposes to investigate the high price conditions. We believe that was a proper thing to do. But in such work the government has never proven very effective. Public officials seem to hesitate and go slow. Like too many parents in dealing with their children, they tell the combines they "mustn't do it," and then turn their backs to avoid any enforcement measures. It is only another proof that producers and consumers must co-operate to control both the supply and its distribution. That is the only way equitable prices can be established and maintained, and when so established both production and consumption will be increased and the wants of the people far better supplied.

"Butter Scarce and High"

THAT has been the cry in the consuming sections all summer, hasn't it? Prices have been so high in the cities that consumers could scarcely afford to use it. According to the Associated Warehouses report, says a dispatch from Washington, there were held in forty-five leading plants, on July 1, 43,173,500 pounds of butter. Of this amount fully 7,173,500 pounds were carried over last season, leaving the actual amount stored during June 36,000,000 pounds.

Why was not this vast quantity put on the market when butter was so scarce and high? Because it would have forced down the speculators' retail price to consumers and it paid them better to hide it away and join in the howl that farmers were not producing enough. The cry is much the same all over the country concerning all crops. The claim to producers is that prices are high because there is not enough produced, and yet the facts are, as in the case of butter shown above, that surpluses are hidden away in storage or exported to foreign countries to prevent a reduction of retail prices. Farmers do not

want to produce less. They are anxious to produce more, but they want their products to go to the consumers at reasonable prices. They do not want the crops boomed and boosted at harvest time as an excuse for rapid marketing at low prices, and then hidden or exported to be followed by a cry of scarcity so as to make high prices and altogether unreasonable profits when sold to the consumers. That is the way these things are done and it is the way they have been done for years. It reduces consumption and it discourages production—there is too much at harvest time and not enough at eating time.

We do not object to storage. It is the proper thing. All products have their season for production and harvest; the time of need is the entire year. To meet the need portions must be held over. But why can not the farmers themselves hold it and let it go at fair prices as the need requires it? That is the greatest reform of the ages and it would easily be accomplished but for the selfish interests that control the present system and that are boomed and boosted by the press, the schools and the official departments of the country. Regardless of these it must be accomplished.

Successful Work in Idaho

THE Farmers Society of Equity is doing a successful work in Idaho. From an article in the Halley (Idaho) Times of August 19 we learn that the society has handled forty car loads of farm implements, and as they do business on a cash basis and make prompt payments the factories are very anxious to continue selling to them. They have also purchased \$90,000 worth of grain bags, and the largest bag companies on the coast are doing all within their power to get the society's business. They handled \$100,000 worth of grain in December, 1913, and got the grower from 10 to 15 cents per hundred more than the regular dealers were paying. They can sell the grain, they say, as

high as any concern doing business, as they have direct outlets with the coast markets as well as with the export trade. They have handled several car loads of binder twine and their price to the growers at all points has been under 12 cents, while the local dealers have sold as high as 14 cents. They have sold many car loads at 10½ cents to the users. The society's shipments of lumber have been very heavy and they have saved their members from \$6 to \$12 per thousand feet.

Finally the article from which we are quoting declares: "We have done more for the farmers of this section than any move that has been presented to them, and have every reason to believe the future will bear us out in the above statement."

Drive This Lesson Home

THROUGH all the maze of comment and opinion now filling both editorial and news columns of the public press regarding the war in Europe and its effect on America, the exportation of agricultural products, the higher cost of living at home and the investigations instituted to determine the real causes therefore, we want all our readers to keep clearly in mind a few definite, unassailable facts: The producers and the consumers are being used as pawns in the great chess game of commerce. A comparatively small number of men are controlling, so far as they can be controlled, the life stream of nations. Contracts are being made by foreign nations for food supplies, not between those nations and the producers, but between those nations and the small controlling class. If the farmers of this country were combined in a national organization having its own system of marketing under its own control the present situation would be vastly different from what it is today. Instead of offering sugar refineries 8 cents per pound on contract, the foreign buyers would be making their deals direct with the cane sugar planters of the south and the beet sugar planters of the north and west. Instead of having the great "war food," beans, sold by brokers and contractors, they would be sold by the farmers who grow them, through their organization. Instead of having wheat contracted for export through professional exporters, the foreign buyers would come direct to the real fountain of food supply, the growers and their organization.

It is easy to see the opportunities farmers have let slip away from them in the past because they have been slow to organize. It is painful to see the opportunities of the present follow those of the past because there is no sufficient organization to take advantage of it. Must it always be so? Will not the farmers foresee that the future will also bring its opportunities, and prepare now to utilize them? We believe they will. Organize and federate. Begin today.

Distribution of Harmful Seeds

ONE of the farmers' production difficulties is the miscellaneous distribution of harmful seeds. Weeds are a pest, an enemy requiring constant warfare during the growing season. Some are worse than others and the seeds of some are easily distributed and difficult to detect. This is especially so in grass seed. Some of the farmers' worst weed enemies are in his meadows. If he sells hay the seeds of these weeds go with it. But still worse is it if he threshes the hay and sells the seed. The farmer who buys grass seed to sow is in imminent danger. The seed may be sold him as cleaned and all that, and yet there may remain therein seeds he can scarcely detect with a glass that he would not have in his fields for scarcely any sum of money. Yet he bought and paid for those seeds in buying the grass seed he sowed in his field.

We have in mind now an acquaintance, a careful and progressive farmer, who in the matter of seeds always buys the best. Last winter he sowed "thoroughly cleaned" redtop seed on a thirty-acre field of wheat. The grass came well and showed a fine stand in the spring. But the season's drouth set in in April and continued with unusual heat till late in August. The grass all died, but he finds, since the fatal rains set in, that practically the entire field is set with red sorrel, the worst weed pest in the central United States. He would not have had that field thus set in red sorrel for half the value of the land. Yet he got the seed when he bought the grass seed.

This is a serious question and it is up to the seed-buying farmers, and it is as difficult of solution as it is dangerous in its effects. We have rigid pure food laws and it is claimed that

they are strenuously enforced. Might there not be some such laws concerning the sale of seeds? If a farmer buys seeds that are thus adulterated in a way that is easy to detect he is himself responsible, but in the case of these insidious pests (and they are the very worst pests) whose seeds can scarcely be detected the seller somewhere along the line is the responsible party.

If I Were a Farmer (By Mr. Town D. Weller)

II.

THERE IS one thing I never could quite understand. It's a mystery to me why so many farmers will take such good care of their land and their stock and let the yard right around their house go to rack and ruin. Now, there's that

place we just passed. It's one of the best farms in this part of the country so far as the land is concerned. Its buildings are good too. But the space right around the house is the dumping ground for all the broken-down machinery on the place and most of the odds and ends that either ought to be sold for junk or cut up for kindling wood.

If I were a farmer, I'd work nights and Sundays to fix things up around the house. I'd clean up all the old trash and invest in enough wire fencing to keep the chickens from roosting on the front steps. I'd put in a few flower beds, trim up the lawn, and arrange some place for a hammock for the wife and a swing for the children. In other words, I'd make such a change in the looks of things that people passing on the road would say that it was not only a good farm, but a beautiful home as well.

The farmer might well take a few lessons in this regard from the city man. A man in town usually improves his place because he feels that it enhances its value. A neat little home with an attractive yard is easier to sell than one where the buyer must expect to do the improving himself. I believe that the same holds true in the country. It's all right to say a place will bring only as much as the land is worth, irrespective of the buildings—but other things being equal, the trim, well-kept place is easier to sell and the deal can be made on better terms. But to my mind this isn't of half as much importance as the sense of satisfaction which one gets out of a well-kept place. Then, too, it has always seemed to me that a man who will build a model dairy barn for his cows ought to give at least as much thought to the surroundings of his wife and children.

\$930,000 Per Week Paid for Hudson Cars

Motorists are paying—on the average—\$930,000 weekly for this new HUDSON Six-40. And they have for weeks. We are building and selling 100 cars per day.

They would buy more if we could build them. On one day in September—when car arrivals were heavy—152 HUDSONS were delivered to users.

Five Times Last Year

We are selling five times as many HUDSONS as we sold at this season last year. Think what that means on an old, famous car like the HUDSON—long a leader of the line. Think what a car this must be—this new model Six-40—to multiply HUDSON popularity by five-fold in one year.

Last year's model was 3,000 cars oversold. In July—when this 1915 model appeared—we trebled the factory output. But on August 1 we were 4,000 cars oversold.

Men waited weeks for this HUDSON Six-40 when other cars were plenty. No other car could please them when they once saw this.

The HUDSON Six-40 now outsells any car in the world with a price above \$1,200.

See What Did It

See the car which has made a record unmatched in the annals of this line. You will see a quality car sold at a price which is winning men by the thousands from lower-grade cars. You will see a class car—in many respects the finest

car of the day—sold at one-third what class cars used to cost.

You will see how clever designing and costly materials have saved about 1,000 pounds in weight. Yet never was a car more sturdy. You will see a new-type motor which has reduced fuel cost about 30 per cent.

You will see new beauties, new ideas in equipment, new comforts and conveniences. You will see scores of attractions you never saw before.

They are all in this masterpiece of Howard E. Coffin, the great HUDSON designer. This is his finished ideal of a car, and he is counted the final authority. Mr. Coffin has worked for four years on this model, with 47 other HUDSON engineers. Part by part, every detail of the car has been refined to the limit.

This is the acceptable proven type. This lightness, beauty, economy and price are new-day standards which men are demanding. And this quality—our level best—is the least that men who know will take.

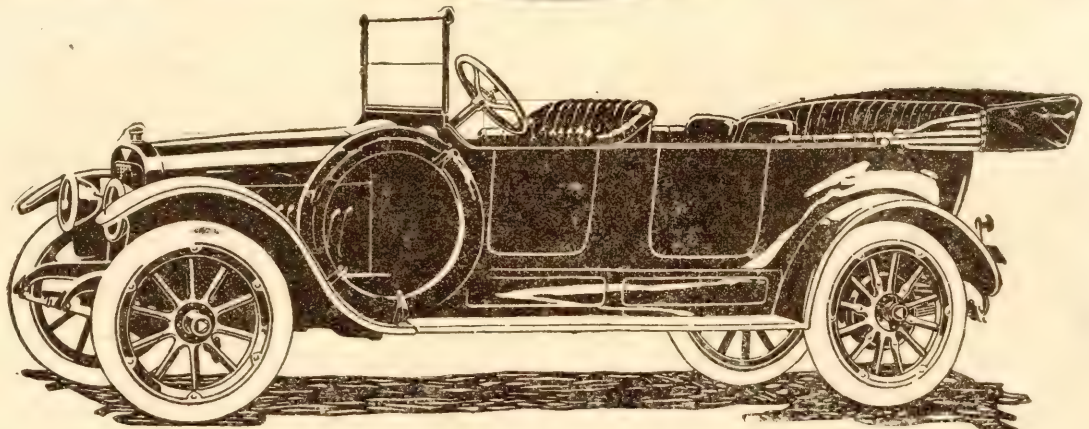
Now is the Time

Now is the time to select your new car. Next year's models are out now. You see what the field can offer. And the best touring months are before you. Don't miss them.

This new HUDSON Six-40 is the car you'll want. And the nearest HUDSON dealer will see that you get it promptly. Hudson dealers are everywhere.

New catalog on request.

Six-40
HUDSON
\$1,550



Pheasant, with two extra disappearing seats, \$1,550 f. o. b. Detroit
Canadian Price- \$2,100 f. o. b. Detroit, Duty Paid

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 8283 Jefferson Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

October First Feature Article



THE PLEASING EFFECT OF AN OPEN LAWN

HOW PLEASING and refreshing is the sight of the neat and attractive farm home when traveling through a region where nearly all farm houses are dilapidated! We expect to find such a farmer prosperous, and usually we do. He has a nice home and he and all the members of his family put forth an extra effort to keep it attractive. The house is roomy, convenient, attractive and kept freshly painted. The shade trees are trimmed, the lawn is smooth, green and velvety and the plantings of flowers and shrubbery add to the beauty of the place. The women folks are happy and the men enjoy every moment of their leisure time. Why shouldn't success be there?

We have chosen this topic of beautifying the farm home and its surroundings because we believe it to be a business problem and the duty of every farmer to keep the farm surroundings as clean and attractive as he tries to keep his corn field.

A few hundred dollars will add a thousand to the selling value of the place. These late autumn months offer a fine opportunity for grading and rearranging a lawn, hence we shall discuss this topic first and in a later article take up some other problems of improving the place in order to add to its value and increase its natural advantages.

The successful farmer who desires to improve the appearance of his place must study the subject carefully and well. The nearer he comes to being a person with good ideas of art and design, the more successful his work will be.

Whatever your thoughts or ideas of artistic landscape work may be, they

Beauty of Surroundings as an Asset on the Farm

By W. Clement Moore

are pretty apt to find adequate expression in the arrangement which you give to the beautiful grass plots, the winding drive and pathways or to the distribution of your plants and shrubbery when you are laying out your lawn as you wish it to appear. Where Mother Nature has left her footprints in anything like presentable shape or acceptable conditions we must try to let them stay. In fact it will not be well for the ultimate beauty of our lawn if we attempt to be conventional about its lines, curves, angles and general arrangement.

Let us commence with the consideration of the drive which is to lead our visitor up to the door of our abode. If the property is a small one and the front lawn small—say one-eighth to one-half an acre—we should have the entrance at the corner of the lawn nearest to the nearest village or town in order that people coming from that

direction may not need to drive past the house before entering drive. Drives on such places should follow the side of the lawn for about three-quarters of the distance of the house and should then take a curve toward the house across one corner of the lawn and lead after another curve straight by the side entrance of the house. (In some cases where the barns are not properly situated the drive may lead by the front door, but this should be avoided wherever possible.)

With the large lawn the plan for the drive may be upon a much more extended scale. Entering the lawn in much the same manner we can have the drive to follow around the beauty spots (or places where we intend to produce beauty spots) in our lawn, always leading toward the house, but now going part way round an immense shade tree or under the boughs of a



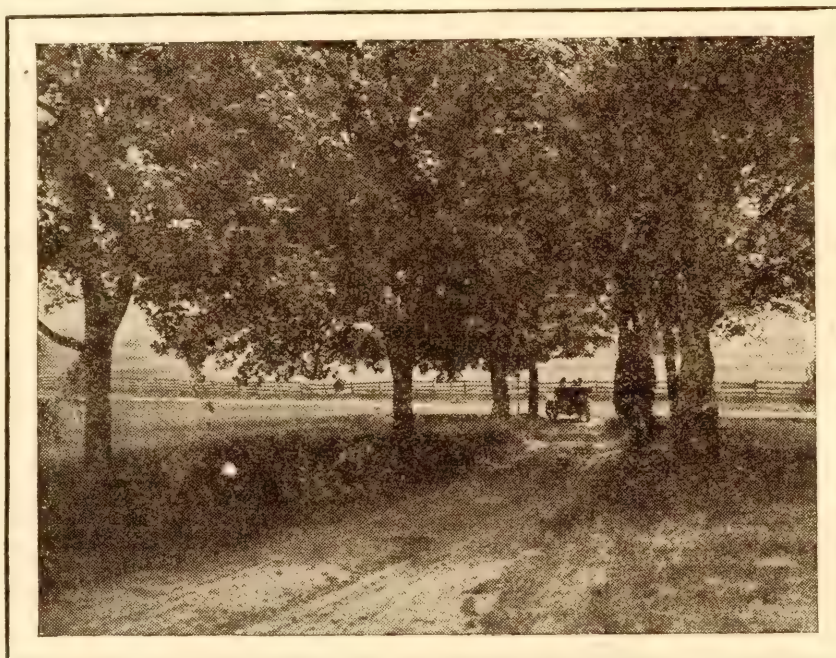
LACK OF SHRUBBERY MAKES A BARREN HOME

sturdy oak, now passing a lovely flower bed and now leading us through a delightful shrubbery or through a breezy grove of trees, and with all presenting to our view at every turn a glimpse of the house or refreshing outlooks across the fields that stretch away in the distance. Such drives as these latter are costly, however, and should not be attempted by the poor man with small capital. On the small property build the straight drive and simply this one feature will compensate you for your trouble.

These drives should be well made and can be well made at very little expense at odd times. It is not necessary to build the whole drive in one day or one week. There are several good ways. If gravel is handy the simplest method would be to skin the ground down about five or six inches (making the drive about sixteen feet wide) and filling in with good gravel and a very slight mixture of good clay to make it hold together and pack well. If you can not get good gravel fill the drive partly with clay and then when it mixes up at the first rain put a good mixture of coarse sand on it. This will make a good, hard drive, but will not wear nor look as well as the gravel. Of course crushed stone and cement may also be used with excellent results.

A good water drain should be built all along the drive, as it will save both the wear of the road and repairs to the outline, at the same time improving the growing ability of your lawn soil. Four to six-inch pipe should answer the purpose. The more level the land the smaller your pipes will need to be.

Top dressing for gravel or clay drive will be necessary once every six or eight years.



A SHADY DRIVE IS A JOY FOREVER

The Hessian Fly and Its Ravages in the Wheat Fields

By J. Troop, Entomologist, Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station

THE HESSIAN FLY is probably the most destructive insect to wheat, rye and barley with which the farmer has to contend. It seems to prefer wheat, but it is not uncommon, during seasons when the fly is abundant, for a large per cent of the rye and barley crops to be destroyed. Oats are seldom if ever attacked by this fly.

As well known, the fly usually goes in cycles of three or four years. This is due, partially at least, to the parasites which attack them, so that we usually have about two years of abundance of flies, when the parasites become abundant enough to kill them off, and then there are several seasons when there are comparatively few, and the injury is so slight that it is scarcely noticed. During these years, the parasites, finding very little upon which to feed, naturally die off and this gives the few remaining flies an opportunity to breed and increase in numbers without molestation until they finally become numerous again.

For the past few years they have not done very serious damage in this state, but it is evident from the large number of letters which have come to this office during the past two months, that the pendulum is now swinging back to-

wards the flies, and while the injury may not have been serious this season, the signs all point towards a maximum crop of flies for next year. It is for this reason that this warning is sent out at this time so that farmers may use every known precaution to protect themselves against its attacks.

Wheat is grown in every county in the state of Indiana. The number of bushels raised in 1911 ranged from 23,000 bushels in Benton, which is a corn county, to 1,031,000 bushels in Posey county; the whole state yielding 34,596,320 bushels. In 1910 the yield was 36,152,022 bushels, or an average of 35,000,000 bushels in round numbers. It is estimated that an average of 10 per cent of the crop is lost annually from the ravage of the fly; this would amount to 3,500,000 bushels which at 75 cents per bushel would make \$2,625,000 as the annual loss to Indiana farmers from this source. It will be more than that this year. It is safe to say that a large part of this loss could be prevented if farmers would give more attention to a better system of farming. Some of the special crop insects, the onion thrips for example, may be held down by spraying, even where 75 or 100 acres are in-

volved, but the Hessian fly is a different proposition and must be outwitted by changing the usual system of raising wheat.

Three things are necessary in waging a successful warfare against the fly, viz: Thorough preparation of the soil, so as to form the best possible conditions for germination; heavy fertilizing, if the soil is not already in good condition, so as to assure a quick and rapid growth; and late sowing, so as to compel the flies to go elsewhere in order to deposit their eggs. I am aware that a number of farmers have said that late sowing has not worked this year; that fields that were sowed as late as October 15 and 18, were badly infested this season, but, we must remember that last fall was exceptional, so far as weather conditions were concerned. There were no killing frosts here at LaFayette until October 21. Farmers were plowing until the first of February; in other words the conditions were very favorable for the late development of the fly. It is safe to say that a great majority of the adult flies are out before September 15, in most parts of Indiana. It takes about two days for the female to lay her eggs, so that wheat sown after the

20th in northern counties, the 25th in the central and the first of October in the southern counties, would be very likely to escape the fall brood, especially if there is much volunteer wheat in the wheat field of the previous season. The spring brood do not usually migrate to other fields in order to find places to deposit eggs, as there are plenty of wheat plants close at hand, but a hard windstorm at the time they are laying their eggs might and often does blow them considerable distances and might land them in fields that have been hitherto uninfested. This fact may account, in part at least, for the late-sowed fields being infested this season.

It has been said that not 1 per cent of the farmers of Indiana can recognize the adult fly, and that is probably true, because unless one takes the trouble to breed them out in cages, they are seldom seen. A miniature mosquito is a good short description of the adult fly, which is only about one-tenth of an inch long, dark color, slender legs and with only one pair of wings. At the present time they are in the "flax-seed" stage in the wheat stubble, and if the field was not seeded to grass or clover last spring, they may be destroyed by burning the stubble. If this is not advisable, then the late sowing as stated above is recommended.

Our Country Contributors

NOTICE TO READERS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used as follows: \$3.00 for the best article; \$2.00 for the second, and \$1.00 for the third best. All others, 50 cents each.

HOW WE CAME TO BE FARMERS

(Awarded First Prize of \$3.00)

IT IS THE old, old story. Husband's health failed, he lost his situation, we were getting in debt, and there were three children to feed, clothe and educate. We sold our little home in the village, settled our debts and had \$1,400 left. We made a first payment of \$600 on ten acres of river bottom land, leaving a mortgage of \$1,200 to run 10 years at 6 per cent. There was a small cottage and a few sod and log outbuildings on the place. We had to sell part of our furniture, as the cottage was too small to hold it all. From this sale we realized \$170. We moved in our new home in November. We purchased two good cows at \$65 each and I learned to make butter, cottage cheese, etc., and sold it in the village at good prices. We had always kept a few chickens in town so knew something about caring for them. We had 10 good hens and bought 50 more at 50 cents each. We fed bone meal, meat scraps, ground clover and cracked corn and our hens laid all winter and I sold at the rate of 16 dozen eggs per week at 20, 25 and 28 cents per dozen. We raised on the average or six hogs each year, a few turkeys, ducks, pigeons and geese. I sold eggs for hatching from turkeys, ducks and geese at \$1.50 and \$2.00 per setting. Husband bought a team for \$260, a light wagon, plow, harness, a few garden tools, etc., second-hand, and paid \$77 for them. In the spring our cows each calved and when two months old we sold the calves at \$12 each. My husband was regaining his health gradually and we went in for truck gardening and poultry raising. We also bought several stands of bees and sold \$125 worth of honey in the comb the first year. Melons, carrots, cabbage, cukes, sweet corn, lettuce, string beans, onions, radishes, etc., were raised in abundance.

The first year we paid off nearly \$300 on the mortgage, not counting the interest. We set out one acre in asparagus and the second year planted two acres of onions. An old orchard and a small berry patch kept us in fruit and gave us a little to sell. I made fancy cakes of dutch cheese and sold them at 15 cents per pound. In four years our place was clear of indebtedness, our asparagus bed was in full bearing. We were milking three cows, owned a good team, 600 head of poultry and we now deliver our produce in a small motor truck. Best of all, my husband is entirely well and we are all happy. Our average income is \$1,800 per year.—G. S., Iowa.

WHY NOT HAVE A FARMERS' CLUB IN YOUR TOWN?

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2.00)

TIME WAS when farmers planted out their crops any old way. They merely tickled the top soil and trusted to Providence and the signs of the "Zodiac" for results. But those good old days have passed. Farming is now a science that requires hard, close study. It seems to me the farmer's greatest need is to get in closer touch with each other. Recently, we witnessed an example of isolation among neighbors which meant a heavy financial loss.

After the summer rush of work was over, Farmer C. concluded to do some much-needed roofing. The dwelling, barns and outbuildings all needed roofing. He had formerly been buying his roofing supplies from the local hardware man. But by mere chance he happened to read the announcement that UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands back of their advertisers with a guarantee (this farmer had not been in

the habit of reading ads), so he began looking over the advertising matter and became interested in a certain roofing ad. and sent for samples, and as a result ordered his roofing direct from the factory at a big saving.

There were many of his neighbors who also were preparing to put on new roofing. They bought, as usual, from the local dealer. All those farmers are working, studying and striving for

the best in farm life, but it seems that they have no time for visiting each other and thus getting an exchange of ideas. They could have made this roofing proposition a community affair and secured their supplies much cheaper by ordering all the material from one firm.

What we are trying to say is this: If those farmers were banded together in a community club, it would not only make life on the farm much more worth while, but it also would save them many dollars in their necessary expenditures. We will say that if there are twelve farmers in a neighborhood who have the spirit of progress, they can organize and arrange to meet once a week, on Wednesday or Thursday evenings.

They could discuss better farming, business questions and buying and selling. The women would find plenty of interesting subjects to engage their time and altogether this mingling of people and plans and having heart to heart talks would banish the monotony on the farm to a large extent. Children can furnish the entertainment and their own lives be made brighter. Such a club would be furnished the best of farm literature by the federal and state agricultural departments. The boys and girls will become interested in this club and "wanderlust" will not develop in so many of them. Anyway, this is what one old "hayseed" thinks about the matter, and he would be mighty well pleased to hear from others of UP-TO-DATE FARMING's great family of readers upon the subject.—J. W. Ray, Olive Hill, Ky.

PROFIT IN WATERMELONS

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1.00)

LAST SPRING I plowed a small plot of ground very deep and let it lay about a month then rebroke and harrowed thoroughly. May first I again rebroke and harrowed and marked the rows off six by eight feet, put about 15 pounds of stable manure in each hill, covering it with about four inches of dirt. I planted the melon seeds eight or ten in a hill to insure a stand, covering the seed about an inch deep with loose dirt. Then to prevent the ravage of the bugs I sprinkled about a teaspoonful of table salt over each hill when planted. Some use canvas-covered boxes, but I find salt a sure preventative and less expense.

After the young plants were well up I thinned to three in a hill and worked them thoroughly, not allowing a weed to grow in the patch, thoroughly cultivating all the middles at each working and when the vines began to run I planted a row of corn and beans between each row of melons, drilling them in very close in the row, which helped the melons by furnishing a shade for them through the hot weather and in no way hindering their growth, as I have raised plenty of them weighing thirty pounds and more.

I now have a fine patch of late corn and beans which will more than pay all expenses of cultivation. I have not kept an accurate record of sales, but the profit has been more than \$200 an acre. All the cultivation I had to give the corn was with the hoe, as the vines covered the ground. I find the best varieties for this latitude are Georgia Rattlesnake and Mountain Sweet.

Anyone wanting a prize melon can get it by placing a can of water near the melon, put one end of a yarn string through the stem, the other end in the water, keep the can refilled with fresh water, and they will grow to an enormous size.

Light, sandy land is preferable for melons because it is so much easier to cultivate, but they will grow anywhere in this climate with proper cultivation.—Noah P. Grear, Index, Ky.

Satisfaction or Your Money Back

The up-to-date merchant and manufacturer sell to their customers on the principle of "satisfaction or your money back." You can deal direct with advertisers in UP-TO-DATE FARMING on the same basis, because we guarantee them. If you see what you want advertised in UP-TO-DATE, write the advertiser; if you don't see it, write us and we will help you.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

All-Weather Treads

Should be on Every Fall Tire

Here is a tread which—when you know it—you will adopt for all wheels at all seasons. In fall and winter it's particularly essential.

It is an exclusive Goodyear feature. The tread is tough and double-thick. That makes it enduring and difficult to puncture.

It is flat and regular, so it runs like a plain tread. It causes no vibration. Yet it grasps wet roads with deep, sharp, resistless grips.

In these important ways no other anti-skid on the market compares with this Goodyear All-Weather tread.

Other Things That Go With It

Here are three other features—all exclusive to Goodyears—which you get in No-Rim-Cut tires:

Our No-Rim-Cut feature, which we control. It completely wipes out rim cutting.

Our "On-Air" cure to save blow-outs. We alone employ that, at an extra cost of \$1.500 daily.

Our patent method for combating loose treads. It reduces this danger by 60 per cent.

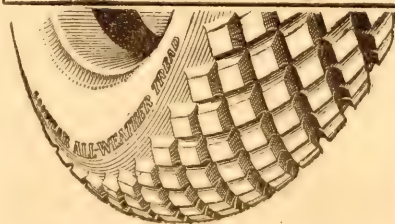
Goodyears are more than quality tires—more than the utmost in fabric and formula. In addition to that they combat your four chief tire troubles in these four exclusive ways.

That's why more men buy them than buy any other tire. And legions of new users now adopt them every month. You will always insist on them when you know their advantages, and any dealer will supply you.

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THE FARM *and* ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

AUTUMN BEST TIME TO SELECT SEED CORN

AUTUMN IS the time to prepare for a profitable corn crop the following season. At this time the seed is most abundant and the very best can be obtained before it has been in any way reduced in vitality. Many let the opportunity pass, expecting to purchase their seed corn in the spring, but the Department of Agriculture's specialist in charge of corn investigation advises that the autumn is the best time to select good seed.

The best place for the farmer to obtain seed corn is from fields on his own farm, or in his neighborhood, that were planted with a variety which has generally proved most successful in that locality. Of course, if a community has an experienced and honest corn breeder on whom it may rely, the seed corn may be obtained from him.

The corn breeder who has demonstrated year after year the superiority of his corn will demand a special price for his superior seed. Such corn breeders are improving corn as cattle breeders have improved cattle. He has used special methods that farmers generally have not time to apply. Five dollars a bushel is not too much to pay and will be a profitable bargain for both parties.

What Constitutes Good Seed Corn

By far too many consider seed good simply because it will grow. To be first class seed must be—

- (1) Well adapted to the seasonal and soil conditions where it is to be planted.
- (2) Grown on productive plants of a productive variety.
- (3) Well matured, and preserved from ripening time in a manner that will retain its full vigor.

The importance of the three requirements just enumerated has been demonstrated experimentally by the Department's Office of Corn Investigations. The results given briefly, as enumerated, are as follows:

(1) For a series of five years, 12 well-bred varieties were tested in ten northern states, equivalent lots of seed being used in each state. Varieties that produced more in some states were among the poorest in others.

(2) Seed ears taken from the highest yielding rows of ear-to-row breeding plants has repeatedly produced better than seed ears taken from poorer yielding rows. Seed ears from the best producing stalks found in a general field, produced more than seed ears taken without considering the productiveness of the parent stalks.

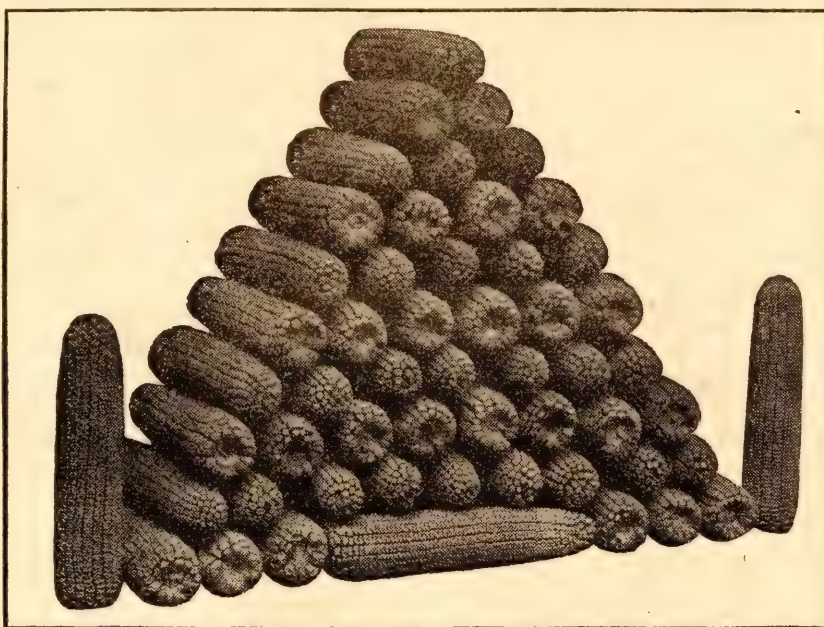
(3) Four bushels of ears were divided into two equal parts, one part being well taken care of and the other placed in a barn, as corn is ordinarily cribbed. The well-preserved seed gave a yield on poor soil 12 per cent higher than the poorly preserved, and 27 per cent higher on fertile soil, notwithstanding the fact that both lots of seed germinated equally well.

Seed Corn Gathering Should Be Special Task

At corn-ripening time drop all other business and select an abundance of seed corn. The process is too important to be conducted incidentally while husking. When selecting seed corn give the process your entire attention. Get the very best that is to be had and preserve it well, and your increased yields will return you more profit than any other work you can do on your farm.

The only proper way to select seed corn is from the stalks standing where they grew, as soon as ripe and before the first hard freeze.

As soon as the crop ripens go to the field with seed-picking bags and husk



THE TYPE OF SEED EAR EVERY FARMER SHOULD SELECT

the ears from the stalks that have produced the best corn without having any special advantages, such as space, moisture or fertility. Avoid the large ears on stalks standing singly with an unusual amount of space around them. Preference should be given the plants that have produced most heavily in competition with a full stand of less productive plants.

In all localities the inherent tendency of the plant to produce heavily of sound, dry shelled corn is of most importance.

Late-maturing plants with ears that are heavy because of an excessive amount of sap should be ignored. Sap-piness greatly increases the weight and is likely to destroy the quality. In many sections this fact is not sufficiently appreciated.

In the central and southern states, all other things being equal, short, thick stalks are preferable. Short stalks are not so easily blown down and permit thicker planting. Thick stalks are not so easily broken down and in general are more productive than slender ones.

The tendency for corn to produce suckers is hereditary. Other things being equal, seeds should be taken from stalks that have no suckers.

The same day seed corn is gathered the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is free circulation of air, and placed in such a manner that the ears do not touch each other. Good seed is often ruined because it is thought dry enough when gathered and the precaution mentioned is considered unnecessary. Many farmers believe that their autumns are so dry that such care is superfluous. Seed corn in every locality gathered at ripening time will be benefited by drying as suggested. If left in the husk long after ripening it may sprout or mildew during warm, wet weather, or become infested with weevils.

The vitality of seed is often reduced



Fair Play in Telephone Rates

IT is human nature to resent paying more than anyone else and to demand cheap telephone service regardless of the cost of providing it.

But service at a uniform rate wouldn't be cheap.

It would simply mean that those making a few calls a day were paying for the service of the merchant or corporation handling hundreds of calls.

That wouldn't be fair, would it? No more so than that you should pay the same charge for a quart of milk as another pays for a gallon.

To be of the greatest usefulness, the telephone should reach every home, office and business place. To put it there, rates must be so graded that every person may have the kind of service he requires, at a rate he can easily afford.

Abroad, uniform rates have

been tried by the government-owned systems and have so restricted the use of the telephone that it is of small value.

The great majority of Bell subscribers actually pay less than the average rate. There are a few who use the telephone in their business for their profit who pay according to their use, establishing an average rate higher than that paid by the majority of the subscribers.

To make a uniform rate would be increasing the price to the many for the benefit of the few.

All may have the service they require, at a price which is fair and reasonable for the use each makes of the telephone.

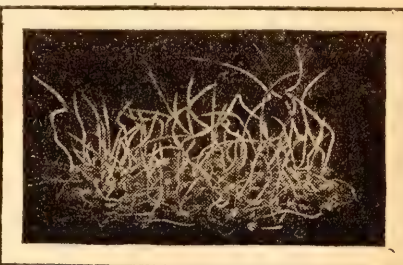
These are reasons why the United States has the cheapest and most efficient service and the largest number of telephones in the world.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service



GOOD SEED PRODUCES VIGOROUS SPROUTS

by leaving it in a sack or in a pile for even a day after gathering. During warm weather, with some moisture in the cobs and kernels, the ears heat or mildew in a remarkably short time.

The Department of Agriculture has a bulletin that gives in detail the best manner of treatment for corn after it is gathered. The bulletin also describes how seed corn should be stored during the winter and tests of the germination of seed corn. The bulletin may be had free by those who request Farmers' Bulletin No. 415, on "Seed Corn," from the Department's Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.

Turn About

Doctor—What do you think of this shoe, Hans? Does it need mending?

Shoemaker—No, doctor, it is all right. It don't need a thing done to it.

Doctor—All right, Hans. Hand it back to me.

Hans—But you owe me feefty cents alretty.

Doctor—How is that? You didn't do a thing to the shoe.

Hans—That's so, doctor, but ven I comes to ask how vell I vas, and you tells me notings is de matter mit me, you charge me tree dollars for telling me dot.

Didn't Need Curing

"Do you wish cured meat?" asked the market man of the newlywed who had never kept house before.

"No, I want meat that's never been sick," was the reply.

Repairing Building Supports and Foundations with Concrete

A COMMON source of annoyance and expense on the farm is the decay or giving way of building supports and foundations. When this occurs, it is considerable trouble to replace these with new timber or ordinary masonry. It frequently happens that a building is in first-class condition while its supports have disintegrated or collapsed. For making repairs of this kind concrete surpasses any other material. This is due to the fact that it is a plastic substance and may be moulded or poured into recesses not readily accessible when other material is used. Timber supports may be made without jacking

foundation and set in place the forms for the concrete. In the case of small buildings it is usually feasible to raise them high enough to allow working room, in which case the form may be filled right up to the top with concrete. The concrete should be a wet mixture, consisting of 1 part Portland cement, 4 parts sand and 4 parts stone.

Should the building be too large and heavy to be raised to a height that will give head room, merely make the foundations 3 inches wider than the sill. Then when the forms are carried to the desired height the concrete may be inserted through this extra space of 3 inches. To facilitate the placing of the first layers of concrete, the top board

of the forms may be left off until ready to place in the last of the concrete. This last batch should be very wet the concrete should be tamped until it comes up flush to the bottom of the sill and to the entire width of the wall.

Make certain that a space is left in the concrete wall under and on the sides of the underpinning support so that the building may be lowered onto the new foundation and the timber removed. This opening, of course, must be slightly larger than the underpinning support. The building should not be lowered until the foundation has been in place two weeks, and after this is done the openings occupied by the underpinning may be filled with concrete.

A fact for the curious. A piece of land six feet square, sown to wheat that will yield at the rate of twenty bushels to the acre, will produce flour enough to make a pound loaf of bread.

Now that marketing by parcel post is becoming a feature of farming, the farmer must also become an expert advertiser. For all-around business qualifications farming is about as exacting a profession as the most ambitious could desire.

Next year's wheat crop depends much upon quality of seed and condition of the seed bed. Don't let any possible failure be laid at your door. Do your part, and thus put results right up to the weather man.



BARN FOUNDATION SUPPORTS OF CONCRETE

up the building beyond its original elevation.

For example, let it be assumed that a building is resting upon wooden or timber supports which have decayed at the ground level, which always occurs when timber is subjected to alternate wetting and drying. It is an exceedingly simple matter to remedy a situation of this kind with concrete. One has merely to support the building with temporary struts, which should be placed near the post to be removed. The old post should be then sawed off entirely above the rotten part, the suspended part consisting of sound timber. Directly under this suspended post dig a hole two feet deep and slightly larger than the post itself. Fill the hole with a mixture of concrete, consisting of one part Portland cement, two parts sand and four parts stone. On to of this place a box with open ends, its inside measurement conforming to the dimensions of the hole. This box should be made and ready to use before any concrete is mixed or placed. Its length should be sufficient to reach from ground to a few inches above the bottom of the sawed-off support. When in position fill it with concrete until the bottom of the sawed-off post is imbedded about a half inch in the concrete. Proceed as above with each support, leaving the boxes or forms in place for one week, and after two weeks the struts used as temporary support for the building may be removed. The concrete should be mixed thoroughly wet and tamped or puddled with a stick while being placed.

In the case of larger buildings elevated quite a distance above the ground the new support or foundation may be made larger at the bottom than at the top by sloping one side of the box form, as shown in the illustration.

To Replace a Continuous Foundation With Concrete

This can be done by the farmer with the help of his farm-hands, even where buildings are quite large and the foundation is of the continuous type, requiring jacking up of the structure.

At necessary points remove a few heavy stones or bricks, as the case may be, and insert short pieces of heavy timber to wedge up the building. The building should be carefully raised by this means until entirely freed from all foundation. Then remove all of the old

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Our twenty-five years' experience in the manufacture of Steel Roofing has enabled us to produce a superior grade Roofing at surprisingly low prices. We guarantee absolutely that every sheet of Roofing is made from the best Open Hearth Steel sheets, evenly coated and full weight. There is absolutely no way to test Steel or Iron Roofing and know how long it will last. The life of a roof depends on the quality of the material and the locality in which it is used. Your best protection is the reputation and responsibility of the manufacturer. Write for samples and prices.

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The Only Car In This Class Ever Built Like This

Reo the Fifth is unique in its costly construction, in its margins of safety, in the extremes used to make it enduring. Mr. R. E. Olds designed it. It is built in a model factory. Six weeks are spent on each car. And men with Mr. Olds' ideals watch every detail of it. It is bought by men who buy cars to keep, and who want those cars to stay new.

In outer ways—in the parts you see—Reo the Fifth is simply up-to-date. It has all the new beauty, the equipment, the luxury you expect in fine cars today.

But the hidden parts are exceptional. They are costly and exact. They are built of steels made to formula. They are given most radical tests.

Test cars are run for 10,000 miles to prove how sturdy each part must be to stand what a car must meet.

The engine is 35-horsepower. But all tests applied to vital parts are for 50-horsepower requirements.

We use 190 drop forgings, 15 roller bearings. We have the only one-rod control—a light handle which does all the gear shifting. To prevent gear clashing, with all its strains, we employ a most costly clutch.

We spend on each car about \$200 more than we need to spend. It is spent to save trouble, upkeep and repairs—to insure years of perfect service.

Not Too Good

Men used to say that this car was too good—built in ways too costly, too extreme. But 35,000 men have since bought it, and they proved

it enduring. Now the demand for this car, nearly every month, exceeds our output by far. Yet this year our capacity was increased 40 per cent.

More and more, men are learning that it pays to buy a car like this.

New Things

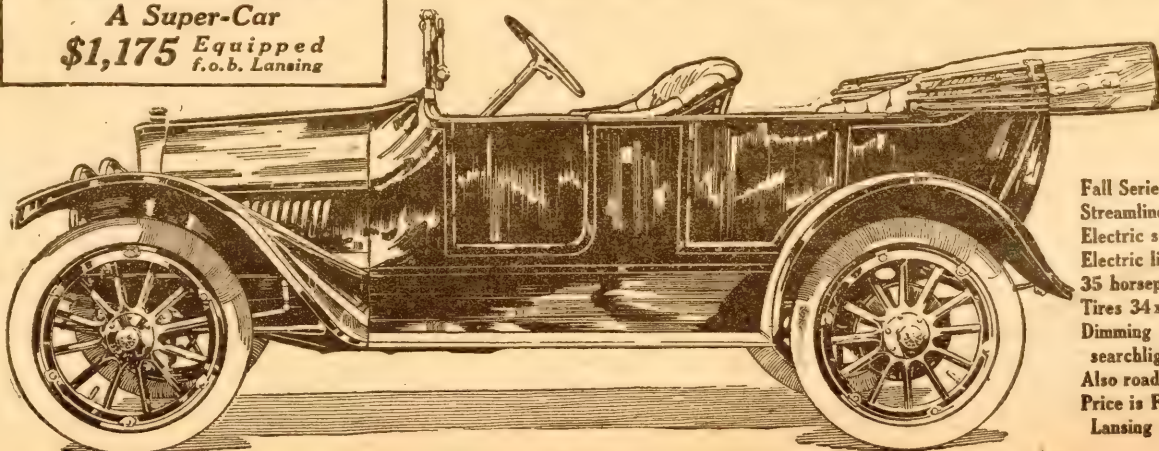
Our latest model shows many new features. In the past year, 18 have been added. The price today—with full equipment—is \$220 less than it used to be. That has been saved by new machinery, by larger output and factory efficiency. No price reason now forbids you to have the best-built car in its class. And the more you know about motor cars the more you will demand it.

Sold by 1155 dealers. Ask for Reo Magazine, showing how this car is built, and we will tell you where to see it.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Michigan

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Reo the Fifth
A Super-Car
\$1,175 Equipped
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Fall Series
Streamline body
Electric starter
Electric lights
35 horsepower
Tires 34x4
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Price is F.O.B.
Lansing

Equipment includes mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, clear vision ventilating windshield, speedometer, non-skid treads on rear wheels, electric horn, extra rim, improved tire bracket, complete tool and tire outfit, foot and robe rail, etc.

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

How Hog Cholera is Being Combated

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture, during the past year, has been conducting campaigns in Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska to control hog cholera by means of anti hog-cholera serum and farm quarantines. In one county (Pettis county, Missouri), where there was a loss of 18 per cent in 1911 and 25.6 per cent in 1912 of all hogs raised, there was only a loss of 14.7 per cent up to November, 1913. The decrease is believed by the department to be due to the use of the serum, which, although not used there by the Department's agents until August, 1913, materially reduced the loss. About 60,000 hogs were raised during the past year and of the 10,000 that died of hog cholera, only about 1,000 were

lost after the active use of serum and quarantine measures were inaugurated.

In every county where these measures were employed, even though begun after the disease had continued its ravages for some time, there was less loss from hog cholera than in either of the two preceding years.

In addition to its great function as a preventative, it has been found that the anti hog-cholera serum would cure a large proportion of hogs in the early stages of the disease and render them

renew of Animal Industry of the Department and the inoculation of diseased herds and exposed herds with the anti hog-cholera serum.

A county in each state was selected as a unit and the method of work in that county was, briefly, for the State College to secure the co-operation of intelligent, active farmers in each township and county. These men were called volunteer assistants and they were to keep in close communication with the Department's instructor stationed in that area keeping him informed of conditions and securing statistics concerning the hog industry.

winter months. For one thing, there is more time for giving proper attention to milking and handling milk. Also dairy products bring better prices in winter.

Butter fat is too valuable to feed to hogs. The old skimming system leaves a lot of butter fat in the milk. The separator removes all of it. It pays to use a separator.

Dairy cows should be fed all the roughage they will eat up clean. They should be fed as much other feed as they will consume without taking on weight.

Much of the success of a dairy herd, large or small, lies in the proper raising of the heifer calves from the best cows.

Whenever possible, one should begin feeding from the silo as soon as it is filled. When this is done there should be no loss from spoiling.

Dairy cattle that are being fitted for the show ring should be blanketed to put hair and hide in best condition.

A good milking stool that can be easily made is one with one leg, made with straps to fasten about the waist and hold the seat in place. This is sanitary, comfortable and convenient.

It Depended on the Time

"Did you say your husband likes those new style clinging gowns?"

"Yes, if they cling long enough, say two or three years."

Turn About as People See It

"Willie, you must let Johnny have the sled part of the time."

"I do, mother. He has it half the time. I take it down hill and he brings it up."

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You Can't Beat Galloway Prices Anywhere

You can't get Galloway quality at anywhere near my price. I get one small manufacturing profit, the rest of your dollar buys what you need. The other way your dollar pays the profit of the manufacturer, the jobber and the dealer. You have tried the old way. Now try my way and see what you save.



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Cash, Credit, Note or Easy Payments. One of these will suit your needs. Any plan allows you 30 days for trial of Engine, Cream Separator or Manure Spreader. If not satisfied that they are as good as any you ever saw or heard of, the goods will come back and you're nothing out.

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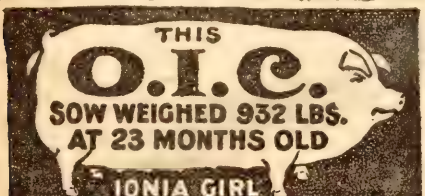
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THIS
O.I.C.
SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS.
AT 23 MONTHS OLD

IONIA GIRL

I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan, "How to Make Money from Hogs." C. S. BENJAMIN, 26 St. Bk Portland, Mich.



SUNLIT QUARTERS HELPS PREVENT CHOLERA INFECTION

immune after recovery. However, if hogs are not treated by this serum, from 75 to 100 per cent of all affected herds die.

Of hogs actually sick when treated, the Department's inspectors lost but 25 per cent during the past summer. Of well hogs in diseased herds, 2.8 per cent died after being treated, and of hogs in exposed herds less than 1 per cent died after being inoculated with the serum. In an infected herd there is always a certain proportion of hogs that are well.

The inspector examines the hogs when he arrives, takes the temperature of all hogs in the herd and separates the sick from the well. The temperature is an indication of the sickness. The temperature of a sick hog, unless the hog is near death, will run above 104 degrees, and sometimes as high as 107 or 108 degrees F.

Some states are engaged in the manufacture of serum to cure this disease. The serum requires special treatment to preserve its quality and a qualified man to produce it. Sufficient serum to treat an average hundred pound hog costs about thirty cents, at a liberal estimate. The treatment is by hypodermic injection.

The Department in initiating its campaign against the devastating hog disease has only been able to commence in a few of the districts where the cholera was the most widespread and where the active co-operation of the state was offered in enforcing the ordinary quarantine measures, etc.

The object of the Department has been to endeavor to control the disease and if possible, to eliminate it from the country. To secure this end the best efforts of the farmer himself are necessary. The campaign against this devastating sickness during 1913 was planned in the territory selected along three lines.

1. The education and organization of the farmers in the districts selected, to be carried out primarily by the State College.
2. The enforcement of sanitation and restrictive regulations by the state veterinarian.
3. Active supervision by the Bu-

reau of Animal Industry of the Department and the inoculation of diseased herds and exposed herds with the anti hog-cholera serum.

In this manner conditions were pretty well learned in the territory under inspection. When an outbreak of hog cholera was reported the Department's inspector went to that outbreak and saved all the hogs he could by treatment with serum. As the disease, is very easily transmitted, he then protected all herds in the immediate vicinity by inoculation. The idea was to form a zone of immune animals around the infected center.

Hog cholera does not seem to affect any particular breed of hogs more than another, and while generally the careless farmer is more apt to have the disease among his hogs than the careful one, the disease sometimes occurs where the conditions are sanitary. It is hoped that the work may be extended gradually until the disease is completely controlled or eliminated. The fact that hog cholera is carried not only by the hogs themselves, but by birds, dogs, streams and even on the feed of men going from one farm to another shows how necessary it is that the campaign be thorough and that farmers exert their best efforts to assist in the work.

Dairy Notes

The profitable cow is one that makes good use of large quantities of food. Don't stint your cows.

In selecting breeding stock, the records of the near ancestors are the ones to be studied most closely. The more remote the ancestor the less its influence on the individual.

Hang a spring scale in a convenient place where milk can be easily weighed and mark down weight of each milking on a chart prepared for the purpose.

Do not mix warm cream with cold cream, as the warm cream will quickly sour the cream that has stood for a day or more.

There are many advantages in having cows freshen in the fall or early

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
Up-to-Date Farming

A VALUABLE BOOK FREE

It tells of experiments in feeding live stock both ground and underground grain, alfalfa and kaffir corn—also shows how 25% can be saved—shows values of different foods—tells about balanced rations—describes

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THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

FEEDING HAY TO HENS

(By Archie E. Vandervort, Sidney Centre, N. Y.)

EDITOR'S NOTE: The farmer, or his wife who makes any effort whatever to make the farm poultry pay, will find that the following suggestive thoughts of Mr. Vandervort can be most profitably applied. Clip now a few hundred pounds of clover or alfalfa, cure it bright, and store it where it will retain its color, and not mould or become musty, and it will not only be inexpensive food for the birds during winter months, but it will produce really wonderful re-

sults, not only directly from the birds fed, but the good effects will last through the summer, and show surprisingly in the health and vigor of next season's chicks.



HT HAS not been many years since the time when if a man had proposed feeding hay to his hens he would have been considered a mild sort of a lunatic, and yet now thousands of tons of hay are fed to the poultry flocks of this country every year, and each year the practice becomes more common.

From the earliest times poultry keepers have noticed that a flock of hens having access to green feed would lay better than those deprived of this kind of feed, but it took several centuries for poultrymen to learn that they could feed green vegetables in winter with profit, and still longer to learn that hay made an excellent winter feed for laying hens and for other poultry.

A few years ago the poultry publications began to print articles concerning the value of green food for fowls, and particularly recommended lawn clippings and tender grass which had been cut and carefully dried in the shade and stored away for winter use. This was tried by a great many and found to be excellent, but not every poultry keeper is so situated that he can get lawn clippings during the summer, and others cannot secure other green vegetable feeds without great expense.

The American poultryman does not sit down and give up over small trifles that oppose him. Once the green food idea possessed him, he began to notice that hens greedily ate the broken fragments of hay that had become scattered about in feeding his livestock, even the broken corn blades being eaten with evident relish.

Then came a genius with the idea that clover hay might be cut into pieces short enough to admit being swallowed by a hen, and cut clover at once became a favorite feed for winter as a substitute for grass and other green feeds. Later a further step was taken, and clover hay was ground into a meal to be used as the component part of a warm mash, and it has made very good feed.

In the meantime alfalfa was beginning to make friends for itself in the west and southwest and further east wherever it would grow. It was found to be far superior to clover for live stock, and analysis at the agricultural experiment stations showed why. It was found to be richer in protein, the substance which is a component of the whites of eggs, and that element of feeds which makes lean meat, than any other forage crop.

Dry alfalfa hay was found to contain more than one-third more protein than wheat bran, which had been before this time considered one of the standard protein feeds. If alfalfa was good for live stock and dairy cows, why not feed it to poultry? Clover meal was by this time being used in large quantities, and alfalfa meal was tried. It was found to be really a great feed for laying hens and growing chicks. The best alfalfa meal, when slightly moistened, turns a vivid green, and the odor from it is exactly like that of new-mown hay. All kinds of poultry eat it greedily, and when fed growing chicks it gives them strong, vigorous muscles and large, hard, fine bones.

Recently I was talking with a very prominent and successful poultry man, and we got to talking about eggs and egg foods. "I never had my hens lay so well at this time of the year," he said. "I began feeding alfalfa meal a few days ago, and since that time we have been getting eggs by the basket. It think it is the best single feed for laying hens I ever used."

So valuable a food is it considered by those who make poultry foods that a number of our best egg rations have

alfalfa meal as a base instead of oil meal. A combination of alfalfa meal, beef scraps, ground bone and a few other ingredients of minor importance make the best feed for chicks that can be secured. As most of our egg foods contain these ingredients, it follows that they must be valuable for the purpose for which they were compounded. With alfalfa meal the poultryman need not hesitate about keeping his laying hens confined the year round, if necessary, for the meal is fully as valuable in maintaining health and productiveness as the best natural grass.

EVERYBODY CAN CANDLE EGGS

To enable farmers and housewives to test eggs before a candle and tell accurately their condition before they are opened, the Department of Agriculture has just published a colored egg-candling chart. To give a true picture of the eggs twelve impressions were necessary to produce this lithographed chart.

This chart shows the eggs in their natural size as they appear before a candle and also as they look when open in a glass saucer. The pictures include an absolutely fresh egg, slightly stale eggs, decidedly stale eggs, eggs



A PRIZE WINNING WHITE LEGHORN

with yolks sticking to the shell, eggs where the chicken has developed so far that blood has been formed, moldy eggs, addled eggs and eggs with a green white.

Comparatively few housewives are aware that a green color in the white of eggs is due to the presence of billions and billions of a certain species of bacteria that make a green coloring matter. Eggs with this greenish tint, even though the yolks seem to be perfect, are not fit for food.

As long as the Department's supply lasts these charts will be furnished free upon application to the editor and chief, division of publications. Commercial shippers of eggs, however, should apply for Departmental Bulletin 51, a technical paper on testing by scientific methods not available to the average farmer. This bulletin includes the colored illustrations. This chart alone will be found to be not merely of great service to the housewife wishing to test the eggs she is to serve to her own family, but also of commercial value to farmers, country merchants or egg shippers who wish to buy and handle eggs on an accurate quality basis.

TIMELY NOTES

October

This is the month when your pullets should show a red comb, increase in size, and other signs of commencing to lay. That is, if your birds have been properly developed. It takes about six weeks of proper feeding to prepare a pullet for winter work, and unless animal food or fresh green bone has been given them, your pullets will not commence to lay until January or February. If fresh cut green bone

has been fed, your pullet can be made to produce 200 eggs during the coming year. Next season she will not lay to exceed 150 eggs, but by proper feeding she will continue to lay during moult. It is well to keep a number of yearling hens to provide eggs during summer, and it is a positive necessity that the best of your last year's pullets be preserved for your breeding stock. Never breed from a pullet unless positively necessary, and then only in case the pullet is fully matured and well marked. The shape and size of the pullet is also of vital importance.

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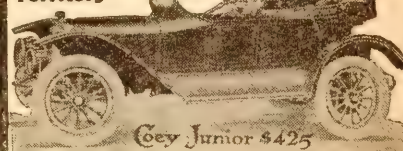
GET THE MONEY

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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

KEEPING AFTER THINGS

(By T. E.)

IF YOU'RE going to run your housework instead of your work's running you," said an old housekeeper once, "you've got to keep after things all the time."

Sooth to say, it seems to me, than that I was keeping after things all the time—only a long way behind the procession. I worked a good deal harder than I need have done, and yet, my house did not show it. It was only with years of hard experience that I learned to some extent what "keeping after things" means, and for the benefit of other young housekeepers, I will pass on some concrete examples of what I mean.

"Keeping after things" implies putting a certain portion of your house in order, and then trying to keep it so. There was a time when the mantels and window sills in my house, the tops of bureaus and the like appeared to have an uncanny way of accumulating all sorts of things which did not belong there. I grimly set myself to clean off these places once for all and then keep them cleaned off. It was hard work while the habit was forming; now it is second nature, and by doing this I save the disordered look and the trouble of cleaning them off on the occasions when the whole apartment is put in order.

We take a number of papers and the reading table was always untidy with them until I formed a habit of clean-

ing off all but the latest numbers every week, saving the ones I wished to preserve in boxes in the garret, and putting the rest in a barrel for waste paper. You would be surprised to know how much untidiness this one item means.

Mending is another sort of work which is apt to get behind. I make a desperate effort never to leave garments over from one week to the next, especially hose. It is a dreadful job to mend ten or a dozen pairs of stockings which need it badly, but if they are kept up promptly you don't mind it so much. When the winter underwear is discarded in the spring, make it your business to mend them before putting away for the summer, and do it at your earliest chance, too. You feel the good of it in the fall; the same is true of summer things.

There is in our house a small spare bedroom where the best clothing of the family is kept. The bed in that room was the worst offender I had in the house. It was always strewn with garments that had been hastily thrown there when the family returned from some outing and had not hung them up again. Now I set my teeth and vow that bed shall be clear. If too hurried to attend to it as soon as we return, I do it the first thing next day. As a result I am no longer mortified by having that door left open when chance callers come in, revealing the chaos within.

The washing, in a family with children in it, is necessarily large, but a

little forethought and planning will save tremendous washings on Monday.

Plan so that when you wish to wash "extras" they may not all come one week. This is especially true when you are washing the winter bedding before putting it away, and when you are doing draperies, spreads and the like. It is a good idea to wash out in midweek a few things for the children, and it is surprising what a help it is. When there is a baby, it is easier as well as better, to wash the napkins every day. Thus you always have a good supply and avoid the unpleasantness of doing out a large number, and having them soiled in the house. It is possible to have your washings of comparatively uniform size if you only plan for it.

Most people dread to think of their closets and cupboards, but if they planned to take one per week, they would soon have them all in order, and in condition to be easily kept so. The same is true of the windows, the pantry shelves, the cellar-way and other such places. If you plan to let no week pass without doing something along these lines, even if it be but a little, you can keep ahead of the game.

The great thing is to clean up, stop scattering in so far as possible; try to keep others from doing so, and then keep going over it often enough to keep things neat. This was what my friend meant, and I have found that her advice was good.

HEALTHY, NOISY CHILDHOOD

By Maximilian P. E. Groszmann, Ph.D.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the results of careful investigations into the causes of dullness and precocity in children. Precocious children are, as a rule, heavier, and dull children lighter, than the average child of the same age. Precocious children are taller and have larger chests and wider heads than backward children. No child whose weight is below the normal standard for his age should be permitted to enter a high school grade that the average child of his age attends, except after such a physical examination as shall satisfy the physician that the child's strength will be equal to the strain. Here the connection between physical and mental conditions is very plain. Physical weakness often produces an abnormal mental state. In illness or convalescence, or when suffering from hunger and fatigue, most of us are more irritable than when we have our full strength. Selfishness, untruthfulness, ill-temper and the like very frequently have a pathological basis. This is so characteristically true that we may in most cases consider moral aberrations as conclusive evidence of some sudden moral discrepancy. Do not run for the rod, but for the physician; but be careful what you call a "moral discrepancy." In nine cases out of ten the so-called naughty child is only a normal child and the fault lies not with him, but with you who do not understand him, says the Mother's Magazine. The healthy child is usually active, noisy and boisterous. Beware of the quiet child who is so often praised and petted. Remember, refinement and self-control must not be forced before their time. There are normally quiet children, to be sure, but the majority of quiet children are more or less abnormal. They are either dull, painfully precocious, diseased, fatigued or bored. Do not try to hasten your child's development; do not give him a hothouse culture; do not drive him; do not suppress his natural instincts. Be thankful, instead, for your noisy, healthy little savage.

MOTHER'S DUTIES

AMONG the puzzling things in a mother's life are the various and varied duties confronting her; duties to her Maker, to herself, to her husband and family, to her neighbors, to her servants, to her community and to her state. Multifarious as they are, they do not conflict. They work together like the cogs of heavy machinery.

Her task it is to see that her vision is unclouded, that her good sense instead of her wild emotions controls, for upon her notions of duty and her faithfulness in obeying them, depend momentous consequences. Mothers are notably conscientious and faithful, and always will be, so long as motherhood and childhood exist. Yet it will do no harm, and some possible good, to remind ourselves afresh of some of the duties to childhood.

The first thing that can be done for the child is to provide a good inheritance, mental, moral and physical, says The Mother's Magazine. Without a good physique with poise and steady nerves, there are apt to be lapses in mentality and morality. It is also true that a defective mentality or a low morality lessens the other two. A stable, capable life structure needs an abundance of all three. Any inheritance short of this, handicaps the child.

But nursing, nurture and shelter are the least that the child demands. The next set of duties toward him pertain to his mental growth, to his education and training. Though the individual child may not realize it, and may not eagerly accept it, his is the right to have the teaching, the culture and the training which will fit him for usefulness in society. Then there are those duties that develop the ethical and

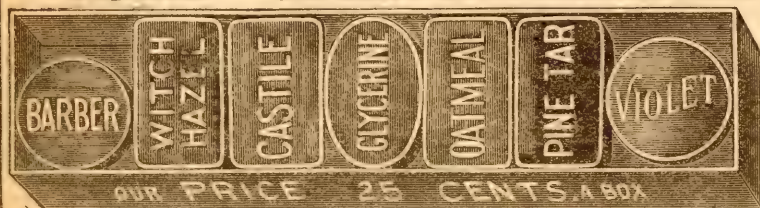
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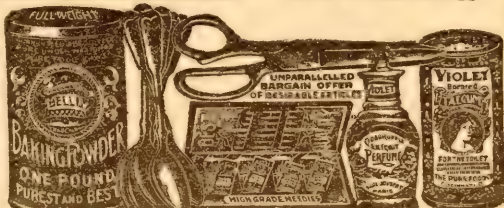
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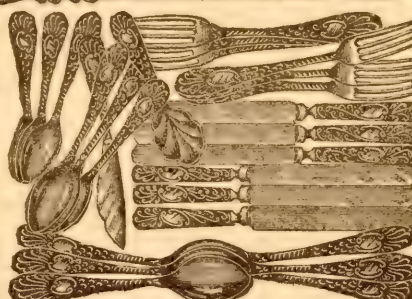


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The most beautiful of all trays and doilies are those which display a great deal of eyelet work. There is nothing more attractive on a dining room table than white linens embroidered in open work through which the polished wood may show.

The pretty set illustrated above shows a dainty pattern that should be carried out wholly in eyelets, both oval and round. This set was made especially for us, and consists of:

One Large Tray, size 8x17 inches; 6 Doilies to match, size 6 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches, all stamped on fine white imported linen. We will send this set free and prepaid for one year's subscription to our fine monthly magazine at 25 cents.

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Louise over 2 ft. tall and Susie and Jimmie

Pay no attention to other offers. My offer is the best

Louise can wear a real live baby's clothes

Over 2 feet tall

3 big dolls given away

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I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber at 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month, 12 issues in 6 months. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. Miss Gortman, Attention, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

spiritual child. The neglect of any of these duties checks his highest development and bars him from the happiest sphere in life.

While being punctilious about our own duties, we must not neglect the important teaching of the child's duties to himself, and what he can and should do for himself, and of the many things which he will be "bound by moral obligation to do, or refrain from doing."

PUFF BALLS AS FOOD

IT IS NOT generally known that the ball shaped fungi commonly known as puff balls, which appear at this time of the season in moist pastures or even dooryards, are choice articles of food for persons who are fond of mushrooms. They are often abundant on the grazing grounds in our foothills and mountain meadows, where they sometimes reach a size nearly as large as a football. None of the puff balls are poisonous and, as they are easily recognized, they may be safely gathered by almost anyone with the assurance that no danger will follow their eating. The only precaution necessary is to gather them while they are fresh and firm and before any yellowish or brownish coloration of the interior appears. When in the proper condition they are almost pure white inside and somewhat resemble cottage cheese when broken open. They are well adapted to the method of cooking employed in the preparation of French toast. After cutting them in slices about one-half to two-thirds inch in thickness, they may be fried in butter or fat, after being first dipped in milk and egg batter. They also lend themselves readily to other methods of cookery such as are employed for the common mushroom.—B. O. Longyear, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

THE BEST RECIPES

Under this head will appear an expert's opinion of the best recipes, one from each of the papers and magazines which come to her desk.

REALLY GOOD KRAUT—Select firm heads of cabbage, split each into about eight pieces. Drop into a barrel until the bottom is covered and cut up finely with a bright, keen spade. Salt to taste. Then, layer by layer, fill the barrel with the same method. When full cover with a circular board and weight it down heavily. If in three days a briny liquid does not rise and cover the board weight, add sufficient water to do so. Let remain in a warm place until soured enough, then remove to a cool corner of the cellar. If allowed to freeze slightly the flavor will be improved, also the keeping qualities. This is the old-fashioned way of making kraut and no other method is better. *From Successful Farming.*

STEWED CHICKEN—Mother took a young chicken of not more than four or five months and after jointing and washing it thoroughly rubbed salt over each piece and placed it in a stewpan with just enough hot water to cook. When half done one cupful of butter was added, the kettle covered and the chicken allowed to stew slowly until tender. No other way ever tasted as good as that which mother used in the days of our childhood. *From Farm and Fireside.*

TOMATO CHUTNEY—Peel, core and quarter twelve large, sharp, baking apples. Cut four pounds of green tomatoes in slices. Boil both together, with three-quarters of a pound of sultana raisins and one pint and a half of vinegar, in an enameled pan until reduced to a pulp, then rub through a fine sieve, chopping all that refuses to pass the mesh and adding it to the rest.

Put one cupful and a half of sugar into the pan with a second pint and a half of vinegar; boil until thick; stir the fruit pulp with a wooden spoon; add one tablespoonful and a half of dry mustard, two teaspoonfuls of salt, three tablespoonfuls of powdered ginger and half a cupful of finely shredded onion. Boil slowly for fifteen minutes. *From the Prairie Farmer.*

SPICED APPLE JELLY—Wash and cut in pieces, leaving seeds and core, one-half peck of apples. Boil them until tender in three pints of vinegar and one pint of water to which has been added one ounce of stick cinnamon and one-half ounce of cloves. Strain through a cloth. To each pint of juice allow one pound of sugar, boil in small quantities and when cool cover with paraffin. Use ordinary apples or crab apples. *From Oklahoma Farm Journal.*

SNOW CAKE—Cream together one-fourth cup of butter and one cup of sugar. Add one-half teaspoon of vanilla and one-half cup of sweet milk. Beat stiff the whites of two eggs, fold in with one and two-thirds cups of flour in which two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted. Do not stir much after the flour and whites of eggs have been added. Bake in moderate oven. *From The Farmer.*

SPICED APPLES—Take eight pounds of pared apples, four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce of stick cinnamon and one-half ounce of cloves. Boil the sugar, vinegar and spices together, add the apples and cook until tender. Place the fruit in jars, fill them with the syrup and seal. *From the Nebraska Farmer.*

PICKALIN—Grind two gallons of green tomatoes, mix with one small cup salt, tie in a cloth and put a weight on them over night to extract juice. Grind a gallon each of apples and cabbage, mix with tomatoes in a porcelain or granite dishpan. Grind the mixed spices that are sold at groceries, adding celery seed and mustard seed to taste, cover with vinegar and add sugar to suit taste. Let it boil two hours and seal in jars. This is a fine recipe. *From The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman.*

BEEF AND POTATO ROLL—One pound of beef, half pint of chopped cold boiled potatoes, one teaspoonful of salt, one egg, one saltspoonful of pepper, tomato sauce. Remove from the beef all the surplus fat and skin; put it twice through a meat chopper. Add to it salt, pepper, chopped potatoes and the eggs, unbeat. Mix thoroughly and form into a roll about six inches long. Roll this in a piece of oiled paper, place it in a baking pan, add a half cupful of stock and a tablespoonful of butter. Bake for half an hour, basting once or twice over the paper. When done remove the paper, dish the roll and pour over it either tomato or brown sauce. This is one of the nicest of cheap dishes for luncheon. *From Farm, Stock and Home.*

CREAMED CELERY—Remove the leaves and small stalks from two heads of celery, wash and cut in half-inch lengths. Boil in salted water until tender. While the celery is boiling make a sauce of one cupful of cream or thick milk and one tablespoonful of butter mixed with flour. Boil the sauce until it is smooth and thick. When the celery is ready drain and place it in a dish, pour over the sauce and serve. *From The Mother's Magazine.*

BUCKEYE STATE COOKERY

By A. C. McPherson

RICE PUDDING—Boil rice until soft and thick in cherry juice. Put in a mold, serve with cream and sugar.

CORN STARCH PUDDING—Two quarts of

milk, three eggs, half cup sugar, pinch of salt and two tablespoonfuls of corn starch. Let milk come to boil, have the other ingredients mixed together and stir in. Flavor with vanilla.

GRAPE CATSUP—Wash and weigh the grapes, boil and strain. Allow three pounds of sugar to every six pounds of fruit. Add one pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon and one of cloves. Boil until of the desired consistency, then bottle and seal.

SPICED GRAPES—For every five pounds of grapes take three pounds of sugar, one tablespoonful allspice and cinnamon each, and one teaspoonful of ground cloves and half a pint of best cider vinegar. The spices can be kept separate by placing in a small cheesecloth bag. Boil one hour or until the juice is sufficiently thick. Put in jars and cover closely.

GRAPE JELLY—Grapes should not be quite ripe for the best jelly making. Cook in a porcelain or granite kettle until soft, then let drain through a cheesecloth bag. Do not press or the juice will not be so clear and transparent. Let the juice boil twenty minutes, then add almost but not quite a pint of sugar to each pint of juice. White or granulated sugar is best. Let boil for one minute, then remove from the fire and fill jelly glasses.

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE—Grapes should be fully ripe for this purpose. Pick from the stems, wash and drain. Mash and place over the fire. Do not add water, but cook in its own juice if possible. When the pulp is dissolved turn it into a flannel or cheesecloth bag just wrung out of boiling water. Let drain awhile and when cool enough squeeze until all the juice is extracted. Place the juice to heat again and when almost boiling strain again. Once more place it over the fire and when boiling hot bottle and seal.

Unfermented grape juice is a great blood builder and tonic and where there are weak or debilitated members in the family a quantity should be prepared for home use, as it is quite costly if purchased. Sugar may be added if liked when wanted to drink, but it is best with only the grape sugar nature placed in the fruit.

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What is Now the Fashion



6834—LADIES' DRESS. Has a plain blouse with a vest in front and two small ornaments over this at the bust line. The sleeves are small and are inserted without fullness at the shoulder and with a small armhole. They may be long or short. The skirt has four gores and may be attached to the blouse with either the raised or the regular waistline. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material.

6837—LADIES' DRESS. This is one of the best of the newer tunic models. It has a wide yoke, which gives the effect of the very long waist, now so popular. Below this is a two-gore skirt and over it a tunic, attached at the lower edge of the yoke. Sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 44-inch material, with 2½ yards of 36-inch striped goods. In one material 4½ yards of 44-inch material will be required.

6868—DRESSING SACCUE. Here is a design for a charming dressing sacque and cap. The sacque has body and sleeves in one and may have a center-back seam if necessary. The closing is in front in surplice effect and there is a circular peplum, which completes the garment. The cap is round and is in one piece except for the ruffle, which is separate. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36-inch figured goods and three-fourths yard of 36-inch plain goods.

6852—GIRL'S FROCK. The blouse is made with a very long waist and fastens in the front. It is joined to a tiny circular skirt. The sleeves may be long or short and are finished with a band cuff. At the neck is a handsome square collar. Elizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch figured goods and five-eighths yard of 36-inch plain. In one material 1½ yards of 36-inch goods will be required.

6862—BOY'S SHIRT. It has a straight front with long sacque extension below the belt. In the back is a shoulder yoke, to the lower edge of which the material is attached after being slightly gathered. The sleeve is regulation, plain at the shoulder and ending in a cuff at the wrist. The neck has a band finish and the pattern provides a collar design, which may be used if desired. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

6842—GIRL'S DRESS. An excellent model for growing and half-grown girls. It has a plain, loose blouse buttoning in the back and made with a wide collar and low neck. The plain sleeve may be long or short. The underskirt has two gores and over it is worn a tunic drapery. The skirt also closes in the back. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 44-inch plain and 1½ yards of 36-inch plaid.

6865—LADIES' APRON. Made with plain waist, the small sleeve sections cut in one with the body, the whole closing in the center of the back. The skirt has a front gore which is shaped so as to fit the figure neatly and two back gores, gathered and

meeting in the middle. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material.

6437—LADIES' WAIST. This shows a waist which may be combined with a variety of skirts and made of any soft material. It has the deep shoulder yoke in one piece, the front and back being both gathered where they are attached to its lower edge. The sleeve is joined to the yoke with a drop shoulder seam. This, too, is gathered at the top and again at the wrist, where it forms a frill held in by a band cuff. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

6848—LADIES' SKIRT. The upper part of this skirt may be made with either two or three gores. The lower section has two pieces only and is seamed at the side. The upper part fits neatly in front and is gathered across the back. Sizes 22 to 32-in. waist measure. Medium size requires for three-gore skirt, with lower section cut crosswise of the material, 3½ yards of 36-inch material; for three-gore skirt with lower sections cut lengthwise of the material it will require 2½ yards of 44-inch width. For two-gore skirt, with lower sections cut lengthwise of the material, 3¼ yards of 44-inch goods will be required.

6862—GIRL'S FROCK. A simple and practical frock for a little girl. It is of sacque cut, without division of waist and skirt, a row of shirring marking the waistline. The closing is in front and is double-breasted. The neck is round, with a small collar, and the sleeves long or short, with dainty cuffs. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

6460—CHILD'S SACCUE APRON. Covers the entire dress. It has a small collar at the round neck and band cuffs finish the sleeves at the wrist. Two patch pockets complete the apron. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch goods.

6861—GIRL'S FROCK. A smart little frock for a half-grown girl. The blouse closes at the side of the front and has long sleeves attached to a long shoulder. At the neck is a wide collar. The skirt has three gores and closes at the left side of the front. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 44-inch goods, with five-eighths yard of 27-inch to trim.

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A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity

We believe the people who talk about the freedom and independence of farmers do it to flatter them and to keep them from expressing their dissatisfaction and demanding their rights, which could soon lead to true independence and real freedom.

We have said before in these columns that the man is not free who depends on others for the price of his products and which measures his wages and profits. This is the condition of farmers even today, when practically every other industry and class of people is organized. Under our present marketing system the farmer is less independent than the hired man who works for him, because the latter fixes the price for which he does the work, but the farmer has his wages fixed by a set of people who had no part in producing, but became interested in marketing after the farmer's work was done.

And these people who take the crops and market them realize the very advantageous position they occupy, and they certainly want to perpetuate such a splendid arrangement. To do this they have organized the farthest reaching movement that ever was abroad in the country for their own defense, and offense against any promising movement amongst the farmers looking to secure their industrial freedom.

To get an idea of the organization and movement we refer to, we again call attention to the Council of Grain Exchanges, which is a federation of all the leading boards of trade, produce and cotton exchanges and chambers of commerce that speculate in various farm crops. Naturally, these institutions do not want farmers to organize to control their own crops and distribute their crops at their own prices and on their own terms. For several years the movement we refer to has been insidiously at work. The work has been directed entirely to greater production and to keep the farmer's mind centered on this and away from the marketing and price side. To accomplish its ends the council, the various members of the council and the various grain dealers' organizations all over the country and some other organizations have thrown their influence to the State Agricultural Colleges to en-

large the colleges' fields of activities and get greater appropriations from state legislatures and Congress.

The vocational education law in Indiana, which immensely enlarges the field of the agricultural college's work and puts a vast sum of money in its hands to spend, is one of the results of this concerted movement to keep the farmers' attention riveted on production and away from the even more vital part of his business—the marketing and price. And similar laws have been enacted in other states. And the federal Lever law to establish and maintain agricultural experts on production in all the counties in the country, is another result of the insidious movement that has been abroad in the country. Also the boys' corn clubs, the girls' canning clubs, alfalfa schools and tours and other activities exclusively for greater production, and which are usually championed by the State Agricultural colleges, should more properly be credited to the farmers' and people's worst enemies, the boards of trades and exchanges organized for to speculate and gamble in the products of the farms, the necessities of life.

Don't understand that we are condemning all of these things. Under right conditions of marketing, which we hope to see ere long, when all of the demand can be found and supplied, we believe greater production in some lines will be well. But under present marketing conditions the increased production rarely inures to the benefit of the farmer, but to those who handle, transport and gamble in it. And this is exactly what the great movement is being carried out for. It can be proven by the government's own statistics, and which are the most reliable that we have, that average crops are the most profitable and that any considerable departure beyond the average total crop reduces the price in a greater ratio. What we complain about and protest against is that this greater production propaganda, usually conducted by the agricultural institutions in co-operation with the board of trade and exchanges federation is keeping the farmer's attention away from the marketing side of his business. And we urge farmers, while learning from these teachers how to produce more and better, to not for-

get the marketing and pricing side and learn from every available source the lessons of profitable marketing.

Also we find, in many places, the merchants and manufacturers oppose farmers' efforts to organize. We have known some places where the farmers would not go down to the town to organize because they would run the risk of being ridiculed or threatened by the merchants. If farmers organize for marketing, as they should, the fears of the merchants and manufacturers will be groundless. Farmers should not organize to start stores and factories. Where it is known that such is not their object, the business men can well afford to help them to organize for selling, even though they would in some cases thus buy in club lots. The home merchants, if they show their friendliness, can still continue to supply the farmers' needs. If, through the right kind of organization and co-operation farmers sell right and always get the money they should have, merchants and manufacturers may benefit in business as much as the farmers do. Marketing right, to protect the farmer in his outlay and profits, must be the chief end of the farmers' organization that will be sound and enduring. On this platform every business man can stand with the farmers, unless his business is speculative and depends on uncertainty of crops and fluctuations of prices.

Probably no movement has been resisted more by other classes than the past efforts of farmers to organize. Along right lines, as we see them, every legitimate and necessary business, and all classes of our people will be promoted and benefitted along with the business of agriculture. It is agriculture rightly organized that can guarantee permanent prosperity in America. An organization to deliver these results must permanently hold in its membership enough farmers to control such part of any crop that in the past has gone into the hands of speculators and permitted them to become competitors in supplying the demand. Also it will be almost as bad if the supply of the crop is represented by two or more farmers' organizations, friendly though they may be to each other, but which do not operate as one.

So the whole proposition comes down to this question: What is the right kind of farmers' organization?

This paper has led in co-operative thought for years. It has led in organization work in its field for years, as others have led in other fields. In this time, covering about twelve years, we have seen farmers go into various organizations to a greater numerical strength than ever before. But the one great farmers' problem—marketing to protect the man who produces—has not been solved. For a fact, instead of it being solved it is today more complex with worse results, taken as a whole, than ever before. This has caused thinking people to investigate other examples of organization and co-operation. Looking to commercial and manufacturing fields we discover that a few years ago manufacturers and commercial interests were in much the same condition—many competing units. Since then they have combined the competing units and today we have in this country examples of industrial co-operation that are the marvels of the world.

What they have done, we are certain farmers must do. We passed the individualistic stage years ago and now we can see that we must take another step and pass the community co-operation stage. Farmers must now realize that they must not only recognize the problems on their own farm and of the community, but the national problem of marketing. So the thought is turning to federating all the community units into a broad, comprehensive, national

organization, equipped with a practical business system that will automatically support itself as long as used, and guarantee its perpetuity.

And we are pleased to note that the farm press is inclined to support a federation of the present organizations. As an example, we quote this from the editor of a prominent fruit paper:

We certainly believe in the plan of the American Farmers Federation and agree with you that the farmers must pull together or they will continue to be robbed of the money that really belongs to the producers of the crops.

And this from the editor of a farm paper of large general circulation:

I feel that the fundamental idea of the American Farmers Federation as adopted at the recent meeting, is the one that is necessary and must eventually be adopted to solve the marketing problem. With that idea in mind, I am going to put a good article or two relating to this particular question in our paper between now and the December meeting.

We claim that on the agricultural press, more than on all other things combined, rests the responsibility to now quickly complete a sound organization for farmers. We say to the farmers that it is the positive duty of the agricultural press to see that at last a sound organization is built around "the fundamental idea of the American Farmers Federation," which "is the one that is necessary and must eventually be adopted to solve the marketing problem," as the one editor expressed himself. And we advise the farmers to hold the agricultural press to its obligation. Write to the editors of the papers that you subscribe for and tell them to print the plan of the federation and when the time and the place of the December meeting is decided, to print it and urge their readers to attend it. If the next meeting in December is largely attended by representative farmers, producers of all crops, we predict the world will be astonished at the way the federation movement will sweep the country next year, 1915.

So more men are willing to fight for farmers' industrial freedom as the safe, sane, sound plan crystallizes. If farmers themselves were wise, or even if more of them would display good, common business sense, the fight would be made easier for them. The farmers take little thought for a dollar or two when it comes to some little improvement or convenience on the farm; or for gratifying a wish or pleasure. But we have known the same farmers to refuse to support their organization, which is paying them dividends on every farm effort they make, and which will pay greater dividends as it is developed. Every farmer knows that his class must co-operate and that he must be a part of the organization and that along some line it must be carried to completion.

We will give an example: In a late report from a district that is well organized in the Farmers' Society of Equity, and which district has been deriving large benefits from marketing, for the members, was this:

The annual dues of many of the members of the Society in this section have not been paid and I fear that we will not be able to collect many of them. The reason advanced by the members is that headquarters is not doing anything for them and they cannot see any reason why money should be sent to headquarters.

This is a case where the members have forgotten that they joined an organization that proposes to establish itself all over the country to bring about national co-operation. Now that they are organized and have been nursed along by the national head and finally established in business under the system given them by headquarters, and they can stand alone and get some benefit, they refuse the annual dues and seek to close the door to the greater benefit they will get as the organization develops. In other words, they elected to stand as a local organization and, of course, can never



Big Money Running A Wagon Drug Store

No Experience Necessary

Read this advertisement carefully. Then, if you feel that you can measure up to the qualifications we require, mail us the coupon below at once and get full particulars of how to start and conduct on our capital this wonderfully profitable and fascinating business of running a Wagon Drug Store—selling a big modern line of Sanitary Medicines, Toilet Goods, Perfumes, Soaps, Spices, Extracts, Stock Remedies, etc., direct to farmers and homes on the most liberal, easiest plan of selling ever conceived.

Are You the Man We're Looking For?

You are, if you're sober, industrious, honest and reliable and can furnish a team. Don't get the idea that you must be a registered druggist, or, in fact, know anything at all about the drug business. Neither is previous experience in selling goods at all necessary. Our selling plan of leaving goods at homes without deposit, on our Sanitary free trial plan is entirely different from all others—wipes out all competition—everywhere. Our goods give better satisfaction to customers—and we give you thorough instructions how to earn, clear of all expenses, from—

\$100 to \$150 Per Month

right from the start! It is then an easy matter to build your business up so that it will net you a steady income of from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year because the work grows easier and the profits larger every year.

You've no idea what a stupendous and lucrative business running Wagon Drug Stores really is. Already more than 20,000 of these wagon stores are doing big business all over the United States and every day sees more and more ambitious men who have grown tired of hard work and small pay on the farms, in stores, shops, offices and factories, embarking in this independent, care-free business where every man is his own boss, the work pleasant and easy, and his income limited only by his own efforts. This is indeed an exceptional opportunity. If you have ambition and energy and a real desire to make more money, build up a profitable business of your own and become financially independent you can't possibly do better, without capital, than to apply at once for exclusive territory for a McNess Wagon Drug Store.

No Capital Required

A team and wagon is your only investment. If you have a team, or can get one, we will supply you with a dandy wagon, made especially for the business, at bed rock factory cost and on easy terms. We will also supply you, at very low wholesale prices, with a \$500 to \$3,000 stock of goods on credit. We won't charge you a cent of interest and you can pay us as your customers pay you. In this way you can conduct and build up your business on our capital. Should you at any time and for any reason wish to quit the business you can return to us all unsold goods you have on hand and we will give you full credit for them; and you are privileged to sell your territory.

From every viewpoint and all the way through, we give our salesmen the squarest deal of any concern in this business. We are the leaders in quality—low prices and unequalled selling plan. We'll give you ample proof of this when you write us.

Big Profits at Pleasant, Healthful Outdoor Work

When you engage in this business you are literally a drug store proprietor—only you don't have to be a druggist, fill prescriptions or anything like that. Instead of people coming to your store to buy, you take the store to them; that's what makes the wagon business such a tremendous success. And it's mighty pleasant, healthful work, too! Keeps you out in the fresh air and sunshine, traveling around over the country roads, meeting different people and forming lasting friendships with your customers. If the roads are muddy and impassable, simply lay off work for a day or so. That's your business—you're free and independent—no boss to tell you when you shall work. Our goods are easy to sell—they give such splendid satisfaction that you can sell to the same customers regularly month after month—you make big profits on all your sales and every dollar of profit you make you can shove in your pocket and call your own! But, by our easy selling plan you don't need to be a salesman at all—you simply leave the articles at

the farmers' houses or other homes—leave some soap, some tooth paste, some spices, some extracts, cough medicine, tonics or stock foods or remedies. Also leave some free samples; go to the next house and do the same thing. Then in a few days after you have covered your territory, work back and collect for whatever your customers have used—leave some other articles, call on the next family, collect for what they have used, leave some more articles and so on and you will find in this way it is the simplest, easiest and most remarkable way to sell practically every home its entire supplies that has ever been adopted by any salesman. People will gladly buy of you because they will find each and every article far superior to others and the prices the most reasonable. By this remarkable plan salesmen are now becoming rich and independent. Let us tell you more about this easy, sure and wonderful business. Send coupon below for full information. Our Sanitary Free Sample Plan is meeting with tremendous success. No other company can withstand our competition. Just think of it! We are the only company who make up samples to leave at the homes with the goods, so your customers can try the samples first and be convinced that our goods are best. No other company dare compete with us on this Sanitary Sampling Plan. Let us send you our booklet "Murder Will Out," fully explaining it.

Soaps &
Toilet
Articles

Spices & Home
Extracts Remedies

Reliable
Stock Remedies

Exclusive Territory Given

We make no charge for Exclusive Territory. We have a few choice territories still open, but they are fast being taken up. We can probably give you territory near your home, in your own county, and we'll give you exclusive agency rights in it as long as you work it thoroughly and treat your customers right. If you secure an exclusive agency with us now you can make your territory worth thousands of dollars in a few years.

Mail Coupon Today!

We hope we have made it plain to you that running a McNess Wagon Drug Store is not a job for idlers, loafers and triflers. It is a job for earnest, conscientious, energetic men—for you men who want to quit farm work, strike out for yourselves and establish a permanent, profitable business of your own—men who want to be prosperous. If you are one of that kind we honestly believe that this is the best proposition in the world for you. It will be well worth your while to learn more about it. Our most interesting booklets tell the whole story. They are Free. Just fill out the coupon and mail it to us at once! Next week the territory you want may be taken. So act quick and mail the coupon today.

Furst-McNess Co.

21-27 Liberty Street,
Freeport, Ill.

Capital,
\$200,000.00

**Furst-McNess
Company,**
Agency Dept.
21-27 Liberty St.,
Freeport, Ill.

Please send me your free
booklets and explain all
about your Proposition.
My choice of territory is

County State

Name.....

Town.....

P. O. or R. F. D. No.....State.....
(Write name and address very plainly.)

PERSONAL—(Continued)

expect more than the benefits a local organization can get them.

We bring these matters up for the very serious consideration of all farmers, whether in an organization or on the outside. A co-operative solution of the marketing problem is possible only when the parties to the co-operation are loyal to each other. Therefore, we plead for loyalty to each other which will be loyalty to your organization.

The dues-paying date of many locals of the F. S. E. is October first. From what has been said above it should not be necessary to say more to persuade any member, who was wavering, of the importance of paying his dues on time. There is going to be a grand and glorious future for American agriculture through a sound organization. So no matter what organization you belong to now, support it and wait for the consummation of the great federation that we feel is bound to come, and which will make the present competing units co-operative units and thus furnish the most stupendous example of industrial co-operation the world has ever known.

If there is no organization at your place, send this blank and get full instructions.

This Is the Blank

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send me full particulars for organizing local associations and federating them. If agreeable to you, I will undertake to organize at the following places, which are market cities or towns, or shipping stations:

.....

My Address.....

.....

CUCUMBERS A MONEY CROP



CUCUMBERS are not grown extensively, it seems, but being fond of the vegetable I wanted to plant some one year. As it happened, all the garden space was taken up, so I had the boys to break up a ten or twelve foot strip between rows of apple trees in the orchard. During the summer and fall, I gathered enough cucumbers to pickle a medium-sized vinegar barrel full of this much relished vegetable.

I was so pleased with my undertaking that I decided to work my business on a larger scale the next season. Accordingly, I began early enough the next year so that I would be enabled to give my ground the preparation I had planned. First, the ground was broke deep, and thoroughly harrowed until the soil was mellow. Then I made my hills about five feet apart. In each hill I dug an opening and emptied into it one-half gallon of sand from the banks of a nearby stream. The sand was thoroughly mixed with the soil, and into each hill I dropped fifteen seed. When the plants were up and all danger from frosts had passed, I thinned out the plants to about six to the hill. There were about one hundred hills in a row, and the rows numbered thirty-five. The season furnished plenty of moisture for the crop, and they yielded an average of almost a peck of cucumbers to the hill.

I picked them and sold them by the barrel to merchants in our home town at a few cents less than wholesale price. Although no strict account was kept of the sales and amount sold, the crop netted me a little over four hundred dollars, after allowing a reasonable amount for labor, vinegar, barrels, etc. We counted this almost clear gain, as the orchard had not been tended for years, and let me add right here that we had a better apple crop after cultivation was started up between the rows.

Sixth Annual Convention of the Farmers Society of Equity

The next annual convention of F. S. E. is ordered to meet at Pocatello, Idaho, in December. The exact date will be announced later.

At the annual convention national officers and directors will be selected for the ensuing year and every other thing done that may be considered for the benefit of the society. As relates to the annual meeting and selection of officers and directors, we print from the by-laws of the society as follows:

ARTICLE IX
OFFICERS

Sec. 3. The officers of the National Clearing House shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, a national organizer, and seven other directors. All are elective officers except the secretary.

NOMINATIONS

Sec. 4. Any member in good standing, and who has been such for at least one year, shall be eligible to election to any office in the national clearing house. Subordinate clearing houses and federated associations may, by majority vote, nominate one candidate for each of the offices named. Such nominations must be reported to the national clearing house on or before a date seven weeks prior to the opening date of the annual meeting. These shall be the nominees. They shall be published in the official paper of the society in at least three issues immediately preceding the annual meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Sec. 5. The officers and directors of the Farmers Society of Equity, with the exception of the secretary, shall be elected by the members-at-large, the organized local clearing houses and the associations federated for marketing. The members of such shall express their choice on ballots furnished by the National Clearing House, or printed in the official paper or on other paper. Each member shall be entitled to one vote for each officer. Said ballots shall be sent to the National Clearing House by mail, or they may be brought to the annual meeting by the delegates.

To comply with the terms of the by-laws it will be necessary to have all nominations in the national headquarters office by October 21, and printed in November first number of the official paper. Locals and federated associations should not put this matter off, as nominations close at headquarters on the 21st of this month.

Nominations may be made on this blank. (Do not nominate Mr. Everett for the presidency. He said a year ago that he would not be a candidate again.)

For President	Address
For Vice-President	Address
For Treasurer	Address
For National Organizer	Address
and Seven Directors 1.	Address
2.	Address
3.	Address
4.	Address
5.	Address
6.	Address
7.	Address
From	

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
Up-to-Date Farming

Ky. Blue GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about \$3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at \$2.25 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.



Farmers' Society that has solved the marketing problem wants a representative at once in each community to put the new system in operation. Farmers, or their sons, or others, who can give part or all time. Useful and profitable work. THE EQUITY SYSTEM, Desk A, Indianapolis, Ind.

95 cents



6 YEAR GUARANTEE

GIVEN **POWERFUL AIR GUN**
Big lever action rifle free for selling 2000 lbs. Post Cards or 20 Art. and Religious Pictures at 10c. Order your choice. GATES MFG. CO., Dept. 855 CHICAGO

Awl Given Save money daily with awl by pairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 8 1/2 in. long. Make lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included. OUR OFFER—Awl given with a two years' subscription for 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

Railroad Watch
To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Watch bargains we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for ONLY 95 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 95 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail, post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Emblem

Model 110, Big Twin, 10 H. P. - - \$375
Model 108, Regular Twin, 8 H. P. - - \$250
Model 105, Big Single, 5 H. P. - - \$200

Emblem Manufacturing Co.
Angola, Erie County, N. Y.

Also Makers of the World Famous Emblem Bicycles

DISTRIBUTORS

For California, John T. Bill & Co., Los Angeles
For Oregon, Washington and Idaho, Ballou & Wright, Portland Oregon,
and Seattle, Washington
For the South, Henry Keidel & Co., Baltimore, Md.

BALE TIES

Writing about a car load of bale ties obtained through the National Clearing House, delivered to Humboldt, Kas., Mr. A. R. Baxley, secretary, says: "Must say the ties are first class in every respect and give complete satisfaction. These ties cost us 80 cents, while the best we could do here was 90 cents, with quality not so good."

If you and your neighbors have not bought your baling wire you can hear of something to your advantage by writing
The Equity System Indianapolis, Ind

PREPARING PRODUCE FOR MARKET

FAILURE to send produce to market in proper condition is the bane of the buyer and robs the seller of possible profits.

The organized farmers of Baldwin county, Alabama, have been made to realize fully that any crop worth growing is worth taking care of when grown, and not to take care of it renders the crop not worth growing.

Take potatoes for example. They should not be dug when the ground is wet. By no means allow them to sun-scorch. Put them in good, clean sacks, never in fertilizer sacks. These precautions will save rotting. Failure to take them will almost invariably cause trouble and loss.

It requires care to make farming pay, and every farmer everywhere, should do all in his power to see that his products are A No. 1 when sent to market. Here is where organization and co-operation can help. Join an association and work for standard goods.

A clean-handed milker, a clean-uddered cow and a clean can are about all the requirements necessary to clean milk. There's too much fol-de-rol in the dairy inspection business, altogether.



Grape Vines on Every Farm

WHY NOT? READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

Don't be afraid or ashamed to learn from others, for, as Ben Johnson has said, "Very few men are wise of their own counsel or learned by their own teaching, for he that is only taught by himself has a fool for a master."

We were surprised when we read in the report of the 1910 census that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent of the farms in the country.

Grape vines are inexpensive to start with. They are sure to grow. They are almost proof against injurious insects and diseases. They are attractive in almost any situation and can serve a good purpose in covering unsightly places or furnishing needed shade. No permanent vine grows quicker and they practically last always. In addition to all of these things, grapes bear fruit every year and the fruit is healthful, valuable and desirable almost second to none that grows.

CENTS EACH or more from nursery salesmen.

The varieties are Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection comprises extra early, medium and late varieties, and the three colors, black, red and white. Full directions will be sent with each collection.

Our Offer Send 75 cents and get this collection of six grape vines and UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year, or send a club of five at 50 cents—\$2.50—and we will send you thirty vines and the paper one year to each subscriber. Send the coupon.

— THIS IS THE COUPON —
PUBLISHERS UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is \$..... for which send Up-to-Date Farming one year and six grape vines, all charges paid, as per your offer.

My Name.....
My P. O.....
R. F. D.....State.....Express Office.....
New or Renewal Subscribers.....
(For more names and more paper.)

BUSINESS EXCHANGE
CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Real Money-Saving, Money-Making Opportunities—You Can Sell Anything or You Can Buy Almost Anything by Placing Your Offer Before Our 200,000 Subscribers

TERMS—50 Cents a Line, or for eight (8) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals. Each initial, numeral, abbreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received the 5th or 20th of the month for the issues of 15th and 1st respectively. Remittance or reference must accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed 200,000 copies or more. When writing to these advertisers say "I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

AGENTS
Agents Your greatest opportunity to become permanent representative for largest manufacturers high grade soaps and toilet goods. Sure, steady income, \$25 to \$75 weekly. Hundreds doing it. Unlimited possibilities. Fastest sellers. Business good year round. Particulars free. Write today for immediate appointment. E. M. Davis, President, 272, Davis Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FARM LANDS
Forty-Acre 3-year-old apple orchard, best valley in Oregon. Trees, Delicious, Rome Beauty, Winter Banana. Alfalfa between trees cutting 2½ tons per acre, three crops per year. Will sell for \$10,000, half cash, balance terms. John Leigh, P. O. Box 544, Tacoma, Wash.

Virginia Farms for sale, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at \$8 to \$20 per acre; mild and beautiful climate; write for descriptive catalogs. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

Agents Wanted for first-class Arkansas land proposition; no rocks, hills nor swamps; big money for reliable men and women. Call or write Wm. C. Uphoff & Co., Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Farms Wanted We have direct buyers; don't describe property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

For the Best drained grape fruit and orange land. Indian River City, Florida, offers the best. Write C. J. West, 22 Pembroke Arcade, Dept. U, Indianapolis, Ind.

Improved Ohio Farms in "Western Reserve"; 225 acres, \$19,500; 158 acres, \$6,000; catalog free. Williams Farm Agency, Spokane, O.

If You Want to Buy Southern farming land write Charles A. Stewart, Temple Court, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Michigan Farms Fruit, grain or stock. Write for free list. Philip Lippert, Stanton, Mich.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

For Sale 40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

Wanted Responsible party to take charge of business in each county. New Automatic Combination Tool, combined wire stretcher, post puller, lifting jack, etc. Lifts or pulls 3 tons. Weighs 24 pounds. Sells to farmers, shops teamsters, etc. Descriptive catalog and terms upon request. Harrah Manufacturing Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

We Will Pay You \$120 to distribute literature in your community; sixty days' work; experience not required; man or woman; opportunity for promotion; spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 193 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia.

Thousands Government Positions open to men and women over 18; \$65 to \$150 monthly; farmers have excellent chance; write immediately for list of open positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 26, Rochester, N. Y.

Will Pay Reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 229 Institute Place, Chicago.

Wanted Capable farmer to handle direct an independent line of Silos, Silage Machinery, Farm Implements and Specialties. Hudson Bay Company, Lackawanna, N. Y.

Wanted Several honest, industrious people to distribute farm literature. Salary, \$60 per month. Prof. J. L. Nichols, Dept. F21, Naperville, Ill.

MOVING PICTURE PLAYS

Write Moving Picture Plays \$50 all or spare time; correspondence course not required; details free. Atlas Pub. Co., 386, Cincinnati, O.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of rich inventions." "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

Ideas Wanted Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents That Protect and Pay Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free for Six Months My special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich get richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Learn at Home Easy lessons, ladies' and children's hairdressing, marcel waving, manicuring, beauty culture. Many earn \$18 to \$50 weekly. Pleasant work. Large illustrated book free. Elizabeth King, 87A, Station F, New York City.

I Have 100 Head yearling steers for sale; also know of 8 or 10 loads heavy feeders. Hereford, Angus and Shorthorns. That I will help buy for 50c per head commission. Write me your wants if in need of cattle. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Steers for Sale 60 head calves, weigh 515 lbs.; 45 head Angus, weigh about 675 lbs.; 60 Shorthorns, weigh around 900 lbs. All natives and good quality. W. W. Dyer, Ottumwa, Iowa.

War in America Genuine A grade, 16x20, bromide enlargements. 69c; 6-inch frames reduced to 98c; films developed (any size), 5c. Renowned Copying House, 1254 N. Sheffield ave., Indianapolis, Ind. Agents wanted.

The Patentome is free. An education in obtaining patents. Established 1865. Anderson & Son, Attorneys, 744 7th St., Washington, D. C.

Seeds Wanted We buy clover timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Ind. Herb Gardens, Dept. 3, Hammond, Ind.

PUZZLE Name the Ten Advertisers ... Represented Below ... A Little Time May Win You a Valuable Cash Prize



Explanation Reproduced above are portions of ten advertisements in this issue. For instance, the first is part of the Reo Motor Car Co. advertisement. You find the rest.

Prizes First prize to correct answer and best letter... \$3.00
Second prize 2.00
Third prize 1.00

Conditions In addition to the solution of this puzzle, each contestant must write a letter telling which advertiser in this issue, if any, you expect to patronize soon, and why. In case of a tie, the best letter will get the prize. Letters must be mailed in an envelope addressed to the Puzzle Editor.

All answers must be received not later than Oct. 20.

Address Puzzle Editor, Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis
Prize Winners Announced in Nov. 1 Issue. Watch next issue for another puzzle

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

AS OF September 19, Bradstreets summarizes the general state of trade as follows:

Irregular, but tone better. Improved exchange market. Better crop reports. Enlarged export trade. Firm cotton prices, due partly to buy-a-bale movement. Cool weather helps retail trade. Reverse features. Industry slow. Building checked. Money and credit conditions arrest improvement. Cotton crop moving a problem despite efforts. Clearings shrink from year ago. Failures numerous.

The markets have assumed a steadier condition and seem to be settling on the basis that the disturbance in Europe will be quite a protracted matter. The great and sudden fluctuations in the prices of grain are not likely to be repeated, at least not so frequently in the future, but we believe in the long run prices will be higher for wheat, oats and corn than they have reached heretofore. The cotton situation is clearing some, but full relief to the southern planters will not come until the end of the war and the resumption of the industries in European countries. The "buy-a-bale" movement will help temporarily a little, but such cotton must eventually go on the market, consequently it is only a temporary advantage. The scheme to get the United States to advance some hundreds of millions of dollars to growers and accept cotton at 12 cents will hardly appeal to the Congress because it would be certain to encourage larger production in 1915, and an unwieldy surplus. The "cut out the 1915 crop" advocates are also on the wrong track. It would deprive many southern farmers of a means of livelihood and would, we believe, be as fatal to the south as a pestilence, followed by famine, if it could be accomplished. But it could not be done short of state proclamations, which will not be made. Any voluntary attempt on the part of the farmers to do it would result in many growers planting larger crops and defeat the movement. The position of this paper in an emergency where a surplus crop has been produced, is for the producer to hold the surplus himself. He will then have the greatest

kind of wheat will be higher with spring wheat selling at a broad premium over winter as soon as the early rush to dump is over.

Corn prospects have improved with better weather. The visible supply shows no material change and the price is about the same as two weeks before. The predictions that are being made for a crop considerably above normal we believe are not justified. The crop, from our observation, and reports, will be larger than last year, but will hardly exceed 2,600,000,000 bushels.

Oats, visible, showed the largest increase of the grains in this country, but Canada has been drained about dry for export. We do not look for lower prices, but prospects are that they will be higher.

The potato crop will be a good comfortable one, not so small as to make high prices likely, nor so large but what judicious marketing will give growers a nice, profitable price for every bushel. Don't dump, but market when price in central markets is around 75 cents. Market gradually.

ADVICE

WHEAT—Hold for \$1.25, the price adopted by the Kansas City meeting in August. **CORN**—Sell old crop. Sell some new crop, if about 60c or above from the field. **OATS**—The price is good, but we look for it to be higher. **POTATOES**—Keep 75 cents at Chicago in mind and market on that basis. If marketing stops when the price goes below 75 cents, or slacken materially, it would go right back. **COTTON**—See advice above.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreets reports, on September 12, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Sept. 12, 1914	Change from two weeks before
WHEAT	38,582,000 Bushels	X 38,582,000
CORN	7,078,000	X 1,701,000
OATS	28,767,000	X 4,315,000
BARLEY	3,635,000	X 1,632,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 16,381,000 bushels. This is 8,014,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 8,451,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 781,000 bushels on the same date, which is 392,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 4,972,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on September 22nd, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Sept. 22, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
WHEAT, NO. 2 RED			
Chicago	1.09 1/2 @ 1.12 1/2	1.15 1/2 @ 1.20	92 @ 93
St. Louis	1.05 @ 1.06 1/2	1.14 1/2 @ 1.16 1/2	94 @ 95
Kansas City	1.04 @ 1.05	1.08 @ 1.10	82 @ 83
Cincinnati	1.10 @ 1.11	1.18 @ 1.19	96 1/2 @ 97
New York			96 @ 97 1/2
Minneapolis—Spring wheat: No. 1, hard, \$1.11 1/2; No. 2, hard, \$1.05 1/2 @ 1.06 1/2. Two weeks before, \$1.17 1/2 and \$1.09 1/2 to \$1.14 1/2, respectively. A year before, 85 1/2c and 83 1/2c to 85 1/2c, respectively.			
CORN, NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	79 1/2 @ 80 1/2	80 1/2 @ 81 1/2	75 1/2 @ 75 3/4
St. Louis	80 1/2 @ 81	82 1/2 @ 83	75 1/2 @ 76
Kansas City	81 @ 81 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2 @ 77 1/2
Cincinnati	84	84 1/2 @ 85	77 @ 77 1/2
New York			82 1/2
OATS, NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	43 @ 43 1/2	50 @ 51	43 1/2 @ 43 3/4
St. Louis	43 1/2 @ 44	54	44
Kansas City	47 1/2 @ 48	52	43 1/2
Cincinnati	50	53 1/2 @ 54	46 @ 46 1/2
New York			48 @ 48 1/2

Future Grain Prices

Chicago futures closed on September 22, 1914, and two weeks before, as follows:

Wheat—September, \$1.08 1/2; December, \$1.11; May, \$1.14 1/2. Two weeks before, \$1.14, \$1.16 1/2 and \$1.24 1/2, respectively. Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat: October, \$1.09 1/2; December, \$1.11. Two weeks before, \$1.13 1/2 and \$1.14 1/2, respectively.

Corn—September, 79 1/2c; December, 71 1/2c; May, 71 1/2c. Two weeks before, 78 1/2c, 74 1/2c and 72 1/2c, respectively.

Oats—December, 50 1/2c; May, 53 1/2c. Two weeks before, 52 1/2c and 55 1/2c, respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, September 21, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	70	80	130

Trade dull today and prices fully 8c lower. Jewish holidays kept a number of buyers away and hot weather caused pressure to sell. Receipts were not heavy, but advices were to the effect that a much more liberal movement marketward has been started and the expectancy is for more liberal supplies.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, bulk—Wisconsin—part red and white—2 cars at 65c, 4 cars at 65c, 3 cars at 68c, 1 car Triumphs at 69c, 1 car round white at 70c. Sacked—2 cars long white at 65c; Minnesota—2 cars Ohio at 70c, 1 car at 72c. Per bu. Minnesota Early Ohio, bulk or sacked... 65¢/72¢ Dakota Ohio... 65¢/70¢ Jersey Green Mountains... 65¢/70¢ Jersey Giants... 75¢/77¢

The price of potatoes is unchanged to 5c a bushel lower than two weeks before. A year before the price of Minnesota Ohio was 80c to 83c a bushel.

SWEET POTATOES—Were selling fairly. At the beginning of the week the trade always lays in some stock. Market quoted as steady.

Barrels, Virginia... \$2.75 @ 3.50 @ 4.00 @ 4.50 @ 5.00 @ 5.50 @ 6.00 @ 6.50 @ 7.00 @ 7.50 @ 8.00 @ 8.50 @ 9.00 @ 9.50 @ 10.00 @ 10.50 @ 11.00 @ 11.50 @ 12.00 @ 12.50 @ 13.00 @ 13.50 @ 14.00 @ 14.50 @ 15.00 @ 15.50 @ 16.00 @ 16.50 @ 17.00 @ 17.50 @ 18.00 @ 18.50 @ 19.00 @ 19.50 @ 20.00 @ 20.50 @ 21.00 @ 21.50 @ 22.00 @ 22.50 @ 23.00 @ 23.50 @ 24.00 @ 24.50 @ 25.00 @ 25.50 @ 26.00 @ 26.50 @ 27.00 @ 27.50 @ 28.00 @ 28.50 @ 29.00 @ 29.50 @ 30.00 @ 30.50 @ 31.00 @ 31.50 @ 32.00 @ 32.50 @ 33.00 @ 33.50 @ 34.00 @ 34.50 @ 35.00 @ 35.50 @ 36.00 @ 36.50 @ 37.00 @ 37.50 @ 38.00 @ 38.50 @ 39.00 @ 39.50 @ 40.00 @ 40.50 @ 41.00 @ 41.50 @ 42.00 @ 42.50 @ 43.00 @ 43.50 @ 44.00 @ 44.50 @ 45.00 @ 45.50 @ 46.00 @ 46.50 @ 47.00 @ 47.50 @ 48.00 @ 48.50 @ 49.00 @ 49.50 @ 50.00 @ 50.50 @ 51.00 @ 51.50 @ 52.00 @ 52.50 @ 53.00 @ 53.50 @ 54.00 @ 54.50 @ 55.00 @ 55.50 @ 56.00 @ 56.50 @ 57.00 @ 57.50 @ 58.00 @ 58.50 @ 59.00 @ 59.50 @ 60.00 @ 60.50 @ 61.00 @ 61.50 @ 62.00 @ 62.50 @ 63.00 @ 63.50 @ 64.00 @ 64.50 @ 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Our Short Story

Won by Strategy

MILLICENT WARRINGTON, a Chicago girl, threw down the Sunday supplement of the Chicago News and turned to her mother.

"Mama, I'm going to raise chickens and make some money myself. There's plenty of room in our back yard and I've been reading all about the new Flo system, and one man who worked in a bank made \$3,000 in six months on a lot no larger than ours."

This was the beginning. Mrs. Warrington protested to no avail. That she nor Millie nor Mr. Warrington knew absolutely nothing about chickens did not daunt the girl. She could learn. Didn't the advertisement say that absolutely no experience was necessary if instructions were followed? Didn't that bank clerk begin with no knowledge of the business, and succeeded right away? There was plenty of room in the yard and she had plenty of time and all one had to do was to feed and water the hens and carry in the eggs.

Millie had her way, as usual. A few days later the expressman left a box containing two very large, very yellow birds. They were buff cochins, but not one of the family knew the difference between a cochon and a guinea fowl. Chickens were chickens to them.

A few weeks later Dick Hargrave called at the Warrington home and found the old people in earnest conversation.

"What's the trouble?" he called cheerily. "You look as though all hope has fled."

"Trouble enough, Dick," replied Mrs. Warrington. "There's something wrong with Lucy."

"Lucy. Who's Lucy? Another new cook?"

"No, Lucy is Millie's hen, and she is not doing right at all."

"You see, it's this way, Dick," said Warrington. "Millie has been crazy to raise chickens. Nothing else would do, so one day some sap-head bought her a big yellow rooster and his wife—"

"Who did?" asked Dick. "Maybe he would know what is wrong with Lucy."

"Never mind who he was," replied Warrington rather hurriedly. "He don't know any more about chickens than I do, and I don't know as much as Millie does, and that is less than any human being ought to know about anything. Anyhow Millie has been worrying the hen, and your mother and me, as well as herself, and instead of making any money she's making us all sick. I can't even see an egg without shuddering. First we rigged up a contraption for a henhouse that is a marvel to look upon and we moved Rollo and Lucy (that's their names), into their flat, furnished complete, and then every day for a week Millie took a basket out to bring in the eggs, coming back empty handed each time. We were all disappointed. The man I bought those loafers from said they were great layers and we confidently expected half a dozen or so eggs every day, but Lucy refused to attend to business. Finally she changed her mind and gave us one egg a day, which was better than none, but not near enough for practical purposes or money making. But it was somewhat encouraging and Millie said that as soon as she had a little more practice Lucy would probably give us all the eggs we could use. But nothing Millie could do induced the bird to change her speed. Every now and then she forgot and missed a day, which snowed me her machinery wasn't running right, but there was nothing we could do."

"After about three weeks we had saved up fifteen eggs and then Lucy got mad about something and refused to get off the nest. We thought maybe she was hurt, or sick, or had rheumatism, or felt blue because we had taken her eggs away from her. She would put up a fight every time we tried to poke her off the nest to look for another egg. I called in a veterinary and he said Lucy was in a family mood and wanted to set. So we gave her back her fifteen eggs and she seemed perfectly contented. Millie tended her night and day, as though she expected those eggs to hatch out diamonds. That fool hen roosted over those eggs nearly a month, until we all had nervous prostration, and at that she made a failure of five of them. But it was a big day for us when she cracked the shells and brought out the chicks. Our back fence was a regular gallery of interested youngsters watching Lucy digging fishing worms for her brood. 'Ducks' they called them."

"The five eggs that were neglected we thought looked as good as the rest; and as Luck positively refused to do anything more with them, thinking that ten chicks in the oper were worth more than five in the shell, I suppose, we brought them up in the house and kept them under the kitchen range for another week. Millie was sure they'd hatch if we gave them time. At last we decided to crack the shells and let the chicks out. I tapped one with the poker and it exploded like a bomb, and we all adjourned to the outside in a hurry to get a breath of pure air. The air in the kitchen seemed contaminated, or decomposed to some extent. After a while we ventured in, and got the other four out of the house and into the garbage can with no mishaps. There might have been chickens in them, but I was willing to trust to Lucy's judgment."

"But those chicks did grow amazingly. They lost their fur after a bit, and ran around half-naked for a couple of weeks."

Then they feathered out and began to look so dignified that Millie began to look for eggs. They seemed plenty big enough to lay eggs, and they had enough to eat. They had nests to lay in. They had everything, but they absolutely refused to lay eggs. Millie worried and worked, but it done no good. She's coaxed them, run them around the yard to make them exercise, done everything to them that one ought to do to a chicken, but nothing doing. Millie is in the dumps, and says she will not leave the place until those birds get on the job, and turn out some eggs."

Warrington looked dubiously at young Hargrave and mopped his brow.

"Do you think of anything to make those birds lay eggs, Dick?" he asked.

"You might give 'em some egg-nog to drink," he volunteered. "I've heard that eggs needed moisture."

"Never mind the chickens," broke in Mrs. Warrington. "Do something to get Millie away from those tormenting things for a few days. Take her out to Brownleigh's week-end party tomorrow, can't you Dick?"

"I'm just eager for the chance," declared Dick, and set out to lay his plans before Millie.

Now Millie was very fond of Dick, and also fond of week-end parties, especially at Brownleigh's. But she had a most perverse spirit of stubbornness in her make-up, and she declared with grim determination that under no circumstances would she stir a step until those chickens laid eggs. In vain did Dick plead, expostulate and scold. A woman may change her mind, if she wants to, but no mere man can induce her to change it, if she does not want to; and Millie didn't want to, and she didn't. And Dick Hargrave, used to having his own way, began to lay a plot. He was seen to enter a grocery store on his way home, carrying a small oblong carton very carefully.

After dinner that night, Mr. Warrington suddenly laid down his paper, slapped his thigh vigorously, nodded his head several times, and slipped quietly out, and in a short space of time was seen coming from a corner grocery with a small, oblong carton very similar to the one Dick Hargrave had procured.

As soon as Warrington had left the house, Mrs. Warrington, bent on a secret plan that had been forming in her own mind, surreptitiously entered the pantry, and taking a small basket therefrom, slipped out of the back door and was gone about five minutes.

The next morning Millie went out to feed her chickens, as usual, but a most unusual sight met her eyes. Every nest had eggs in it—some large, some small, some white, some brown and some speckled. With a little cry of pleasure, she pounced on them eagerly. One by one she picked them out and with shining eyes examined each as though it had been the first egg she ever saw. As she put them in the basket she counted them and to her intense gratification and delight she found she had an even thirty.

"You darling biddies," enthused Millie, "I knew you would do something like this for me. Three eggs apiece! That is certainly splendid. You have beaten your old mother, who probably wasn't raised right, as she never done better than one egg a day. You have made a wonderful beginning, and there's no telling what you can do after you get used to your new work."

Then, taking her basket in one hand and picking up her skirts with the other, she fairly flew to the house.

"There!" she said exultantly, the pride of victory making her tones vibrant. "Laugh at my hens now, will you. Three eggs apiece! Now I can go to the week-end party with Dick." And placing the basket on the kitchen table, she executed a little dance about the room that under any other circumstances could have been considered rather indecorous. But Mr. and Mrs. Warrington were looking at each other with astonishment, guilt and mistrust ludicrously mingled in their faces. But they recovered their composure before Millie did, and that young lady was far too excited to notice.

Dick Hargrave jumped eagerly for the telephone when it rang rigorously a few moments before he was ready to leave for his office and placed the receiver to his ear with a smile of expectancy on his face, which widened perceptibly as he heard Millie's eager voice, and then abruptly gave way to a look of downright wonder. He finally gasped as the words came rushing over the wire. Then a look of understanding dawned in his eyes, the smile returned, and developed so rapidly it choked him.

"Fine! Wonderful! Great! Those birds are cokers! I'll be over as soon as I get away from the office to see them," he said, when he recovered enough breath to talk with and Millie had lost hers.

Dick duly admired the eggs, looked suspiciously at Mr. and Mrs. Warrington, who in turn looked sheepishly suspicious at him. By common consent each mentally decided never under any circumstances to say a word about it. Millie was to happy to notice anything, and hastened to put on her prettiest gown for the week-end visit. Before she left she gave at least a thousand injunctions as to caring for the chickens and gathering the thirty or more eggs she knew would be laid each day.

The next day Mr. Warrington saw some of the birds doing strange stunts on top of the fence, flapping wings, and emitting

raucous noises. He looked at them in wonderment, then grew suspicious. He called Mrs. Warrington to the door and together they watched the performances.

"Why, they're going to crow like Rollo does," was Mrs. Warrington's excited comment.

"Exactly," said Warrington drily, "and in my humble opinion every one of those confounded birds are roosters."

"How funny!" exclaimed his wife.

"What's funny about it?" demanded her liege lord. Those fools may have laid thirty eggs last night, but I reckon that is their limit. They'll never lay any more, and what are we going to do about it when Millie returns?"

They were still debating this perplexing problem when the telephone rang. It was Dick, and he informed them that right at that moment he was the happiest man in the world, and expected to be so ever after. He had taken advantage of Millie's joy, proposed, been accepted and they were going to be married in the afternoon and were then off for two weeks in the hills of New Hampshire.

"God bless you, my boy," said Warrington, "you have taken a lot of trouble off our hands."

"What's that?" asked Dick in surprise.

"Oh, go to thunder, Dick. I'll tell you all about it when you and Millie come back."

Be good, now, and be happy," and he snapped up the receiver and broke the news to his wife.

The next day those wonderful layers disappeared. A few days later a letter from Millie gave them great relief, for she said Dick was not at all in favor of raising hens, and so she had decided not to keep chickens herself, but that she would give her wonderful flock to them.

Today Mrs. Dick Hargrave knows more about chickens than she did formerly, and she blushes fiery red and looks suspiciously at Dick and her father whenever they try to get her to relate to visitors the story of her venture in poultry-keeping, and her record-laying flock. Then they laugh uproariously, and she remarks with some asperity that she sees nothing to laugh at if they do.

Difference in Tone

"Her dog and her husband have the same name. I don't see how she can call one without calling the other."

"That's easy, for she always speaks kindly to the dog."

There Are Others

Blushing Maiden—Oh, sir, catch that man. He wants to kiss me.

Cop—Let him go. He's not the only fool in the world. There'll be another.

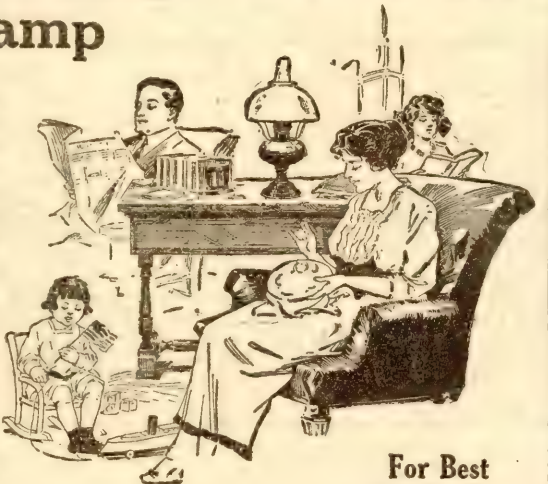
Happy Evenings 'Round the Rayo Lamp

The circle 'round the center table flooded with soft, mellow, yet brilliant light that allows the family to read, embroider, sew and study all through the long winter evenings.

RAYO LAMPS give a clear, steady, restful light, without glare or flicker, smoke or odor. For the light that is next best to daylight, that saves the eyes and prevents eye strain, as well as to give the family pleasure and comfort, get a RAYO Lamp for the reading table.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

For Best Results Use Perfection Oil
(244)



Given—Bicycles for Boys and Girls



We have a dandy, fine, new latest model bicycle for every boy and girl who answers this advertisement. If you want a bicycle, send the "Bicycle Man" your name and address and see how easy it is.

The bicycle that we are going to give you is the newest thing out as you can plainly see from the picture. These bicycles are beauties, and we have them in all sizes for either boy's or girl's use.

"The Juvenile DeLuxe"

The frame is a new model, new style and entirely different from the ordinary bicycle. The frame is one inch cold drawn seamless, steel, tubing, doubly reinforced and braced at all joints. The wheels have nickel, anti-rust, wire spokes and fancy rims enameled to match the frame; hubs finished in highly polished nickel; tempered cups, cones and bearings; extra strong feather weight mud guards with steel braces and splashers. The chain is the celebrated twin rivet, roller type, the latest and best. The saddle is easy riding with carbon steel rear coil springs. The pedals are the regular English rat-trap. The handle bars are adjustable. The wheels are equipped with guaranteed single tube, puncture proof tires. The painting or finish is enameled with Sunburst Vermillion red, head and seat mast hand polished. This bicycle is also equipped with the latest model coaster brake, which gives absolute control on hills or in stopping the machine quickly. All bright parts are triple nickel plated and highly polished. With each bicycle we give a kit of tools with leather bag, wrench, oil can and pump. This bicycle is built on the same lines as the highest priced bicycles made and is dependable in every way. These bicycles are backed with a five year guarantee by the manufacturers and any part or piece of them that is defective will be replaced. You will find this bicycle superior in any respect or equal to any machine made.

Send Your Name Today Every boy and girl wants a bicycle and here is your chance. We give these bicycles away to boys and girls who are willing to do us a favor now and then. We are not asking any money for them. If you want one, just send us your name and say, "I want a bicycle." We will know right away what you mean. Our motto is—"A bicycle for every boy and girl," and we mean every word of it. Here is your chance. Just send your name today—do it quickly and address—

THE BICYCLE MAN

Department 27

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

REPEATING AIR RIFLE GIVEN

350 SHOTS WITHOUT RELOADING.

SHOOTS TO KILL. The hunting season.

for small game is now on and every boy enjoys this sport. This rifle is 32 inches long. Working parts are best grade of steel, stock is polished walnut. Lever action. Strong accurate shooter for small game. Cost you nothing to own one—just a little pleasant easy work which any boy can do after school. Send us money. Just write and say you want a Repeating Air Rifle. A postal card will do. Address THE FAMILY CO., Department 603 SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

GIVEN

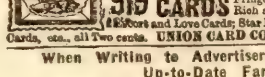


Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sweet toned violin, horse hair bow, box of rosin, given for selling 20 packs. Post Card or 20 Art and Religious Pictures at 10c. Order your choice today.

GATES MFG. CO. Dept. 800 Chicago

GIVEN



919 CARDS

New Style Gold Bevel Edge Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Post Cards; 100 Rich and Easy Jokes; 1 Pack Fun, Winks and Love Cards. Buy One, Get One Free. UNION CARD CO., 233 Columbus, Ohio.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention Up-to-Date Farming

FREE TEN-DAY TRY-ON

Ruthstein's Latest Triumph

SAVE

\$10 to \$20

a year
on shoe

BILLS



Adjustable Leather Taps

Make My "Steels" INDISPENSABLE

To Every Man and Boy for Every Purpose



"Steels" mean all-day comfort to Every Man or Boy. Can be worn from sun-up to sun-down.

"Steels" do not absorb barnyard or stable filth and odors. Easy to wear—Easy to clean.

"Steels" protect the Man or Boy who can't pick his steps—make him tireless and sure-footed.

"Steels" keep the feet dry and comfortable in all weathers—Protect the Health the year 'round.

"Steels with Adjustable Leather Taps can be worn at all times and places. They do not sweat the feet.

Health, Comfort and Economy Demand That You Wear "Steels"

The Lightest—and Only Absolutely Waterproof—Workshoe



The World's Greatest Workshoe

Twelve years of untiring effort and the expenditure of a Fortune have enabled me to produce a workshoe that surpasses all others for Comfort, Lightness, Protection, Practicability, Service and Economy—Absolutely Waterproof under all conditions—in all seasons—from season to season—for town or country.

It cost more than a half million in cash to bring My "Steels" to their present perfection and make this offer and announcement to you today. I recently

spent one hundred thousand dollars to improve my "Steels"—make them more comfortable—improving every part of the shoe—and to increase my capacity to meet the tremendously increased demand. My latest TRIUMPH Adjustable Leather Taps—make my "Steels" the Only Practical General Purpose Workshoe.

Saved Millions for Workers

My "Steels" have saved to workers more than twenty million in shoe expenses alone, and many millions more in doctor and drug bills—in loss of time from sickness or bad weather—because no man or boy need fear to wear my "Steels" in the roughest storm—summer of winter—rain, snow, sleet, slush or mud.

Now, My "Steels" will save countless Millions more for the men and boys who see this advertisement—who will wear my "Steels."

My Steels—Best Health Insurance

Here is the only all-the-year-around workshoe ever invented. The shoe for every season—Cool in Summer—Warm in Winter—Dry and Shapely—always. They never



Harden nor Waterlog, Scald the Feet, Warp, Twist or Leak.

My "Steels" absolutely protect the wearer from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Coughs, Sore Throat and other "wet-foot troubles."

My "Steels" are Foot-form fitting—always keep their original shape. The Steel Sole is a Natural Arch Support, Nothing to Rub or Chafe, Sure prevention and relief for Corns, Bunions, Callouses, Chilblains, and all Foot Discomforts.

My "Steels" are altogether the Best Investment you can make, Best for your Health—Best for your Comfort—Best for your Pocketbook.

Leather-Tapped "Steels"—My Masterpiece

The adjustable Taps of my New Model "Steels" are of firm, solid, special Process Leather, firmly attached to the wonderful sole of thin, wear-resisting, springy steel that has made my "Steels" the World's Greatest Workshoe.

Leather Taps Instantly Replaced

Then, when worn, the Leather Taps are Instantly Removed—Instantly Replaced by anyone—at home. The cost of New Taps is small—but 40c. for a full set of better-wearing, more solid leather than is ever put into the best all-leather workshoes. They last three times as long as any other taps.

The Ideal General Service Workshoe

Here—At Last—is the Ideal Shoe for every Man or Boy. Not alone for the Farmer—not alone for the Dairy, Stock or Creamery Man—the Fruit or Vegetable Grower—but for Everyone who Works or Plays—Indoors or Out—in City, Town, Village or Hamlet—Forest or Field or Range or Road or Pavement—on Mountain or Plain—in Factory or Mine—for Mechanic, Laborer, Soldier, Shopman, Sportsman—for every Man who Does Things—for Every Worker.

My "Steels" stand Alone—Supreme—the Greatest and Best General Service Workshoe the World has ever seen.

"Steels" in All Sizes for Men and Boys

"Steels" run in same sizes as ordinary leather shoes and rubber boots—and in all heights. Sizes for Men 5 to 12—6, 9, 12 or 16 inches high. For Boys, Sizes 1 to 4—6 or 9 inches high.

"Steels" For Boys

The Easy, Light, Comfortable, Waterproof, Healthy Shoe for Boys. The "Knock-about" Shoe—the Sensible, Long-wearing Shoe. The Greatest School—the Greatest Play Shoe—the Greatest All-around Shoe for REAL BOYS. No more Wet Feet. No more hot, heavy "arctics" or rubber boots. No more danger of colds or Sickness. Keep your feet "powder dry" in any kind of wet, damp, sloppy, snowy weather. My "Steels" are best to SHAPE YOUNG FEET and avoid the foot-troubles of later life. Show this to Mother! She knows what's best for you. "Steels" will save her hours of worry.



This Book FREE

Let me send this book to you by mail, postpaid. Read it and learn more of this great shoe with the sole of steel—the shoe with the light, springy, airy "step"—the shoe that rests your foot naturally and comfortably—always holding its perfect shape—never a "run-down" heel, broken arch, warped sole, worn toe, twisted uppers, or cracks or leaks. Before you think of buying a pair of work shoes, get this great book of shoe facts and learn about this wonderful, foot saving sole of seamless steel. Do not think of turning this page until you have sent for this free book.

You Must Try My "Steels"

You cannot begin to realize the True Value of my "Steels"—you cannot know the height of Shoe Comfort, Economy and Protection—until you try and wear my "Steels."

You know, and I know, that the day of the Leather Workshoe is passing—that you must find something better—more Comfortable—more Lasting—more Economical—that leather workshoes are getting lower in quality and higher in price every year—that cheap workshoes are cheaply made—that even the most expensive will not last one full season.

My "Steels" are higher in grade and lower in price than any other workshoe—three to five times better value for less money.

Try "Steels" Ten Days at My Risk

I have spent a Fortune to MAKE GOOD every claim and every statement made for my "Steels." You cannot prove their worth to you unless you try my "Steels." You cannot profit by my years of effort if you lay aside this paper before writing to me.

I do not ask you to take my word nor the unstinted praise of the Million wearers of my "Steels." I'm Asking you to TAKE YOUR OWN JUDGMENT—the evidence of your own Senses.

Just TRY my "Steels"—just send the Coupon or a postal—ask for my FREE BOOK—ask for FREE DEMONSTRATION—FREE TEN-DAY TRY-ON—in your own home—on YOUR OWN FEET.

DON'T lay this paper aside until you have done what I ask—for your own good—for the sake of your Health and General Prosperity. You already know my reputation—ask any Banker, any Express Company or the Publisher of this Paper—they'll tell you I am absolutely reliable.

Send Postal or this Coupon

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, The Steel Shoe Man,
Dept. 39, Racine, Wis.

Dear Sir—Please send me, postpaid, your free book "The Sole of Steel" and full particulars of your Free Ten-Day Try-On Offer without cost, risk or obligation to me.

Name

Street or R. F. D. No.

Town..... State.....

N.M. RUTHSTEIN THE STEEL SHOE MAN
DEPT. 39 RACINE, WIS.

U. S. Factory, - - - Racine, Wis
Canadian Factory, - Toronto, Ont
British Factory, Northampton, England

ALSO manufacturer of the "World Famous Scientific Shoes" FOR DRESS AND GENERAL SERVICE

"UP-TO-DATE FARMING has done its work well, and if it continues to do so, will convince the world that it is the only paper for the farmers' ENTIRE interests."—Geo. P. Ludwig, Buffaloville, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

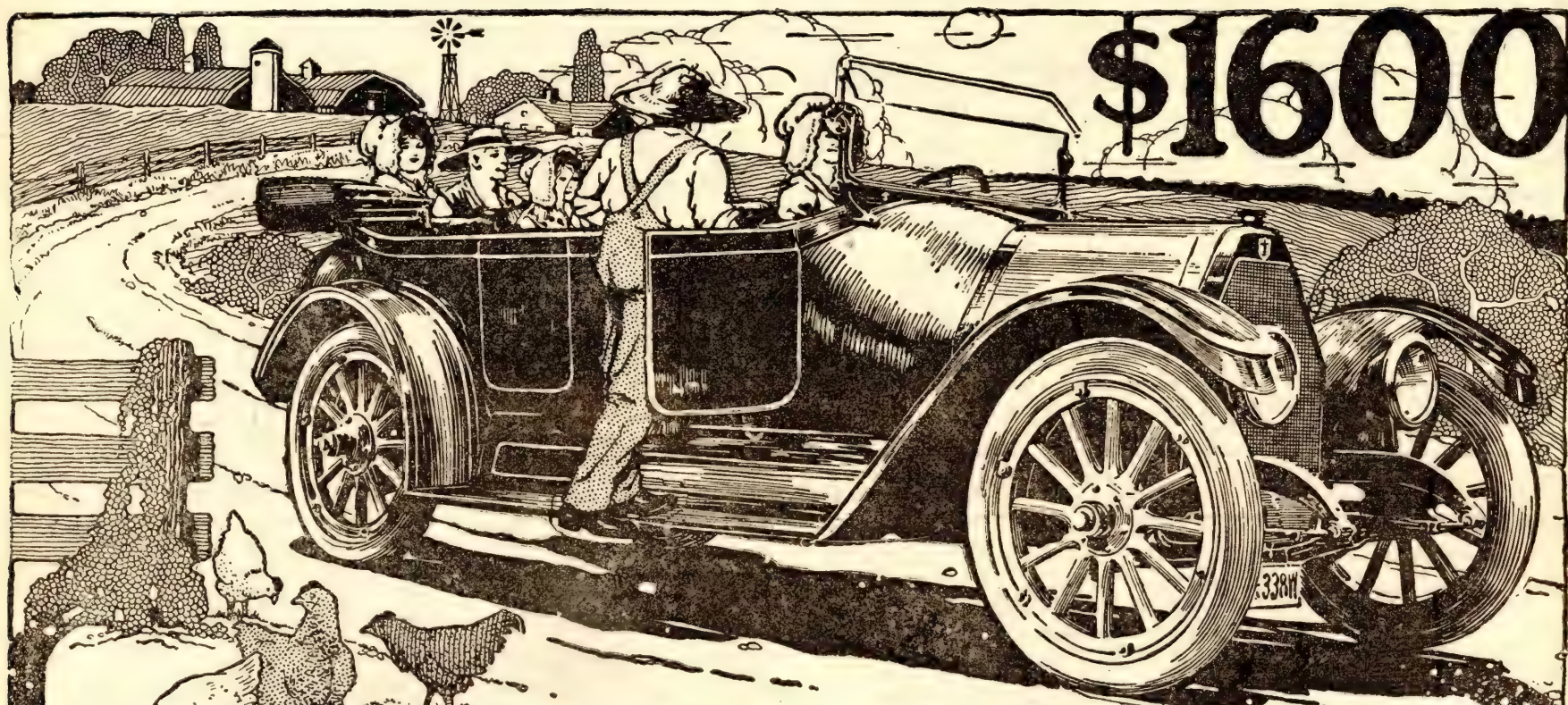
October Fifteenth, 1914

Number 20



Does This Remind You?

The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops



You Be the Judge

WHEN you ride a Lewis Six, then, and then only, will you appreciate how much automobile \$1600 will buy. You will understand what perfect balance, an extra long wheel base and ample spring surface mean to both driver and passenger.

When you drive a Lewis Six you will understand what 1200 fewer parts and mechanical simplicity mean in the way of low up-keep and silent power. The

LEWIS "VI"

Monarch of the Sixes

does its work quietly and with ease—no matter how steep the hill, how deep the sand or how great the speed, you always feel that you have **power left in reserve.**

Two cents will bring you a catalog and tell you the name of a man who will take you for a ride in a Lewis Six—then you'll understand.

SPECIFICATIONS

Wheel base 135 inches—short turning radius.
Speed without shift—2 to 60 miles per hour.
Long stroke six cylinder monobloc motor ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 6$) assuring continuous perfect alignment of crank shaft.
Weight 3250 pounds carried low. This, with even distribution of weight, assures great tire economy.
Silk mohair top built streamline to harmonize with body. Nickel trimmings prepared against rust and tarnishing. Deep luxurious upholstery—hand buffed leather. Big 22-inch doors.
Spark and throttle on top of steering wheel. Foot accelerator also furnished.

Full floating rear axle—road clearance 11 inches.
Demountable rims (one extra). Oversize tires.
Gasoline tank in rear—absolutely accessible, avoiding spilling gasoline in front of car.
Vacuum gasoline feed with auxiliary supply which can be used only by turning valve.
Electric starter. Electric lights. Electric horn concealed under hood.
Left hand drive—rain vision windshield.
Underslung rear spring giving perfect riding qualities, without necessitating shock absorbers.
True streamline body (French). 16 to 18 miles on one gallon of gasoline.

The Lewis Six on exhibition at the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois State Fairs. It will pay you to send for catalog today and see the car at the Fair later.

L. P. C. MOTOR COMPANY, ²¹¹ Petard St., Racine, Wis.

Smile Awhile

Hadn't Paid Much

Old Lady—You can't cheat me, sir. I know you fellows, I've not rid in cabs twenty years for nothing.

Cabby—Maby not ma'am, but you've come as close to it as you could.

It Stuck to Him

"That speaker has a high-pitched voice, beautiful curves to his sentences, and a quick delivery."

"Yes, he used to be a baseball pitcher."

She Must Have Enjoyed It

Husband—How did you enjoy the play this evening?

Wife—The best ever. I cried nearly all the time, and my handkerchief is wet from wiping my eyes.

Sorry For Him

"Have you heard what terrible misfortune has happened to our dear friend Algy?"

"No. What is the matter?"

"He has run away with my wife. Poor fellow, he don't know her as well as I do."

Cheap Service

"I tell you I believe in education. I have a college graduate for a cook."

"I don't see how you can afford that. Don't you have to pay her mighty high wages?"

"Only her board and clothes."

"I don't understand how you could get a graduate cook that way."

"I married her."

Cure by Suggestion

"I know of one cure by suggestion. Jorgans had insomnia—couldn't sleep a wink, and his wife suggested that since he could not sleep he'd just as well sit up and tend to the baby. Since then he has slept like a log."

So It Won't Hold Much

Mrs. Fillit—I guess it is true that the road to a man's heart is through his stomach.

Mr. Fillit—Yes, and most of you want it to be an awful short road.

More Than She Appreciated

"Mrs. Blease won't speak to me any more."

"What made her mad?"

"I don't know. We were talking and she said she made it a business to kiss her husband three times a day, and I said I knew at least a dozen women that did the same thing and she nearly had a fit."

Tit for Tat

"I never can believe anything that woman says."

"That is exactly what she said about you yesterday."

"Don't you see? How can you believe anybody that talks that way about her neighbors?"

For Her Own Use

Aunt Lucy—So your sister took those cigarettes away from you, did she? I'm glad she did.

Little Horace—Yes, she always swipes everything of mine that she wants to use herself.

All Things Are Not Rising

Wife—These are terrible times, everything is getting so high.

Husband—No, not everything. There is my opinion of you, and the neighbors' opinion of both of us. There are no higher now than they were a long time ago.

Wanted to Be Spoken Of

"There is not a word of truth in the statement that I am engaged," said the Washington City girl, "but I'm awful glad it's reported. See?"

Not Too Suddenly

"Did they allow the poor girl to bury her past?"

"Not until the busybodies held an inquest."

Better Quit It

"It is strange how harmful one person's health is to another."

"What do you mean?"

"Don't you know how dangerous it is to drink other people's health?"

No Time to Talk of Others

"I've never heard him say a bad word of anybody."

"No, he's too busy saying good words of himself."

Didn't Talk Back

"Stranger, you've been listening at that phone for half an hour and haven't said a word."

"No, sir, I'm talking with my wife."

Glad of One Thing

"I'm in awful luck, Mr. Goody. I need some money the worst ever, and I haven't the least idea where I can get it."

"I'm glad of that, Mr. Pincher, for I was afraid you had an idea you could get it from me."

The Only Way to Do It

"If ye want to smoke here," said the Irish policeman, "ye'll have to put out your cigar or go somewhere else."

Concrete Conveniences in and About the House



WE WILL start with the kitchen.

If you have trouble with your floor keeping it clean, make a mortar of one part cement, two parts coarse, gritty sand, two parts sawdust. This is known as "pulp concrete." Mix all thoroughly when dry. Clean your floor and sprinkle it with water until it is swelled. Then mix dry pulp concrete with sufficient water so it will flow well under the trowel and spread readily, and put it down about two inches thick over the old floor. Strike off with a straight-edge then smooth over with a trowel. Let stand four or five days, sprinkling each day, and you have a first-class, water-proof, easily cleaned floor for your kitchen, which will last indefinitely, and into which you may drive small nails for any purpose. This is known as pulp concrete flooring.

For side tables in the kitchen nail strips around edges two inches above table tops and fill with the same mixture used for the floor. Trowel smooth and you have a sanitary, satisfactory table which you would not be without for any money after you have used it for a while.

If you have several galvanized buckets around the house whose bottoms are leaky, take about three-fourths pint of cement and one pint of sand and mix together dry with your hand. Then add water in this same bucket and with the hand mix to the consistency of cream. Shake your bucket a little until the mortar settles good and set aside for two or three days, then you have a new bucket which will not easily turn over and one even better than when it was new.

Go to your smoke-house, clean it out, mix one part cement to two and one-half parts sand, dry, together, add your water and mix to consistency of cream and spread over the entire floor about three inches thick and smooth over with a wooden float and you will have the best smoke-house floor you ever saw. When you put this floor down run a piece of one and one-half inch pipe from inside to outside of smoke-house and use a wooden plug in it. Then you may dash several buckets of water over the floor and then with an old broom slosh it around, clean your floor and drain through the pipe, rendering it spotless and sanitary.

You want a pig trough. Take the old trough, turn it bottom upwards in a frame high enough to come two inches above bottom of old trough.

Mix one part cement, two parts sand dry, then add water to consistency of cream and fill the form, jostling and shaking to make it settle. Let stand 48 hours, remove your outside frame, then turn it over and withdraw your old trough and let stand about ten days. You have something to suit the pigs as well as yourself, as the pigs won't turn this over. It will not rot and is sanitary and satisfying.

Your chicken trough can be made in the same way, also your stock troughs. I made one some weeks ago which holds 200 gallons of water.

For stock tanks make a bottomless form the exact size you want the tank to be inside when moulded. Next make a duplicate form four inches larger all around. Place your largest and outside form on a level and hard piece of ground. Mix one part cement and two parts sand dry then add water and mix again and spread over the ground in the outside form about three inches thick, and you have the floor or bottom of your trough. Put your small form on the inside and fill around in all spaces; let stand 36 hours and remove your forms. This makes an ideal tank. These are some of the conveniences in and around the home. I could go right on with numbers of these conveniences, but will refrain till some later day.—C. E., Heathsville, Va.

A Garden Full of Flowers

for
\$1.00

DO YOU LOVE FLOWERS?

Everybody does, particularly the most beautiful ones of all that come early in the spring when the snow first disappears from the ground, and sometimes snow is on the ground while they are blooming.

There can be no failure from our bulbs. They are as sure to grow as potatoes stuck into the ground, have no insect pests and always bloom. Or plant in pots or boxes and raise them in the house for winter blooming. Directions sent with every order.

The following bulbs may be planted any time when the ground is unfrozen to the end of the year. They are all large size. No small or miniature bulbs sent out. "Satisfaction first and last" is our motto.

We deliver at prices quoted. Dozens or more may be made up of different colors. The colors will be packed separate.

HYACINTHS

For house or garden or lawn. Great spikes of showy flowers, the rage with flower lovers.

Single—Separate colors, red and rose, white, blue, and yellow. Each, 6 cents; dozen, 60 cents; twenty-five or more, 5 cents each.

Double—Separate colors, red or rose, white, blue, and yellow. Each, 6 cents; dozen, 60 cents; 25 or more, 5 cents each. Delivered at prices quoted.

TULIPS

The tulip is the popular early flower for the millions. The culture is so easy, the flowers so lovely, and the price so low that they ought to be grown by everybody who has a box of earth, a flower bed or garden, in country, town and city. Our tulip bulbs are all of our direct importation, large size and guaranteed.

Early Single—Separate colors, red varieties mixed, white varieties mixed, yellow varieties mixed and rose varieties mixed. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 25 cents; twenty-five for 40 cents; \$1.25 per 100.

Early Double—In fine mixture, each, 5 cents; dozen, 25 cents; twenty-five for 40 cents; per 100, \$1.25.

Duc von Tholl, varieties. The earliest red and yellow; each, 5 cents; dozen, 25 cents; per 100 \$1.50.

Parrot Tulips—Magnificent, large, showy flowers. Will last several days after cutting. Mixed colors. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 25 cents; twenty-five for 50c; per 100, \$1.50. Delivered at prices quoted.

NARCISSUS

For house or open ground. Almost no trouble to plant. No failure and great pleasure and satisfaction attend the growth of narcissus.

Single—Large trumpet varieties mixed. Yellow, white and bicolored. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 25 cents; twenty-five for 40 cents; per 100, \$1.25.

Double—Mixed, all colors. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 25 cents; twenty-five for 40 cents; per 100, \$1.25.

Poeticus—The best late flowering. Mixed colors and shades. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 20 cents; twenty-five for 30 cents; per 100, \$1.00.

Paper White—The best for growing in the house. Can be potted or grown in water in a dish. Simply put the bulbs in a dish and cover with water and keep in a sunny place and warm. In a short time your reward will be a mass of beautiful white, fragrant blooms. Fill the dish with bulbs, except enough space between to anchor by placing stones or broken china, etc., to keep from falling over. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 25 cents; twenty-five for 40 cents; per 100, \$1.25. Delivered at prices quoted.

JONQUILS

Bright yellow, fragrant flowers. Mixed single and double. Two for 5 cents; dozen, 15 cents; twenty-five for 25 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

CROCUS

The first flowers to bloom in the spring in the open ground. Once planted, they will come up and bloom spring after spring. They should be planted on the lawn in the grass. Mixed colors, two for 5 cents; dozen, 15 cents; twenty-five for 25 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Mammoth Yellow—Two for 5 cents; dozen, 20 cents; twenty-five for 30 cents; per 100, \$1.00. Delivered at prices quoted.

IRIS

Extremely popular. Any lawn or garden that has not a bed or border of iris should not put off planting another year. Once planted, they last always and multiply rapidly. A few bulbs planted now will multiply to hundreds in a couple of years, and larger plantings can then be made.

English Mixed—Each, 5 cents; dozen, 25 cents; twenty-five for 40 cents; per 100, \$1.25.

Spanish Mixed—Each, 5 cents; dozen, 25 cents; twenty-five for 40 cents; per 100, \$1.25. Delivered at prices quoted.

CHINESE SACRED LILY

The Chinese Sacred Lily (Narcissus Orientalis), Joss Flower, or Flower of the Gods, is the variety grown by the Chinamen for decorating their temples or joss houses on their New Year's day, which occurs in February. They can readily be brought into bloom by any one if planted in early November, by Christmas: also can be planted any time, fall and winter. Pure white flowers, with lemon or orange cup, excessively fragrant; one plant will scent an ordinary home if doors are left open. A popular way to grow is to plant in water, same as recommended for Paper White Narcissus. Each, 10 cents; six for 50 cents; dozen, \$1.00. Delivered at prices quoted.

COLLECTIONS

For \$1

we will pack and deliver, with instructions for planting and cultivation, the following: Two large bulbs, Chinese Sacred Lily, three single hyacinths, two double hyacinths, twelve tulips, different colors; six narcissus, single and double; five paper white narcissus, ten jonquils, five iris—fifty-five choice bulbs—all for \$1.00, delivered to your postoffice.

Or, we will send for \$1.00: Two large bulbs Chinese sacred lily, four single hyacinths, four double hyacinths, ten single tulips, ten double tulips, one single narcissus, and ten double narcissus—fifty bulbs, sufficient to make a whole winter's display in the house or a fine bed for spring, all for \$1.00, postpaid.

Or, we will send seventy-five mixed-variety tulip bulbs, all large bulbs and sure to bloom, for \$1.00.

All collections are delivered at the prices.

O. K. Seed Store, Desk B, Indianapolis, Ind.

A GLIMPSE AT THE BARGAINS

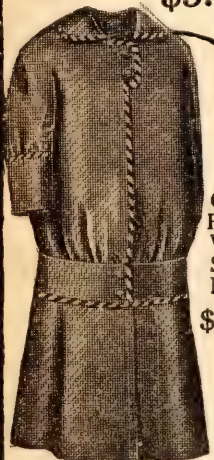
“STANDARD” Xmas Bulletin

offered
in the



Latest Russian
Model All Wool
Serge Dress \$5.98

2HD598—A handsome, dressy Russian design, made of splendid quality All Wool double-warped Serge, a serviceable cloth, very stylish this winter, and comes in navy, wine, brown or dark green. Novel button-trimmed lapels, smartly outlined with silk braid and a deep Oriental lace yoke. The lace collar may also be worn turned down. Charming Russian tunic skirt trimmed with silk braid and black messaline girdle and bow. (Ladies' sizes, 34 to 44 bust; Misses' and small women's sizes, 14 to 18 years.) An \$8 dress, postpaid in the U. S. \$5.98



Girl's
Pretty
Wool
Serge
Dress
\$1.69

2HR169—Simple, girlish dress of very becoming design. Made in convenient button-front style of splendid Half-Wool Serge, in navy, brown or wine. Prettily trimmed with striped cording and ornamental buttons. (Sizes, 6 to 14 years.) Serviceable, dressy and durable, and priced at a decided saving. Postpaid in the U. S. \$1.69

Buy your Xmas gifts with the money you save on the difference between "Standard" prices and the prices you have to pay elsewhere. And, madam, "Standard" clothes are very charming, always up-to-date and always the best and latest models New York offers. Only at the "Standard" are you sure to get the newest fashions, because only the "Standard" Bargain Bulletins can bring you promptly the very choicest offerings. Our famous 64-page Bulletins (issued every two months) take only a few days to print and cost but a penny to mail. Compare this wonderful service with the months and months required to prepare and print the huge catalogs other houses issue. Compare our small expenses—our penny Bulletins—with the enormous coses of the big catalogs and you'll know one reason why the "Standard" offers you a lower cost for clothes and genuine satisfaction. You too, must enjoy these advantages.

Cut coupon below, mail to us at once, and we will send you, absolutely FREE, these famous "Standard" Bargain Bulletins, beginning with the new Xmas Bulletin. Send coupon today—now—it's FREE.

Linene House Dress \$1.00

IH81—Pretty house-dress, also suitable for street wear. A "Standard" dress value and, although of good, dependable quality, is priced remarkably low. Made of serviceable, washable Linene in cadet blue, tan or lavender. An effective trimming is provided in the carefully worked Madeira embroidery which ornaments the front and collar; buttons in front. Ladies' sizes, 34 to 46 bust; Misses' and Small Women's sizes, 14 to 20 years. Guaranteed one of the biggest bargains you ever bought. Special. \$1.00 postpaid in the U. S.—

For
Juniors
Misses
and
Small
Women

\$1.98



Stylish
Woven
Shepherd
Check
Dress \$1.98

HD198—One of the season's best bargain opportunities. Pretty, new dress, made of serviceable black-and-white woven Shepherd Check material and trimmed with black mercerized moire; cute side pocket and moire belt and bow. Collar, rever and cuffs daintily set in with pretty Swiss embroidery. Graceful Russian tunic skirt. Closes conveniently in front. (Misses' and small women's sizes, 14 to 20 years. Juniors, 13 to 17 years.) Special, postpaid in the U. S.— \$1.98

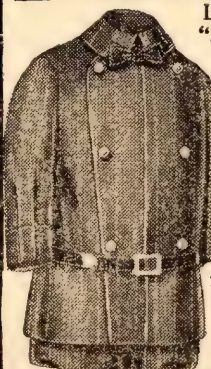
Child's
Flannel-
ette
Dresses
4 for
95c



4R95—Warm, neatly made flannel-ette dresses in dark gray colors. Becoming, roomy garments. Will give excellent service and stand lots of hard wear and laundering. (Sizes, 2 to 6 years.) Splendid value. Special, postpaid in the U. S.— 4 for 95c

Little Fellow's "Buster Brown" Suit 98c

HT92—Exceptional bargain. Boys' Buster Brown suit of heavy dark mixed suiting. Double-breasted effect, with patent leather belt, silk tie, emblem, and turnover collar. Strongly sewed. Get your boy one now at this sale price. Sizes, 3 to 8 years. Special, postpaid in the U. S.— 98c



Boy's Cheviot Suit \$1.69

HT169—Excellent school suit. A well-tailored, manly model, in correct double-breasted style and made of winter weight Cheviot in neat, dark gray mixtures. Substantially lined and has full-cut, reinforced knickerbockers. You'll agree that here's exceptional value. (Sizes, 6 to 14 years. Special, postpaid in U. S.— \$1.69



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What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

Clear the Farm of the Fly Pest

Probably the best way to "swat the fly" is to prevent there being any flies to swat. It is well known that the chief breeding places of flies is the manure pile. Here the eggs are laid, the maggots hatched, and the flies developed. A simple but efficient preventive is to sprinkle ordinary borax over manure and garbage piles, at the rate of ten ounces to eight bushels of manure, or two ounces to the can of garbage. This quantity will destroy the eggs of the fly, but will not impair the fertilizing value of the manure nor injure the feeding qualities of the garbage if fed to hogs or chickens. More than the quantity stated should not be used.

Crop Statistics of the Department of Agriculture

The last United States Department of Agriculture's bulletin gives a general review of crop conditions on September 1. Compared with a year ago, we have produced more of the following: Winter wheat, corn, barley, rye, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, hay and apples. We have produced less of spring wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flax, rice and sugar beets. The average of crop prices on the farm is nearly 4 per cent higher than one year ago. The price paid for meat animals was \$7.63 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$7.20 a year ago, \$6.56 two years ago, and \$5.87 three years ago.

The average yield of wheat per acre for 1914 was 16.8 bushels, as compared with 14.7 bushels per acre average for the five years 1909-1913, and 11.1 bushels for 1866-1870. The average for 1914 is the highest ever recorded, exceeding that of 1912, the next highest, by nine-tenths of a bushel.

The Great Resources of the United States

This country can be wholly independent of all the rest of the world, if such a condition is forced upon us, and we should not suffer for either necessities or luxuries. We can "live at home and get our board at the same place." We have within our borders everything we need to use in the way of food, clothing, shelter and the tools of productive labor. We have nearly every variety of soil and climate. We raise two-thirds of the world's supply of corn, one-fifth of the wheat, one-fourth of the oats, over one-sixth of the cattle, three times as many hogs as Germany, over half the cotton, and 300,000,000 pounds of wool annually. (All these agricultural products could be vastly increased.) We produce 40 per cent of the world's coal, two-thirds of the petroleum, over two-fifths of the iron ore, more than half of the copper, one-fifth of the gold, and one-third of the silver and lead. And we have only one-sixteenth of the world's people. When we properly conserve and control our great resources, we shall be the world's greatest power.

Warning Against Cheap Loan Schemes

Now that rural credit has assumed considerable prominence, and there seems to be a widespread interest in the matter, an opportunity is offered to unprincipled promoters to devise new ways for muleting the needy farmers. Companies have been formed to promote so-called "cheap loans." They offer to lend money on good security at, say, 3 per cent interest—payment to be made in monthly instalments on the amortization plan. In one of the plans the borrower signs an application for such a loan. Upon receipt of this the company sends a document signed by the officers of the company, which, taken together with the application signed by the would-be borrower, constitutes a valid contract between the applicant and the company and the borrower is caught in a trap. He must begin paying on the loan at once, at the rate of \$10 per month per \$1,000 of the loan applied for. He hasn't received the money, nor does he know when he will receive it, but he must pay his \$10 per month until he gets it. This merely means that enough borrowers must pay in their \$10 each until a thousand dollars, in addition to expenses, have been paid in, and then the first applicant for \$1,000 may receive his loan, and so on down the line. Before falling in with any cheap loan scheme, take the papers to be signed to your lawyer, or send them to us. Such precaution may save you both trouble and money.

The Cotton Planters and Their Predicament

The south, with its property invested in its cotton crop, has been greatly exercised over conditions brought about by the European war. Prices for lint cotton are in danger of reaching rock bottom, because the war has stopped shipping and shut down foreign mills. The situation is so grave and covers so much territory, affects so many people, that it has become a national problem. The United States government has recognized it as such and seems to be anxious to do something to assist the cotton planters in preventing the sacrifice of their profits in the threatened low prices. One of the leading agricultural journals has been vehement in its exhortations to farmers, bankers and legislators to do something quickly for the relief of the southern planters in the present crisis. Its advice is to hold every possible pound and pool the sales on what can not be held. Such political and commercial leaders as Governor Colquitt of Texas, E. J. Glenny, president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange; Editor Edmonds of the Baltimore Manufacturers Record; Harvie Jordan, president Southern Cotton Association; T. J. Hickman, president American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; E. J. Watson, president Southern Cotton Congress, and Editor W. T. Williams of the Cotton Record all agree that the thing to do is to warehouse and hold the cotton, if it can be done. Lewis W. Parker, one of the south's foremost manufacturers, has said: "Better sell 7,000,000 bales at 14 cents than 14,000,000 bales at 7 cents." The paper above referred to declares that everything depends on the farmers—whether or not they will meet together and act as they should.

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J. A. Everitt
Editor

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John P. Stelle

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C. Hayes Taylor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Oct. 14 If this date, or an older one, is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.

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Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER 15, 1914

No. 20

Balanced Rations

The Mule

The mule, he's a funny sight,
He's made of ears and dynamite.
His heels is full of bricks and springs,
Tornadoes, battering rams and things.
He's fat as any poisoned pup;
It's jest his meanness swells him up;
He's always scheming 'round to do
The things you most don't want him to.

—Exchange.

Keep up a campaign against the rat;
but be careful how you put out poison.

Comfort is not a luxury; it is a necessity to a successful and happy life.

Three things the farmer should have faith in: himself, his farm, and his wife.

Climbing over obstacles is the way to get onward and upward, but it is no picnic.

How many farmers who have typewriters keep a carbon copy of every business letter they write? Every one should.

Those who are too busy to read, and study, and plan will always remain at the foot of the hill.

The most profitable present-day farms are those equipped with modern, labor-saving machinery.

Nine out of every ten "back-to-the-farm-ers" believe that they can soon get rich raising chickens.

Turn out to every public meeting in the neighborhood. Boost along the "get-together" spirit. It pays.

Opportunity, who knocks at every man's door, does not necessarily prove that "knocking" is always profitable to the knocker.

The gas engine is the hired hand that never gets tired, but will work overtime without complaining or quitting the job.

The waste going on around the average farm, if saved, would pay 6 per cent interest on the value of the farm. Stop the leaks.

Sometimes the best way to get out of a rut is to turn around and go in the opposite direction—a complete change of policy.

When finished with using the grain drill, see that it is housed safely, cleaned and oiled, so it will be in perfect condition next spring. If repairs will be needed, make them now.

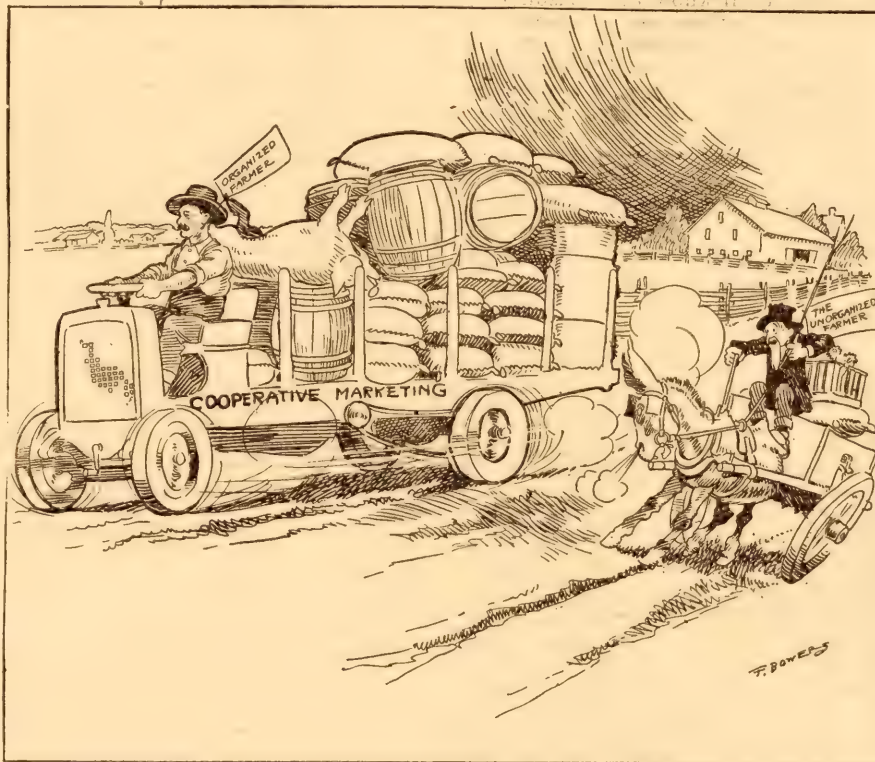
Leading our readers to desire better things is the most important part of our work. But, then, we are just as ready to help them get what they want, after they get to wanting them.

If reading an advertisement sometimes inspires any member of the family with a new ambition, our reading matter will help them to attain it. There's inspiration in advertisements.

We get letters by the score saying that what the writers like about Up-to-Date Farming is that it fights for the rights of farmers in ALL things. But that is nothing more than every farm paper should do.

One thing that makes for satisfaction is to have a big variety of things to eat. Every farmer should give special attention to providing the cook with plenty. Poor food, or a too limited diet has played its part in making the boy sick of farm life.

Up-to-Date Methods Take the Lead



What Others Say and What We Think of It

"Good fortune comes only to him who works for it."—Kimball's Dairy Farmer. Oh, shucks! That may be justice, but it isn't fact.

"Get down to hard pan; find out what your trouble is, and remedy it."—Business Farmer. The trouble with many of us is that we are already down to hard pan and our troubles continue.

"The man responsible for the war committed a crime against every person in the world."—Farm and Fireside. And will probably suffer less for his crime than any other criminal in the world.

"On some products for which Chicago consumers are paying \$1, the amount reaching the grower is less than 15 cents."—The Farmers' Review. Somebody is robbing both Peter and Paul to pay himself.

"It is difficult for the average man to understand the logic of the big money interests."—Farm, Stock and Home. Not so; it is the most understandable logic in the world—"Heads we win, tails you lose;" that's all there is to it.

"Here is what it requires for one week's rations for the bodies of the German soldiers: Potatoes, 120,330,000 pounds; meat, 16,630,000 pounds; salt, 2,000,900 pounds."—The Gleaner. And France insists on adding 50,000,000 pounds of cold lead, more or less.

Every other government but ours protects the people from being swindled by men or firms who want to get rich quick at the expense of others."—Florida Growers' News. We're so busy creating wealth we haven't time to attend to saving a fair share of it for ourselves just now, but we will wake up, by and by. We're getting restless in our sleep right now.

"The highest type of county agent work is that which brings about the organization of the people into groups for a definite purpose and then sees that this purpose is accomplished."—Farm Management Monthly. We again recommend that one of the chief purposes should be to perfect a national system of controlled and directed marketing. Reader, help us drive this point home to your neighbors.

"There never was a better time for the young man or the renter to invest in a farm than right now. With the assurance that high prices for farm products will continue for many years to come, a man can feel that a farm venture will be a safe undertaking and that with good management he can make his investment pay big returns. The farm is no place for the nonproducer or the half-hearted producer. What is needed now more than ever in the world's history are farmers with intelligence and energy, farmers who will produce crops in greater quantities and at less cost."—Farm Engineering. All true, except that high prices are not assured by any means so long as speculators have it in their power to manipulate them.

A Strenuous Effort

WE REALIZE that the people of the United States are a thinking and a progressive people. They have high ideals, and they are willing to do whatever is reasonable to attain those ideals. They are patriotic, and they wish our government to be the greatest on earth—greatest in the independent prosperity of its people, in its exalted attainments, and in the equal rights and privileges, unbiased justice and fairness to all, reaching to the commonest level of the masses.

To attain these earnestly-sought results the masses must be informed as to what is being done everywhere and in every line of thought and action. It is an acknowledged fact that the partisan press is biased in the information it gives. In some cases it overdraws, in others it withholds facts, and in not a few it perverts the truth. We are not abusing the political and miscellaneous papers. They have their purpose and are zealously laboring to accomplish that purpose.

It is our knowledge of all these things that has prompted us during all the years of its existence to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING "a paper that is different." A long, intimate relationship with all classes of our better people has taught us what they need, and has inspired us with their own thought and purpose. A like familiarity with the press of the country has impressed

us with the important matters in which the papers come short or fail. This is what has led us to treat matters the general press ignores, and each year has enabled us to do that more and more. But we have never been satisfied, and we are not now. We enter the reading autumn season of 1914 with a greater determination than ever to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING a better paper than it has ever been before—better for the general reader as well as for the organized farmer. And we have better facilities for doing that than we ever had before. Also, it is a fact that transpiring events make the need of such a paper greater than at any previous period in our history. It can not be out of place, therefore, for us to ask our readers, our old friends and our new ones, all highly prized and greatly appreciated by us—to ask them all to consider these things. We are proud of what we have accomplished, of the change of sentiment we have seen in the minds of the people, of the efforts that have been made in accordance with our teaching, and the many great things that have been accomplished; but more can, and must, and will be done. Friends, stay with us and help us in this great work. The masses need our help and yours. We owe much of our success to you, and while we plan to do better things, help us to get the paper into every home in this great country. We are determined to do our part, and we believe you will do yours.

EDITORIAL

United States War Tax

THE TALK that has for some time almost filled the papers, the agitation in Congress and the enactment of laws there concerning and providing for a "war tax" in the United States must strike our readers as something rather strange, to say the least of it. The United States is at peace with all the world. Not a hostile cannon is posted anywhere; not a musket contains a hostile cartridge, and not a soldier is on the march in quest of an enemy. We are not engaged in any war and do not propose to be. Then why a war tax?

Things are not always what they seem. The United States government is short of money, and is liable to be more so. Its principal source of revenue is the tariff—import duties, taxes required to be paid for the privilege of importing various goods and commodities from other countries to this country. These import duties have been materially reduced by the present administration, and the opposing party naturally attributes present financial shortages to that reduction. But the great war in Europe interferes with imports. Goods on which duties are paid can not be brought to this country as heretofore, and, of course, the government fails to get the accustomed revenue. The deficiency must be raised in some other way. Hence the so-called war tax.

But the point we want to make is the necessity for more economic management. States and nation seem absolutely reckless in the expenditure of money. The present Congress, as we have shown in previous articles, does not for a moment hesitate to create means of expenditure that were never thought of before, and that it is difficult to find any need for. And current expenses are almost invariably in-

creased. We give below the appropriations made by Congress, with comparisons for the preceding year:

Agriculture	\$ 19,865,832	\$ 17,986,945
Army	101,019,212	94,266,145
Diplomatic and consular	4,309,856	3,730,642
District of Columbia	12,172,539	11,383,739
Fortification	5,627,700	5,218,250
Indian	9,771,902	9,486,819
Legislative, etc.	37,630,229	35,172,434
Military academy	997,899	1,099,302
Navy	144,865,716	140,800,643
Pensions	169,150,000	180,300,000
Postoffice	313,364,667	285,376,271
Sundry civil	110,070,227	116,795,327

Total \$928,848,783 \$901,616,520

It will be noted that the only items that show a reduction from the preceding year are the military academy, pensions and sundry civil. But to these expenditures must be added urgent deficiency, \$17,462,457, and deficiency for 1914 and prior years, \$5,901,128, and also a miscellaneous expenditure of \$6,000,000. All of which makes a grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations, of \$1,089,408,777, which exceed those of 1913 by \$31,803,082.

We are a great country, but that is no excuse for making extravagant, unwise and unnecessary expenditures of money that carry with them no benefit to the public. As we have shown on other occasions, people scarcely realize what a billion dollars means. It is more dollars than there are seconds in thirty years! But we do not wish to be misunderstood. This is not the only billion-dollar Congress we have had. Those under other political control have expended as much as a billion—perhaps not so much above a billion as this—but we believe those who expend public money should be held responsible for the expenditures they make, and be required to show their necessity or their benefit to the public. In such case we would have less need for war taxes in time of peace.

Primary Elections

WE ARE aware that the greatest men of the nation have advocated primary elections to determine who the party candidates shall be, and the idea has been so popular that such elections have been practically demanded by the people. That popular demand, however, may have been somewhat weakened by results in various states that have held primaries this year.

Primary elections are public affairs, and they are expensive. They are paid for out of the general revenue, and every one who pays taxes must pay his or her portion of that expense. The object of such elections is not to choose public officers, but to determine who the candidates of the various political parties shall be. The ostensible purpose is to secure from each party its very best men for candidates. Of course, every party should run its best men, and each party should be held responsible if it fails to do that. But that is the party's business, and each party should determine that in its own way and at its own expense. There are many good people in the country who are not partisan at all. It is none of their business whom the political parties put up for their respective can-

didates, and they can not honorably vote in the primaries, but they are compelled to join in the payment of the expense.

Thus is the cost of choosing public officers doubled, unjust taxes are levied on non-partisan voters as well as on those who are not voters at all, and it is clear that results do not justify these heavy additional expenditures.

We believe sentiment regarding primary elections will change. Let the parties themselves determine whom their candidates shall be, and let it be done at the expense of the party itself; then in the election the voters have a right to vote for whom they please. If the parties have not placed their best men on their respective tickets, the voters can choose the best presented on the various tickets, and thus rebuke the parties that fail to present their best. The suicidal, boss-enforced idea that a party voter must vote the party ticket, no matter who the candidates are, is responsible for all our election evils, and for the fact that our state and national governments are too often boss-ruled. But results in several states this year prove that primary elections are but a poor remedy, though they double election expenses.

The "Buy-a-Bale" Movement

THE MERE announcement of the great European war ruined the cotton market in this country. Foreign factories that looked to America for supplies were paralyzed and did not dare to buy, even if their purchases could have been delivered, and there was

such a stunning business uncertainty that our home factories had no assurance to justify the purchase of cotton. This not only brought the prices down to ruinous figures, but it absolutely closed the cotton market.

To relieve the planters and possibly tide them over the terrible business

paralysis, enterprising and benevolent people in most of the cities and practically throughout the country, started what is called the "buy-a-bale" movement, which was that people north, south, east or west, in city, town or country, who were at all able to do so, would buy a bale of cotton, not for use but to be held as a safe representative of the money invested. This novel proposition met with such success that the cotton situation has been greatly relieved, and it shows the true patriotic and benevolent spirit of the American people—the real human brotherhood that prompts those not in distress to come to the relief of those who are, even though they must do unusual things and make sacrifices in order to do it.

Of course this is no remedy for the distressing market conditions that are so often forced upon the producers of various crops in this country. Take the apple crop of the present season. In some places there are none and in other portions of the country an apparently excessive crop. A St. Louis daily tells us that leading apple growers who have heretofore sold their crops to St. Louis and Chicago buyers at \$3 per barrel have no bidders at all now—absolutely no market price. Others are offered \$1 a barrel, and that will not pay the cost of picking, barreling and hauling to market, and the apples must go to waste.

This condition is not the result of the European war, nor is it because too many apples have been produced. A large portion of the people of the

United States have not an apple in reach, and these people would gladly buy them for use at reasonable prices if they had access to them. The demand is not supplied, and will not be, because the market buyers buy to sell again at the greatest possible profit for themselves. The greatest profit is in selling to the nearby demands, and these buyers know how many they can use in that way. That quantity is bought and stored, and the remainder is left in the orchards to rot, though people in easy access through a proper marketing system are entirely unsupplied.

Why not start a "buy-a-barrel" movement? Such a thing has been attempted, we are told, in Madison, Jersey, and Calhoun counties, Illinois. But such a movement can not be at all successful. It will have the unyielding opposition of the speculating buyers and stores, and apples are not permanent keepers like cotton. They must be stored properly if they keep at all. Hence they would be no security for the money invested in them except for storage or immediate use. The remedy, and the only remedy, is a different marketing system—a different system of storage and distribution, a system that will take every surplus at fair prices to the producers and that will find and supply every demand at fair prices to the users. It looks like such a proposition, backed by practical methods, ought to stimulate every man, woman and child of the country to the most strenuous activity.

In the East as Well as Elsewhere

MR. LIPMAN, director of the New Jersey agricultural experiment stations, has been studying the price and marketing problem in the east. He finds that farmers in many instances are selling fruits and vegetables at one-third to one-fourth the price the consumer in Philadelphia and New York pays for the same goods. He says modern farmers and the state and national agricultural bureaus have been so busy applying science to the growing of big crops that the problem of distributing these crops at a profit to the grower has been neglected, and he thinks it high time that attention be divided between growing and marketing.

As examples Dr. Lipman says farmers in Burlington county, New Jersey, are getting from 25 to 50 cents a bushel for tomatoes, while in Massachusetts such tomatoes are selling at \$3 a bushel. The New Jersey toma-

atoes, he says, could have been shipped to Massachusetts and sold at an increased profit to the grower and a great saving to the user. But the "big crop" teachers did not know that, or at least they did not tell the farmers about it. And like conditions prevail much nearer the growers than Massachusetts. Dr. Lipman says in the northern counties of New Jersey the users have been paying high prices for tomatoes that seventy-five miles away were so cheap many growers preferred to let them rot on the vines rather than market them at a loss.

The whole country is suffering from a bad system of distribution, a system that is purposely controlled in such a way as to compel growers to accept low prices or not sell, and to compel users to pay high prices or do without. It looks like the whole world would unite to knock out such a system. Don't it make the federation of farmers imperative and the co-operation of producers and consumers an absolute necessity?

The Same Old Story

A NEW YORK farm paper says: "The prices of meats have gone steadily up and we now know that the meat shortage is world-wide." But have the prices paid the farmers for meat stock gone steadily up? These prices are high, we agree, and the farmers do not wish them to be higher, but they do wish them to be reliable and steady, not going up or down according to the whims of the buyers or as scary tales may come to the market centers.

But why can not this great country raise enough meat to feed its people? We may answer, because agriculture is made uncertain by legislation and is kept uncertain by the failure of farmers to co-operate. Each farmer seems to persist in "hoeing his own row" and he knows and seems to care but little of what his fellow farmers are doing. If this were different, and each knew of the plans of the other, there would be much greater certainty in farming. It takes more than a season, and more

than a year, to bring meat animals to market, and the uncertainty of these years makes the farmers hesitate in beginning a product that must cover the years. They know that in the beginning the price is high and that each step under present conditions must be a costly one. The big question, therefore, is what will it bring at selling time? If the farmers were so organized, or so co-operated together, that they could have even a degree of assurance of the answer to this question, and if farm price were considered by the authorities so as to encourage rather than discourage farmers, results would be very different indeed. But the only thing that claims official attention is QUANTITY, with quality recently added, and the farmers personally feel themselves invited to a back seat. They do not care to take risks that cover years instead of seasons. Give them assurance of price and the fields will not only blossom as the rose, but the pastures will be made alive with meat-producing animals.

What About Sugar?

GREAT BRITAIN and the United States are the two greatest sugar importing countries in the world. American growers supply about one-half the sugar used in this country. Great Britain usually buys about 1,500,000 tons of sugar from Germany and Austria-Hungary, while the United States takes about all of the Cuban crop, amounting to over 2,000,000 tons a year.

The sugar output of the American planters has decreased somewhat, and the European war shuts off Britain's source of supply. Both the United States and Great Britain are in the market for the available sugar supplies, and the keen competition has already nearly doubled the price. It is quite probable that the present condition will greatly stimulate the production of sugar in this country, both cane and beet. The department of agriculture declares that this country could become entirely independent of the rest of the world, so far as sugar is concerned, and raise its own. Two hundred million acres planted to sugar beets, the department says, would accomplish it. There are nineteen states that have areas splendidly adapted to the growth of the sugar beet. These states are California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming. These states contain more than 2,000,000 farms and over 278,000,000 acres of improved lands. The department says:

If one farmer in four in these states were to plant a three-acre patch and give it the care that could readily be bestowed upon so small a plot it would be unnecessary for us to buy foreign sugar. Two-thirds of 1 per cent of the improved land in this area is all that would be required to accomplish this result. More than that acreage lies idle, absolutely unused, every year. Any one of the states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, or Ohio could produce all this sugar and then have the beets occur only once in a ten-year rotation; several of the others could do it alone on a five-year rotation.

From this table it can be seen that devoting the proposed 2,000,000 acres to sugar-beet production would have an utterly insignificant effect in reducing the acreage of other crops. If they were grown in properly considered rotations with any of these crops except cotton and rice the effect of the beets in increasing the yield of the others would much more than counterbalance the acreage taken from the latter. All that is necessary, so far as acreage is concerned, in order to make us independent sugar producers, is to bring the crop to a parity with flax or rye.

Editorialettes

Punishing Frauds—The United States Department of Agriculture is finding the pure food law an effective weapon for curtailing, to an extent, at least, the foisting of fraudulent food and drug products on the public. A wine merchant who shipped imitation "cognac" under misleading statements was recently fined \$250. Another concern was fined \$100 and costs for shipping adulterated cheese from Missouri into Kansas. An oil company has been fined for shipping adulterated and misbranded spirits of turpentine from New York to Ohio. Well, eternal vigilance is the price of safety, it is said. And if this vigilance on the part of the pure food officials be honestly pursued we can be fairly safe in buying articles and in getting what we pay for.

Class Legislation—Not always is the term "class legislation" confined to legislation in favor of some greedy interests. Not infrequently some bill is prepared which instead of giving undue rights to any industry takes away its legitimate rights and deprives it of its rightful opportunities. It would seem that the Byrnes bill recently introduced in Congress, which in effect prohibits any insurance company from doing interstate business through the mails, is class legislation of this sort. If the business itself is

legitimate, there is no reason why it should not have every privilege and opportunity the facilities of our country can afford it. If it is not legitimate, lay the axe at the root of the evil. We have plenty of laws now to effectually prevent the use of the mails for fraudulent purposes. So long as life insurance is a legitimate business, there is no reason why it should not be sold by mail. "Equal rights to all" must also mean ALL our rights.

For Co-operators—"Co-operative Institutions Among Farmers" is the subject of Extension Series No. 8 just issued by the North Carolina state university at Chapel Hill. This series deals altogether with rural co-operation in Catawba county and gives some interesting facts regarding the organization and development of the creamery, Sweet Potato Growers' Association, the Farmers' Union Warehouse and the Rural Credit Association. Of-

ficials of local farmers' organizations desiring copies will be supplied through Dr. L. R. Wilson, director, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Bankers to Rescue—In a Mississippi town the bankers have announced their intention to take care of the farmers who market cotton in their town by advancing from \$30 to \$35 a bale on their cotton, accepting a demand note for the amount advanced, which notes will be carried by the banks for a year, if necessary, thus enabling the producer to realize something on his cotton even though the market does not open. The farmer will keep the cotton insured, and pay 8 per cent on the notes. This plan is better than no sale at any price and would possibly be an excellent thing if the cotton planters will be in position to hold for a fair price when the market does open. This is a point which should be carefully considered.

Slow Progress of Parcel Post—The parcel post, as we have frequently prophesied, has as yet had little effect in direct marketing. Reports from numerous postoffices show that the results have been somewhat disappointing to those who have expected much from it. In Boston up to May 24, offers had been received from 907 farmers and truckers to serve consumers by mail. In Baltimore 90 to 100 packages of farm produce have been handled daily. In St. Louis 4,164 packages of farm produce were handled in June and more than that in May. These figures do not indicate a very rapid growth of direct dealing between producer and consumer by means of the mails. Parcel post has brought the two classes together in some cases, but not generally. It has established some short and direct lines of trade, but it has not revolutionized anything, and will not in the near future.

Six-40
HUDSON
\$1,550

\$3,875,000
Paid Last Month
For Hudsons

That is what users paid dealers last month for this new-model HUDSON Six-40: that is, they paid weekly, on the average, \$930,000. They bought the limit of our output—100 cars per day—and urged us to build cars faster.

The World's Record Among Class Cars

That is the record demand for a quality car.

The HUDSON Six-40 now outsells any car in the world with a price above \$1,200.

HUDSON sales today are five times larger than last year at this time. Yet the HUDSON has long been a leading car. Such an increase as that—five-fold in one year—was never before made on a well-known car.

We trebled our output in July, when this 1915 model came out. But in 30 days we had 4,000 unfilled orders. Thousands of men—with other

cars plentiful—waited weeks for this HUDSON Six-40. No other car would do.

The Magic Model

You should see at once the new car which has wrought this magic. It has upset all the old ideals, and changed all former standards.

It is 1,000 pounds lighter than former cars of this size, yet never was a car more sturdy. A new-type motor saves about 30 per cent on fuel.

It brings out countless new attractions in beauty, comfort and convenience. And it costs you less than a class car ever before has cost.

The cars you know will seem crude in comparison. Go see the refinements which men so welcome in this new-day type of car.

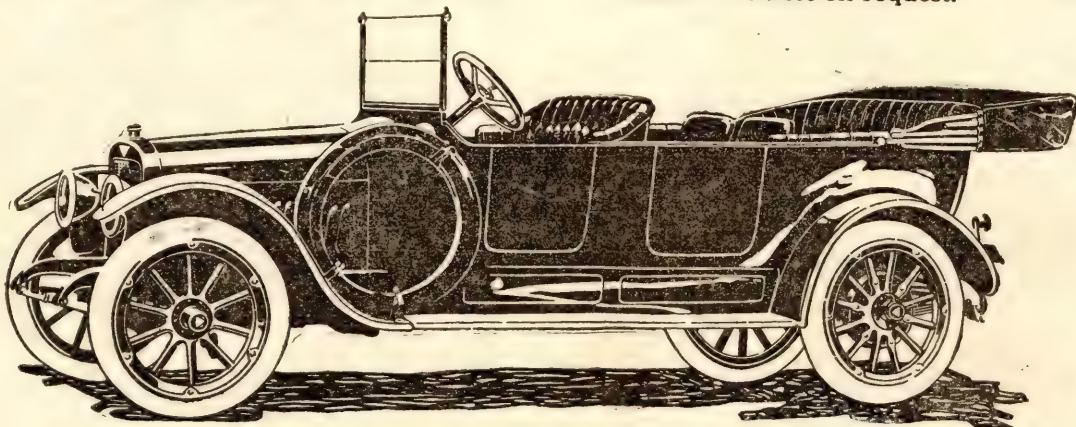
Due to Howard E. Coffin

This new-model car is due to Howard E. Coffin, the famous HUDSON designer. He has always led in advances. In this HUDSON Six-40 he reaches his climax—his finished ideal of a car.

He has worked for four years to perfect it. All the 47 other HUDSON engineers have worked with him. Now every part and detail show their final touch. You will never want a finer, lighter, handsomer car than this.

Go see it. If it suits you, get your new car now. The 1915 models are out now, so you know what's coming. And this is touring time. You have leisure now, and the coming months are perfect. Don't miss them. Your dealer will get you prompt delivery, even if the car has to come by express. To make prompt deliveries we have already shipped almost 1,000 cars by express—an unprecedented thing.

Hudson dealers are everywhere.
Name of nearest on request.



Phaeton, with two extra disappearing seats, \$1,550 f. o. b. Detroit
Canadian Price—\$2,100 f. o. b. Detroit, Duty Paid

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 8329 Jefferson Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

October Fifteenth Feature Article

THERE is much that the wisest and most experienced farmer can learn concerning the corn plant and its uses which would be of no little value to him in making his corn crop a source of greater satisfaction to him. It would be well not only to know what corn is, as a chemical production, but also how it came to be what it is in shape, form, and composition. A knowledge of its past history, from a botanical standpoint will help one to understand its present condition, and its future possibilities. There are a great many interesting things about the corn plant which the average farmer knows little or nothing about; things which if he did know and understand, would not only make the improvement, production and feeding of the plant a much more profitable thing, but which would be so interesting that the farmer would take that great pleasure in his work in connection with his corn which would mean better crops and larger profits. Let us learn all we can about corn. If we knew it all, everything there is to know, we would know none too much, nor would we know anything we could not utilize in our work to advantage.

If every farmer could but realize the wonderful development that has been made in the corn plant, since it has been a matter of record as to what it was, he would not wonder at the earnest enthusiasm of those who are doing a great work in the further development of this king of all farm crops. It is believed that the corn plant was once nothing more than a coarse grass, and that the grains were once small, irregular seeds, covered with a chaff, much like wheat. It has been traced back to the time when each kernel on the cob, and small kernels and cobs they were, too, was enveloped in a husk, each to itself. As civilization has advanced, so have the products of civilization advanced in form, type, and usefulness. And it only remained for such a scientist as Luther Burbank to show how by intelligent treatment present-day civilization can produce an advance in the production of vegetable improvement in a few more years that it took the primitive peoples of past ages many generations to obtain. So the farmer who raises corn may pick up an ear from his crib and mentally compare it

Making the Most of the Corn Crop



THE CORN HARVESTER SAVES TIME, LABOR AND FEED

with its ancestors of 2,000 years ago. Then, if he can but realize that the greater part of this improvement has been made during the last two or three hundred years, and that we have only begun to wake up to the possibilities of plant breeding, he may well become intensely interested in learning and practicing the most advanced principles of plant breeding for improvement.

These suggestions are made to encourage each reader to take up the study of the corn plant. Become an expert; there is a great satisfaction in knowing things, aside from the profit one can obtain through the application of knowledge. And remember, all successes in every line of business come from being intensely and deeply interested in the work being done, and to such an extent that we leave no stone unturned in our efforts to gain and apply practical knowledge.

The corn crop of 1914 is now ready for harvest. What have we, anyhow, in the crop? What are the valuable elements in all parts of the plant—in the grain, the cob, the leaves, the stalk and the roots? And how can we

use all these materials to get the most value out of them, not merely temporary cash value, but the value that looks and reaches into the future. There is oil, and sugar, and fat, and starch, and muscle-forming elements in all parts of the plant. There are also, in these elements and their combination, fertilizing materials, and material that will make humus, that highly valuable soil constituent.

Can you analyze your corn crop, Sir Farmer, and tell how many pounds of each of these elements it contains; how much beef, pork, dairy and poultry products it should produce—how much you will receive per pound for it in these forms, compared to the price you would receive by selling the grain? And how much of the fertilizing elements would you lose in the different methods of utilizing or marketing the crop?

In this article no attempt will be made to answer these questions specifically, because to answer them comprehensively would require a treatise, not a single article limited to this space. The purpose in calling attention to them is to call attention to

the need of knowing these things, and so far as possible to stimulate desire and arouse ambition to know more, for knowledge and judgment are the two rules by which every man, farmers as well as others, must measure their worth to themselves and to civilization. Solomon knew what he was talking about when he advised us to get wisdom and understanding. Nothing worth while comes by any other routes. You, reader, may need to know many things about corn that possibly you did not know, before you will be able to grow the type, variety, yield, etc., and make the best use of it, that will mean most to you, to your children, if you have any, and to civilization as a whole, which owes you far less than you owe to it.

All this is for a mere beginning of a course of action that will reach far into the years to come; but what we are all particularly interested in just now, is not so much the crop that we may have five, ten or twenty years from now, and the use we will then be able to make of it, as it is the crop we have now on our hands, and the most profitable use we should be able to make of it. And even here, the writer makes no attempt at an exhaustive study—space would not permit; but some pertinent suggestions may be made that should help each reader to pursue a line of investigation which will lead him to profitable conclusions.

Some farmers will feed their entire crop; others will sell part and feed part; still others will sell all the crop, not having stock for feeding. Of the last class, some will sell as soon as the corn can be gathered, while others will hold part or all for sale later on. Each farmer in all these classifications will do what circumstances compel him to do, modified as far as he can modify them by his control over his circumstances. Each one has an individual problem of his own to work out.

In feeding, the best results will be obtained if the corn is made part of a properly-balanced ration. Even a balanced ration may not be economical, if it is not wisely chosen. Balanced rations may be made up of too expensive materials to be as profitable as a ration not so "balanced," but far more practical. Hogs must be fed differently from cattle; that is, the place corn occupies in the ration is different.

(Continued on Page 11)



HUSKING STANDING CORN BY MACHINERY

Our Country Contributors

NOTICE TO READERS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used as follows: \$3.00 for the best articles \$2.00 for the second, and \$1.00 for the third best. All others, 50 cents each.

The Farmer of Tomorrow

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

I S HE to be the same as we are today? No! He will be advanced if we give him a chance, and it is our duty as citizens of a progressing country to give him this chance, thereby putting him on the road to success, making his life on the farm enjoyable and making him a better citizen.

Farming has been looked upon as the profession for the most ignorant people of the nation, for those who could not make a living at anything else; but during the last few years it has been gradually pushing to the front. Now let us help it along by giving our boys and girls every chance. They need to be more systematic about their work, take better care of what they already have, make a dollar count one hundred cents, and last, yet first, learn how to market their produce to get more money themselves and save the consumer money on his daily bread.

How many of us work hard for ten hours every day and yet accomplish but a very little! Why is it? It is because we have no system; we do not go at it in a business-like way; we do things one day that should be left until the next and let something else that should be done on that day go, until it takes twice as long to do it as it would have done had we done it when we should.

How many of us take the best care possible of what we have? How many of us have money invested in land or something else that is not paying us a cent of profit because it is not being cultivated properly or not at all? The majority of us must say "I have."

How many of us know what feeds to feed an animal to produce the greatest number of pounds of fat or the greatest amount of milk? As a rule, we feed some kind of hay and some grain, but do not know whether the grain does the most good or not. Sometimes it does not because the ingredients of which it is composed are so near like those of which the hay is composed. As a result we are buying grain and feeding it and are getting little for it, where we should have bought some other kind of grain that would have supplied the other ingredients which were necessary to form a balanced ration with the hay.

How many of us knew how to market to get the largest profits before the Farmers Society of Equity was organized? Now this organization is a great blessing to the farmers if they know how to run it. In the past the ordinary farmer did not realize the advantage in employing a man who understands how to market at the salary he could get somewhere else, and even now the tendency is to get some one just as cheap as possible, even though he may be ignorant about the essentials of the business. I have noticed this to be the root of most of the failures of farmers' organizations, although they do fail for other reasons sometimes.

Now how under heaven are our boys and girls going to advance above our standard if we keep them on the farm with us summer and winter and keep them doing their work in our old-fashioned, poor and hard way, and for the prices others choose to offer them? They can not do it, and that is all

there is about it. We must give them every chance. This is your duty to your children, to the industry of farming, to the nation and to mankind, brother farmer. Now see to it that your boys and girls, the farmers of tomorrow; are in school, and that the business side of agriculture be taught to all.—J. Ward Green, McCammon, Idaho.

How We Helped Pay For the Farm

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

MY SISTER, aged 15, and myself, aged 17, were allowed to go to town high school by father, which, we knew, put him to extra expense and sacrifice, but we appreciated the opportunity, nevertheless, and determined to do our little part during vacation in the line of service some way. Knowing our farm was not clear of debt, we wanted to help, and tried to think of a good plan to earn money and we succeeded. Of course, we helped mother in the house,

and helped prepare for market day, but as produce was so plentiful, the market was overrun, so father was compelled to bring much of his fruit and vegetables home again unsold.

Staple articles, as, butter, milk and eggs, he had no trouble to dispose of, but the crops of beans, corn, tomatoes, apples, peaches, etc., were so heavy, the low prices they brought barely paid for the time and energy used in marketing them.

Hearing father talk thus one day, I suggested: "Father, if we had enough jars, I'd can these things by the wholesale. One never knows, a famine or drought might follow this time of plenty, and the preserved food would come in most handy."

"True, indeed," said he, and our decision was made.

He procured several hundred lots of jars from a manufacturer, also a great number of catsup bottles and jelly glasses. Sugar he got by the barrel. Sister and I went to work in earnest about July 1 and have had splendid success thus far.

We canned cherries, blackberries, huckleberries, beets, rhubarb, corn and even apple sauce. Then father made us a large temporary table for sun-drying and a neat frame, covered with mosquito netting to keep all flies away. There we dried cherries, corn, berries, beans, pears, peaches, peppers and apples by the bushel. Our jelly boiling, also grape butter and catsup cooking was a splendid experience. Mother guided us in instruction and seasoning and we did the work. Chow-chow and chili sauce are yet to be made. Mother cleared a room to give us a storing place. You would be surprised to see the amounts we've preserved, and sure enough, long before the season was ended, didn't sugar go up to such a high price that preserving by many families was greatly lessened and our goods are finding sale already. Father put an extra shelf on his market wagon on which he carries "Home-made preserves, dried and canned goods." By results thus far gained, we have added \$25 to our debt-paying fund and we have bright prospects of adding a greater amount by next spring.

Our jarred goods sell at 20 cents a jar (5 cents returned when empty jars are given back), jelly at 15 cents a glass (5 cents returned if the glass is given back). Dried fruit sells at store prices. Grape butter is not yet on the market. School has now begun and we are very happy with our studies and with the feeling of having helped father a bit during vacation. L. C. C., Plainfield, N. J.

How the Advertising Benefits You

Of course the advertising helps you when it acquaints you with a new machine or any article that will save you work or make you money or add to your comfort. It also gives you a bigger UP-TO-DATE. For every extra column of advertising we add more than a column of reading. Patronize our advertisers, then your dealer, by buying the things advertised in UP-TO-DATE and by sending direct to the advertiser by mail. Such help from every reader will soon allow us to double the size of your paper.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Owning a Home Through Difficulties

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

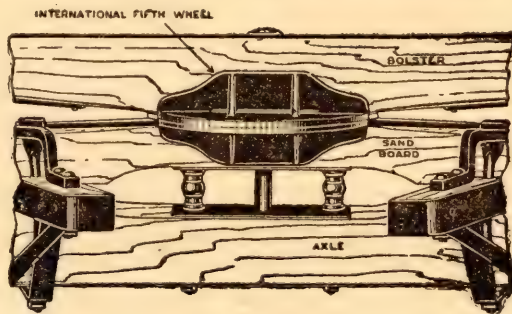
WHEN WE decided to buy our 65-acre farm, we had to sell our last horse to make the first payment. We had four small children at that time and things looked gloomy with a big debt staring us in the face, but we had decided a home we had to have—other things could be sacrificed. We had a cow, a flock of sixty hens, a few hogs, one sheep and corn and vegetables to last us through the winter. I look back now and laugh at the sacrifices we made at that time, though it wasn't very funny then, but we always tried to appear cheerful to each other, and neither husband nor I are given to the blues. I always managed to keep us plenty of good warm clothing and only bought cheap gingham and calicoes for my own and the children's clothing, though I made them in the latest style. Husband wore one best suit for Sundays for ten years and I wore one hat for four summers, though I turned the trimming around many times—all the children's underclothing was made from cast-offs.

I never allowed anything to wear out, as one neighbor remarked. I would keep things patched and never allowed anything to keep me from mending every week, thus making the clothes last as long again as they would if not mended in time. Husband had a cobbler's outfit and he kept the shoes mended as religiously as I did the clothes.

We raised a few calves to sell each year and also soon had a nice flock of sheep, from which we could sell mutton occasionally and the wool brought in a nice little sum. Our chickens were a stand-by all the time and we managed to pull through in four years.

Every dollar we could get we applied toward the debt, going without everything that we could and some that we couldn't. They were happy years and I would go through it again if it was the only way to get a home. "I say get a home at all costs. Then you can add other things later.—A Reader, Fall Branch, Tenn.

International Harvester Farm Wagons



HAVE you seen the latest in wagons? It is the International fifth wheel (patent applied for) and it is worth a trip to town to see. Weber and Columbus wagons, built to the highest standards in every detail, are

The Only Real Fifth Wheel Farm Wagons

This is one of the best improvements ever put on the farm wagon, because it prevents the pulling up or pitching of the front bolster. It means no more bent and broken king pins—no more bent and broken circle irons—longer life for the wagon, and easier work for the horses. See the International fifth wheel on Weber and Columbus wagons.

If you will write us, we will send you catalogues and information about this and other improvements on farm wagons and will tell you where you may see the wagons.

The IHC Line

GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES
Binders, Reapers
Headers, Mowers
Rakes, Stackers
Hay Loaders
Hay Presses
CORN MACHINES
Planters, Pickers
Binders, Cultivators
Easilage Cutters
Shellers, Shredders
TILLAGE
Peg, Spring-Tooth,
and Disk Harrows
Cultivators
GENERAL LINE
Oil and Gas Engines
Oil Tractors
Manure Spreaders
Cream Separators
Farm Wagons
Motor Trucks
Threshers
Grain Drills
Feed Grinders
Knife Grinders
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International Harvester Company of America

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CHICAGO

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

USA

THE FARM *and* ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

If I Were a Farmer—III

By Mr. Town D. Weller

A FARMER'S wife is too often little short of being a common drudge. I'm always sorry for the lot of a woman on the farm—especially if she's one of the drudging kind who has to do everything short of saw and split the wood for the kitchen stove. Of her it has been truly said that while "a man may work from sun to sun, a woman's work is never done."

Now, if I were a farmer, I'd take my wife into partnership. I don't believe in any such one-sided arrangement as that which takes it for granted that all the modern labor-saving devices of the present day are for the men folks alone. It looks to me as though most farmers went on this idea. Farming is a lot easier for men nowadays than it used to be. Except in harvest time a man can do most of his field work riding behind a team instead of keeping step with it. But the women folks most generally still have to pump and carry water, run the churn and separator by hand, and do the family washing in the same old back-breaking way.

It would be only right if, when Mr. Farmer gets himself a manure spreader which does most of the work while he does the driving, that he should also put in a little gasoline engine for the wife, which would do the churning and separate the cream and operate a washing machine. She is just as much entitled to being saved some of her hard work as he. And no doubt she would enjoy improving her mind as she enjoys the scenery while the butter is making by machinery, as he enjoys the scenery while the manure spreader is doing the work he used to have to do with a fork.

And if I were a farmer I'd connect up my house with the windmill or the aforesaid engine and have some modern conveniences in the house. It does not mean a prohibitive expense to have running water in the house—and it is well worth it from the standpoint of convenience and sanitation. The city man has an idea that the farmer never gets a bath while the creek is frozen over—and that's one impression I'd do my share to eliminate if I lived on a farm. I'd have hot and cold water—not only for my own well-being, but for the convenience of the wife. In this twentieth century I believe she should be spared the handicap of doing her share of the work by methods that prevailed when our ancestors settled New England.

Marketing the Wheat Crop

B READ, being the staff of life, centers the interest in the marketing problems on the wheat crop. Not every farmer raises wheat, but every farmer, as well as every worker in any other business or profession, is directly interested in wheat. The man who raises wheat is interested from the standpoint of seller; he who does not raise it is interested from the standpoint of a buyer of bread.

There are two sides to this worldwide problem of marketing wheat. The first is buying from the producer. The second is selling to the consumer. These should bear a direct, constant relationship to each other. That this relationship is frequently not what it should be shows that somewhere between the two ends there is something wrong—the difference between what the consumer pays and what the producer receives is far too wide. In the second place, the producer suffers changes and variations in price that are not justified by the price paid by the consumer.

The universal interest that has been taken in the price problem is confined

principally to the consumer's end. When prices to the producer fall, little is said of any injury done him. No wide publicity is given the hardships he suffers because of the falling prices; but when prices advance to the consumer a howl is sent forth that agitates the atmosphere of the whole country. Curiously enough, every one points an accusing finger at the producer. The mental guns of our great department of agriculture are trained on the farms. Agriculture is "investigated." But the only portion of the line from producer to consumer which really needs investigation has been overlooked. The big guns of the investigating department are of too long range. The trouble lies closer to the

consumer than to the producer. When Congress was urged to pass an embargo act prohibiting the exportation of wheat, so prices might be made lower, did any one stop to think that the only result would be to cut off what little profit the farmer might have had? Yet that is exactly what would have occurred, and nothing more than that.

What is needed is an investigation all along the line from the producer to the consumer.

How much does the local buyer make on the wheat he handles?

How much do the railroads obtain?

How many times is the grain handled before it enters the mills to be made into flour, and is it necessary

for it to receive so much handling, each one adding to the expense by contributing to some handler's private fortunes?

How much does the miller pay for the grain he grinds and how much does he receive for the flour and the by-products of his mill?

After the flour is ground, by what route does it find its way to the consumer? Is the system of distribution what it should be?

Why not investigate all these things? Why not employ experts to determine ways and means of increasing the efficiency of the distributing system, and lessening its expense, as well as to have them all over the country, trying to increase the efficiency of the farmer and the production of his farm?

It will require several thousand farm experts, several millions of dollars per year, and several years of time to bring about the desired results in farm production. It is a necessary work, and it should be done; but the greatest trouble will not be touched thereby. Why not put experts at work to investigate and reform the system of distribution? It would not require the one-hundredth part as many men, or a tenth of the time, or a fraction of the money that is being put into the farm expert system. If the money expended in the greater-production movement will pay, the money necessary to reform the marketing and distributing system would pay a thousandfold more.

The price to the farmer should be one that makes his farm work satisfactorily profitable. It must be such as to enable the greater-production movement to succeed as it should. This is the farmer's own particular problem, which he must solve, by organization and co-operation. The distributing problem is a wider problem, and all classes must co-operate in its solution. The beginning of such co-operation must be laid in a wider knowledge of the methods and costs of the system. Let the light shine along the entire road, so all may see what is wrong and how the remedy can best be applied. If Congress must create commissions, let it create one to do the work which must be done before real reform can come.

The Pure Food Law and Its Effect on Marketing

A NEW amendment to the federal food and drugs act provides that all package goods must be plainly labeled with the net contents. Every barrel of apples, basket of peaches, bag of potatoes, and all other package commodities, must bear a statement showing the net weight of the contents in terms of dry measure. (In case of liquids, the content should be expressed in terms of liquid measure.) It is not sufficient to mark a box of apples, for instance, with merely the number of apples in the box, unless the average diameter of the fruit is made part of the statement. The law does not recognize heaped measures.

In Indiana, all commodities may be sold either by weight or measure. The sale by weight is strongly recommended. When sales by weight are made, it is a violation of the law not to mark on the package offered for sale the net weight of the contents, with bold letters, and on the outside of the package where it can not fail to be seen by the purchaser.

The law also deals with meats and meat products. Any animal in the least afflicted with disease of any kind, chronic or acute, can not be butchered and sold for consumption without violation of the law, and any one, farmer, butcher, packer, or dealer, handling such meats will, if detected, be put beyond the ban of decent citizenship, behind the bars of the jail.



MISSOURI'S PRIDE—MULES OWNED BY SUBSCRIBER E. E. DOWNS, SHERIDAN, MO.

Roofing Bargains

Never again will you get a chance like the one in this advertisement. Read the wonderful offers we are making on galvanized and painted roofing, as well as on our high grade rubber surfaced roofing. We are the originators of roofing direct to the consumer. We control our own factories, and can at all times supply biggest roofing snaps.

CORRUGATED ROOFING 100 SQ. FT. 97¢	Most Wonderful Roofing Advertisement Ever Published	RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING 100 SQ. FT. 49¢
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PRICES S-M-A-S-H-E-D

Yes! absolutely smashed to pieces. While our regular prices are always lowest on best roofing materials, once in a while we run across something very special, even for us, and then—smash go all prices. Look at these two snaps of which we have but a limited amount to sell. **ACT QUICKLY!** Get your share of these Bargains.

Lot No. D-S-1 10,000 squares only of corrugated iron roofing; good all around covering. Light weight, corrugated sheets about 2 ft. x 2 ft., unpainted. Price 97¢ for 100 square feet, 1, o. b. cars, Chicago, not freight prepaid.

Lot No. D-S-2 8000 squares only, rubber surfaced roofing at 49¢ per square, 1, o. b. cars Chicago, not freight prepaid. Roofing is 1-2 ply, weighs 28 lbs., mill lengths 2 to 4 pieces to roll. Nails and cement included.

FREIGHT PAID OFFER

GALVANIZED and METAL ROOFING

\$1.60 Buys our best open hearth 11-1/2 in. corrugated, unpainted, roofing and siding sheets. Sheets are 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet long by 22 inches wide. New and perfect. Also furnished in V crimped flat or standing seam. Painted 1 lb. per square additional. Order by Lot No. D-S-3.

\$2.75 Buys best grade of brand new galvanized, 11-1/2 in. corrugated sheets 22 in. wide by 6 ft. Order by Lot No. D-S-4. We have other grades of galvanized roofing and siding. Roofing accessories of every kind priced low.

This freight paid offer on the following roofing is provided your shipping point is east of Nebraska and Kansas and North of the Ohio River; your order to be for at least 3 squares. Prices to other points on application.

Chicago House Wrecking Company
Prominently known everywhere for 20 years as the "great price wreckers" have decided that their best interests require more prominent use of the present owners' names. In the future the four Harris brothers will advertise and sell their goods as

Harris Bros. Company

RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING

\$1.15 Buys the best and heaviest 3-ply rubber surfaced, perfect, lasting roof covering. This is our "Ajax" brand. Rolls contain 108 sq. feet. Two to three pieces in every roll. Packed complete with nails and sufficient cement. For three ply order Lot No. D-S-5. For 2 ply price per roll \$1.00, order Lot No. D-S-6. For 1 ply price per roll 85¢, order Lot No. D-S-7.

\$1.25 Buys high grade red and green slate asphalt roofing. Rolls contain 108 square feet, two to three pieces to a roll. Complete with nails and cement. Biggest snap of the century. Order by Lot No. D-S-8.

\$3.25 Buys red and green slate coated, asphalt roofing shingles size 8 in. x 12 3/4 in. Weight about 220 lbs. per sq. Order by Lot No. D-S-9.

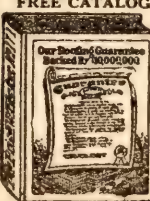
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Making the Most of the Corn Crop

(Continued From Page 8)

Young hogs require different feeding from old hogs, and young cattle from old cattle. Bacon hogs need a different feed from lard hogs, and dairy cattle demand other rations than beef cattle, and so on. To determine the most favorable ration for one's own particular needs, the farm papers, the bulletins of the experiment stations, and authoritative books should be read and studied thoroughly. Carry your personal problems to your agricultural experiment station. Get the habit of writing letters; it will be good for you, stimulate your mind, bring you into greater contact with other minds and ideas. Write the editors of your farm papers. They may not themselves know just what you want to learn, but they will know some one who does. All these things will help to make the most of your corn crop.

The problem of utilizing part or all of the plant as food is another one to study. It will undoubtedly prove profitable to arrange the farm plans so that stock can be kept in sufficient quantities to consume all the corn stover that the farmer can find time and labor to put up. Improved machinery is a distinct advantage in this respect. The silo comes first in importance and value. Then cutting corn for fodder, and husking and shredding comes next. If we know just exactly the composition of the corn plant at its silo stage, at fodder stage, and when thoroughly ripened in the field, ready for husking, we can make fairly safe calculations for the arrangement of a system for handling the crop in order to get the greatest and most lasting benefit. We should know something of the digestible values of the crop at each of these three harvesting stages, and how much plant food is drawn from the soil during each stage. Then we will know whether we exhaust more or less of the plant food by the different methods. Books, bulletins and farm papers provide us with means for determining all these things. We will be anxious to read and study along these lines once their importance is realized; and by reading the experiments whereby facts are discovered we are made to realize the importance of knowing them. They show the actual difference in bushels, in pounds of beef and pork, in butter, in gallons of milk, and in dollars and cents. It is the reading, thinking, planning farmer who is going to come to the front in agriculture. The time is past when the ordinary farmer can hold his own, and the time is coming when the best only will be permitted to use the land. Necessity will demand that those who raise corn know how to make the most of it.

There are approximately 100,000,000 acres of corn to be harvested this fall. A goodly quantity is now in the silos throughout the country. The growth of the silo is great, but there is room and need for twenty or more silos where we now have but one. Thousands more will be erected next year, and the year after, in ever-increasing ratio.

Thousands of acres in every corn-growing state have been cut and shocked to be either shredded or fed in the stalk. This saves more of the value of the plant than leaving the stalks in the field, yet much of the beef and butter materials are wasted. When properly shredded, this waste is materially reduced.

When it is not possible to shred the fodder a waste can be avoided if the shocks are hauled up near the feed lot and properly stacked. Leaving them out in the field exposes such a large proportion to the storms and sun and winds that the waste is considerable. Properly stacked, this waste is practically all eliminated.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of

corn are husked in the field and the stalks left standing. If stock are pastured on them, they are exposed to the weather until the entire field is husked, and here again wind, sun and rain accomplish a waste. It will pay to run a temporary fence through the field as soon as a portion of it has been husked, and turn in the stock on the husked portion, if one is feeding beef or dairy cattle. This is applicable only to large fields, of course.

Stable manure is the best natural fertilizer known to civilized man. Live stock raised on the farm under an efficient system is and will doubtless always be the most profitable method of disposing of the grain, fodder and grass grown on the farm. The farmer who would make the most of his corn crop should study his possibilities for turning all his crop into live stock, thus returning to his soil the greater part of the fertility taken to make the crop. Turning the corn crop into the most money with the least loss to the soil is every corn grower's problem. He can solve it to his great satisfaction and profit once he determinedly sets his mind to the task.

Clearing the Land with Stump Pullers



The Agricultural Department of the United States has issued bulletin after bulletin on clearing stump land. It has been demonstrated so often and so conclusively that cut-over land is immensely productive; that it is really virgin soil; that it will bear enormous crops; that two seasons' profits will more than repay the cost of ridding the land of the stumps.

Why is it, then, that there are so many millions of acres of stump land in America and Canada?

One would naturally suppose that with farm land selling for from \$50 to \$200 per acre that no farmer would think of permitting any portion of his land to loaf on the job. It astonishes the farmers of Europe that otherwise shrewd American farmers permit valuable cut-over acres to remain idle, the roaming fields for cattle, pigs and sheep.

Of course, it is true that thousands of acres of cut-over land have been reclaimed in the last few years. Some farmers have resorted to dynamite. Others have used the new all-steel triple-power stump puller. This new device seems to be most effective. Two men and a team of mules, horses or even oxen have pulled 191 stumps in a ten-hour day. Theodore F. Denker of Clare, Mich., was interviewed the other day and said: "My record with this steel triple-power stump puller is 191 stumps in ten hours and 595 stumps in three and one-half days—all hardwood, tap-rooted pine stumps."

The remarkable natural fertility of cleared land has been proven so often that it seems almost unnecessary to emphasize it here, but a letter received from J. C. Davidson, Kendall County,

notice in any article bearing on this subject. He says in part: "Up to six years ago I had a six-acre tract of timber land, of which I was very proud. During the summers of 1907 and 1908 I used the field as a pasture, but I felt right along that it was not yielding me the profits that it should. It was right next to a corn field that produced averages of 76 and 73 bushels per acre in 1907 and 1908.

"In the winter of 1908 my son suggested getting rid of the stumps. We began by burning a few of the old, well-rotted stumps. At last we decided to use a stump puller. After we got the machine and tried it we decided upon a systematic clearing up of the six acres. By the end of February the lot was as clean as a whistle.

"That spring we fitted this lot for corn and since have kept tab on it just to verify our opinions that that ground would grow good corn if the stumps were out. We prepared and treated the lot exactly as we did the adjoining corn field and this six acres yielded an average of 86 bushels of corn to the acre and the next year an average of 87 bushels.

"Primarily we have to lay our success to the removal of the stumps."

Ice for Next Summer

It is not too early to be thinking of a good supply of ice for next year's heated season. Ice is fast becoming a necessity in modern life on the farm, as well as in towns and cities. Wherever possible, every farm should have its own ice supply. Where this is not practical, a community ice house or factory and cold storage plant can be made to serve the purpose. Look after the ice pond and put the ice house in shape.

"Plenty of vegetables. Market more than supplied with its quota." This from a dispatch from Boston to a produce journal. An economic fault that should and can be corrected; must be, in fact, before we can solve either the high cost of living or the greater production problems. And the only way is by a reformed system of marketing based upon a nation-wide cooperation of producers.

Nearly every business interest has its representatives at Washington, watching legislation. This, too, when nearly all classes of industry except agriculture are well represented in the membership of Congress. We farmers, therefore, get only what the others are willing we should have.

When buying new shoes for the school children, consider other things than price. Fit, comfort, and durability are chief considerations. Get god-looking ones, too. Cultivate personal pride and neatness in the child. To make a child suffer from humiliation is a crime; it often retards progress in education.

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LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

Marketing Live Stock

UP-TO-DATE FARMING believes that, with very few exceptions, if, indeed, there are any at all, every product of the farm, garden and orchard could be marketed to better advantage through the right kind of a co-operative marketing organization. It believes that co-operative marketing will assuredly supplant competitive marketing, because it will be more profitable, more convenient, less expensive, and right in line with the progress of the world's business. Consequently, this paper is indefatigable in its endeavor to encourage and to build up co-operative marketing and to point out the many opportunities therein.

The local clearing houses of the Farmers Society of Equity, an organization which is doing its part toward the solution of the marketing problems, have been very successful in the marketing of live stock, cattle and hogs intended for the packer, through the Equity co-operative system. But

there are other live stock marketing transactions which have not been developed, but should be. Packers are not the only buyers of live stock. Farmers themselves are heavy purchasers. They buy feeders by the hundreds of thousands every year. Thousands of head of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are purchased for breeding purposes. The dairymen buy milk cows in immense quantities annually. And the present marketing methods employed are far more cumbersome and costly than necessary. More direct marketing is not only highly desirable, but easily possible. FROM farmer direct TO farmer is the ideal way. It is also the most practical way. For instance, farmers scattered through five or six adjoining counties in Missouri raise feeding cattle which are bought eventually by a few farmers in perhaps a single county in Iowa, or Nebraska, or Kansas. With proper organization, there is no reason why the Missouri organization of growers should not sell

from the island of Jersey, the home of the cow of most pronounced dairy type. The Jersey of pure type is the highest example of what proper breeding can do. Since 1779 there has been no importation of cattle allowed on the island. As the island of Jersey is small, being only eleven miles long by six in width, and as the land is divided into small farms of from three to thirty acres, the number of animals kept on each farm must of necessity be small, rarely exceeding twelve in number, therefore, extensive range or pasturage is out of the question. The land is too valuable, the rent being from \$50 to \$100 per acre, and is devoted to market gardening almost entirely. The herd, whether large or small, is tethered and must be changed from place to place several times a day. They are led, never driven and almost wholly attended by women or girls. But little grain is fed; some roughage as hay, grass, etc., is given and the balance of the ration is supplied by root crops, parsnips being the main de-

highest in favor amongst butter makers and for all around good qualities has few if any equals.—A. C. McPherson.

Wisconsin Farms Wiping Out Hog Cholera

WILL WISCONSIN be visited again this fall with a scourge of hog cholera?

Not if the fight already started against this dread disease is carried out effectively throughout the present season. In various sections of the state farmers have organized associations for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection, and if possible, to stamp it out completely. In this campaign they are being aided by the Agricultural Experiment Station, which the legislature has commissioned to manufacture hog cholera serum to be sold at cost to the farmers of the state.

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Don't make doubtful and perhaps dangerous experiments with "any old lye". Merry War POWDERED Lye has been proven—its use is not an experiment—it is safe to use according to simple directions. Let us send you free our valuable booklet "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising".

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A MISSOURI CHAMPION—OWNED BY A. L. ROOKS, TRENTON, MO.

direct to the Iowa, or Kansas, or Nebraska, organization of feeders. The business agent of the one could notify the business agent of the other the quantity and quality and price. No speculative class need come between to bleed both ends for the benefit of the middle.

The staff of this paper is ready at any time to assist in the formation of local clearing houses for co-operative buying and selling. We are glad to confer with our readers who desire to undertake this work and we are willing to help, to the extent of our ability, in the construction and operation of co-operative marketing associations. The Market Place, which runs regularly in this publication, is a bulletin board devoted to bringing buyer and seller together. And as all live stock men must use some media for marketing, why not use one of their own, devoted entirely to their own interests and welfare?

Articles will appear in this department from time to time treating on the various phases of co-operative marketing, and in every community where this paper goes to a fair percentage of its farmers, the successful operation of a co-operative marketing association is practically assured.

The Jersey

THE JERSEY can justly be called "queen of the dairy." No other cows will tone up butter equal to the channel island cows. In Indiana a certain number of Jerseys are required in a dairy herd by state inspectors before milk will be graded as standard. The Jersey originally sprung from the stock of Normandy and Brittany—provinces of France which lie but thirteen miles

pendence, this crop being grown extensively for this purpose. The mean temperature of the island is 57 degrees. These conditions have developed a delicate, highly organized breed of cattle, but possessing constitutional vigor. Two thousand Jerseys are exported yearly, the most coming to this country.

The Jersey is smallest in average size of any of the dairy breeds, and the weight of the Jersey is considerably more in America than in its native island. There is more variety as to color than any other known breed, and solid colored cattle are seldom found. There is a "peculiar something" in a high-bred Jersey that betrays its breed. Delicate, clean-cut features, small delicate ears, neat, fawn-like limbs and quick, graceful movements are native to the breed. The Jersey ranks second to the Guernsey in the abundant secretion of coloring matter. This coloring imparts a deep orange coloring to the fat of the body, and gives a rich tint to the cream which is handed down with interest to the butter. With larger range and more severe climate, the American-bred animals are larger boned and more robust than in their native island, and in dairy qualities they are superior to their island ancestors also. In the records of what the "little Jersey" can do at the pail or churn, it must be remembered that for generations she has been bred exclusively for butter-making, as there was no demand outside of the island or home for milk. It is not unusual for a Jersey to produce 400 pounds of butter annually. Cases are on record where they have produced as high as thirty pounds weekly, but this amount was not sustained the year round.

Without doubt the Jersey cow stands

THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

Marketing for More Money

By Robert H. Essex

FARMERS and farmers' wives who raise poultry are, of course, interested in anything that helps them to make more money from their flocks—more especially if it costs them nothing to get it. Nearly every farmer of enterprise now possesses a standard-bred flock. This has added materially to the income of the farmer's wife, who generally looks

after the poultry. Standard-bred poultry weighs considerably more than an equal number of mongrels, and brings in that much more money, yet costs no more to feed. If but one pound is added to each individual fowl, then in marketing 100 fowls one has gained 100 pounds, and it should be remembered that one gets more per pound for a good standard-bred than for a skinny mongrel.

The introduction of better layers is another means of increased income which has come to the farmer in recent years. If the farmer who keeps mongrels will keep track of the number of eggs laid in a year he will find that 75 to 100 eggs is about the number he is getting. He would get many more eggs than that from a well-selected standard-bred flock.

A mail carrier living near me, without any previous experience in poultry raising, has during nine months secured from a flock of twenty hens an average of 150 eggs each. By the end of twelve months they will be pretty close to the 200-egg mark. The farmer has every advantage over the city poultry keeper, with the one exception of marketing his eggs and poultry, and it is this one exception that I wish to refer to more particularly in this article, and to suggest to the poultry-keeping farmer how he can add still more to his income by marketing the eggs and poultry at a greater profit. It is a question of care and management—a question of improvement in the market product—just as getting more eggs and heavier fowls is a case of improvement in the breeding of the fowls. Having improved the breed, it would be a pity not to take advantage of the opportunity to improve the market product at the time it is delivered to the market.

The question to be considered, if the farmer would get a higher price per pound for his poultry and a higher price per dozen or per case for his eggs, is "How can I market them to greater advantage?" It is an important question. Two separate lots of poultry taken from the same farmer at the same time, alive or dressed, may bring the farmer several dollars more or several dollars less, depending upon where he sells them and how he does it. One lot may be marketed properly—may be handled properly by the dealer after they reach his hands, and may get to the consumer in first-class condition—pleasing to the eye and pleasant to the taste, and will be worth several cents a pound more than if they had been less attractive. The other lot owing to some little neglect on the part of the farmer or the middleman, or the express company, or somebody else, reaches the consumer in a different condition altogether. I have seen some boxed poultry nearly as dark in color of skin as a guinea hen, and it is certain that these being placed in the retailer's window would not bring more than half or three-quarters the price of the higher-class poultry. In most cases the farmer stands the loss. Sometimes the dealer who buys direct from the farmer is the loser. The farmer who has standard breeds has gone a long way towards avoiding trouble in the matter of skin-color which in mongrels is often variegated—several colors and worth so much less per pound. Standard breeds as a rule are even in color.

A similar condition exists with eggs. A farmer may be careful in keeping the nests filled with clean straw so as to render it unnecessary to wash the eggs; the eggs may be handled carefully and put aside ready to market when a sufficient number is collected; yet all the care may have been wasted by neglect of the one simple fact that the eggs have not been kept in a suitable place—and there are many places that are not suitable. Every farmer should know the day they are laid,

should consider the temperature in which they are laid, whether it was in the heat of summer or the frost of winter, and should act accordingly if he wishes to get the highest price for his eggs and maintain a ready sale.

Winter Eggs

SINCE WE have decided to go into the poultry business for the egg income, we have much to learn, but have never known defeat. Our flock consists of 500 white Plymouth Rocks, and these birds, in spite of the winter season, are laying us from fifteen to twenty-five dozen eggs daily. For many years our hens had consumed a great deal of grain during the winter months, and in return laid us but few eggs—scarcely none. We did not marvel at this condition at all; always our hens took their vacation in winter, but this year matters have changed at the henhouse and thereabout. The good woman and I made our several plans last summer, and not only that, we have carried them out with results. In thinking over the situation we realized at once that a new house for roosting quarters was needed, and fortune favored us in the outset by offering a sunny location, sheltered from the cold winter winds by a group of stately cedars. We built their new home there. It is an ample sized structure with an open-front sunning shed on the south. We consider a properly constructed winter home a requisite in obtaining a large egg yield, so accordingly we stripped all cracks against the chilling draughts, but in order to insure a plenteous supply of fresh air, the lumber wall on the south was substituted by one of poultry netting. The interior of this building is kept scrupulously clean and sprayed once a month with lime and sulphur.

There are other items to consider in order to insure success. The diet and exercise of our birds we think has much to do with their local reputation as quality stock. We feed grain once a day, but when we do it is scattered in a dry litter of straw in the "scratch room." This process of serving keeps the hens busy, warm and happy. At noon we gather up the scraps from the table preparatory to the mixing of a mash for the hens. We pay our small boys ten cents each for every rabbit they can entrap on the farm. This serves a three-fold purpose; it makes the young apple trees safer, furnishes the lads a little spending money, and insures a plenteous supply of the exact sort of food that helps to produce eggs. We cook the meat until tender, run through the food chopper and mix with the daily mash. We also feed turnips, onions, beets, rutabags and carrots, in their natural form, also clover. We suspend cabbage heads and other feed from overhead to a point within three feet from the ground or within jumping reach of the biddies. This gives them exercise in physical culture, keeps them warmed up and the blood circulating. A bountiful supply of fresh water, also oyster shell and gravel are always before our birds.

We gather our eggs two or three times a day, sorting out and laying aside for home consumption any small, dirty or ill-shaped ones, and the bulk we sell at fancy prices direct to the consumers in a nearby mining town. The valuable information we have gleaned from the pages of UP-TO-DATE FARMING has afforded us much keen enjoyment through our experiments, besides, we are earning a fat little fortune through the sale of eggs.—J. A. S.

They Couldn't Throw It Up to Her.

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| 1 Shoe Knife | 1 Ball Shoe Thread |
| 1 Peg Awl Haft | 1 Bottle Rubber Cement |
| 1 Peg Awl | 1 Bunch Bristles |
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Charming New Model

THE ALICE—Of soft, silky corded crepe. The low neck is encircled with a soft white crepe frill, scalloped in silk to match blouse. Drop shoulder arm hole. This is but one of thousands of Charles William wonderful values. Lavender, light blue or white. Sizes 32 to 44. State color and size. No. 2457A1208 75c Waist Prepaid 49c

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\$2 Shepherd's \$1 Check Dress

THE METROPOLITAN—Smart-looking dress of black and white Shepherd Check Serge. New kimono sleeves. Skirt is made with a rounded peplum. The square neck vest of all-over lace is outlined with graduated revers of the check, ending with two black silk tassels. Roll collar of crisp, white Organdy. Peplum, cuffs and revers are edged with black soutache braid. Invisible side closing. In black and white check only. Sizes 23 to 46 inches bust. Also Misses 14, 16, 18 years. Give size. No. 2457A1610 Pre-paid \$1.00

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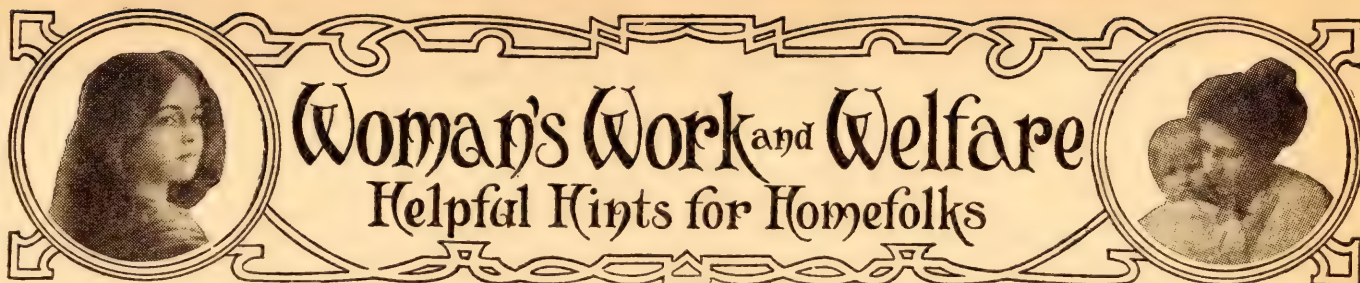
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New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best ticking, 6-lb. pillows, \$1 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog. Agents wanted. Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept. 919, Greensboro, N. C.

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Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each. UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis, Ind.



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homemakers

Kitchen Helps

TO GIVE the housewife more time for herself and to make her labors more pleasant, new things are continually being invented.

Civilized men cannot live without cooks, but cooking requires so much of the housewife's time that she began to cut out some of the fancy dishes, so man decided in order to get back to the fancy dishes he must devote more time to improving upon and inventing labor-saving devices for the home. I think there should be a special place for every article, and that it should always be in its place when not in use. If this rule is put in practice time that might be spent in reading or relaxation is not taken up in tedious and often fruitless search for some misplaced article. Nothing is so needed as a perfect system in housekeeping. This is one thing that makes housework drudgery. Another thing that makes one's work a drudgery is the absence of little accessories which would make it not only easier, but a pleasure. One cause of this is, that some women are just satisfied to have the kinds of utensils their mothers had. Men are progressing. They have every new farm implement that saves time and labor. Why should not the housewife have the same? Most any husband wants his wife to have those new, up-to-date, labor-saving devices. Often it is the wife's own fault. She is too easily satisfied. I have really known some women who have cooked for years in utensils that were not fit to cook anything in. A woman may sometimes be excused for sometimes having the living room untidy, but they should keep the kitchen clean to be healthy and have the food eaten with a relish. The housewife should read literature which has been especially prepared for her benefit and avail herself of its suggestions. Every wife should have a cook book and read it, and learn how to cook everything; how to prepare food for the sick. Many housewives never looked into a cook book, and their cooking shows the lack of knowledge. Many people are given stomach trouble by eating ill-prepared food. Wives should readjust their kitchens so that useless running to and fro is eliminated; they should throw away their useless worn articles and if possible replace with new and improved labor savers. Don't think that because your mother managed to keep house without any conveniences or knowledge, that you will too. Don't think you are too old to learn new methods; we are never too old to learn.

I will name some of the modern time and labor saving devices for the housewife. Of course, the washing machine, wringer and patent churns are not new, but the gasoline iron every country wife should have, it is not expensive at all, the gasoline costs less than the fuel to heat the old-time sad irons; besides the steps saved running to get a hot iron, and heat from the stove and iron. You can iron at any time you wish with the gasoline. The food chopper is very useful; it is surprising how many calls you have for it, and a child can manipulate it very easily. We have the polishing mitten, no neat woman will spare herself any pains in making her kitchen shine, and it is an acknowledged fact that the stove is the index to the character of the cook. The stove must be polished, and it is a hard task. I would rather perform any other work about the house than polish the stove, but this branch of housework

has been improved on by modern methods; the very latest and best and to cleaning the stove is the polish mitten. The work is done in one-half the time without soiling or staining the hands and finger nails.

I have been reading very much lately about the midget pump clothes washer. It costs only \$20. If any of the lady readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING have ever used one, would you please tell me how you liked it. I am very much interested in this invention. I see they have the clothes sprinklers which insures even distribution of the water. The can opener, and cheery seeders are great helps. The alcohol torch is a new invention for household use where water or milk is needed boiling in a few minutes. The Yankee fire kindler saves hours of time and gallons of oil, does away with picking up chips and making kindling. The average person spends at least ten minutes picking up chips, splitting kindling wood, or pours a lot of kerosene on the fuel to get it to burn. The fire kindlers are made in order that this daily task may be accomplished easily and quickly. The handy lifter, every kitchen should contain one. With it you can easily remove from the ovens pans of beans, puddings, and roasts, without burning the hands or the use of cloths. There is the vacuum strainer that will take all the cream off the top of a bottle of milk in a second. I read where a little device has been introduced to especially do the work of relieving the fowl of pin-feathers. Now I think I shall have

one of these soon, for it consumes a great deal of time picking the pin-feathers from chickens. I forgot to mention, the cream separators are fine, and also the fireless cookers.

Now, I know housewives do not have all of these utensils. Some of them are not expensive, neither do they have to be bought in a day, but each year we should add some of these articles to our home, until in a few years we would have every useful article needed to lighten our work. Then take the cost of all of them, also including sinks in kitchen, water through the house, the expense then would be nothing to compare with the cost of man's implements on the farm.

All that are interested in mankind in general agree that the kitchen is the most important room in the household. In it the majority of the hours, of at least one woman's life are spent, and upon its cleanliness depends the comfort and health of the family. The modern housewife considers well the way of her household, and above all does she see to it that her kitchen is fitted out with all the convenient appliances that will make her work less burdensome.

I am confident housewives that have no conveniences, if they would get them, they would find plenty of time for reading and recreation, and in the end would acknowledge that housework was no longer drudgery. I for one, am in favor of all the modern conveniences in the homes.—Mrs. G. D. Richardson, Guston, Ky.

The Stove You Can Carry Around With You

With a NEW PERFECTION Heater, burning clean, convenient, economical oil, you can have heat in any room in the house without trouble. Comfortable heat for dressing in the morning, and when you bathe the baby—luxurious, instantaneous heat wherever heat is needed. The NEW PERFECTION is a blessing if anyone is ill, if you have to be up at night, and during the sharp days in the early fall and late spring when chilly mornings and evenings bring discomfort.

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The NEW PERFECTION burns 10 hours on one gallon of oil. Constant, unchanging heat without smoke or smell. No trouble to re-wick—come all ready to put in—you won't even soil your hands.

See the newest NEW PERFECTION at your dealer's and note the special feature found in no other heater. You will know it by the TRIANGLE—THE SYMBOL OF WARMTH, COMFORT AND GOOD CHEER. (243)

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Business Plans for the Farmer's Wife

WHAT CAN the farmer's wife do to help earn more money? This is an important question which, if properly answered and the instructions followed by farmers' wives who have daughters or hired help in the house, so that time is available, will mean an added income for the use of the farm home.

There are many things which the farmer's wife may do to help her husband make a success of his work.

If she is quick at figures and has had better educational advantages than her husband, then she should study his business, keep the books, write his letters, watch his dates of payments and collections. In other words, keep right on the job and watch all opportunities for saving and making the elusive dollar. This nearly every farmer's wife can do. There are many other little side industries on the farm offering opportunities for profitable business ventures for money-making, on a small scale at least, and sometimes they are developed to become a very important, if not the chief, money-making work on the farm.

Raising Fruit

There is a fine opportunity to make money pleasantly and easily from the raising of various kinds of fruit, and it is a work women can do if it is not carried on too extensively. A fair-sized strawberry patch of 500 plants will afford a pleasant occupation for a woman and when picking time comes a nice little sum of money will find its way to the pin-money reserve.

Peaches, too, may be made to pay very well and require even less work probably than do strawberries. Of course there will be no direct income from them at first, but they will begin to produce in three years and the income from fifty trees, sold fresh, or canned, preserved, or made into other delicacies, will be very satisfactory.

Making Cottage Cheese

A good income may be made by making and selling cottage cheese in the nearby towns. Of course, the possibilities of this business would depend on your dairy conditions and whether the dairy makes butter or sells milk.

Butter Making

For those who live a long distance from any shipping point the making of butter will prove about as profitable as any other dairy work. In fact, even more so, if you do the work in an up-to-date manner, using printed wrappers for your butter and occasionally advertising it in the cities or towns where it is sold. Higher prices and a greater demand can be brought about in this way.

Poultry

So much has been written to women on this subject that it is scarcely necessary to add much more. The main problem is to get 100 to 500 good hens of the "laying" variety and then see that they are housed in warm buildings facing the south and fed plenty of warm food. This much done and things kept clean and neat—your income will be very good indeed.

Ducks

Fifty to a hundred ducks may easily be kept on almost every farm and if the market for the eggs is sought, you will have no difficulty in making this line very profitable. They are but little trouble to care for and get much of their food from their own efforts.

Squabs

This is one of the most profitable of all side lines for the farmer's wife who will take real interest in them. It is said that every pair of carrier or homing pigeons will give a dollar a year profit over and above all expenses. Thus 200 pairs would mean \$200 added to your income. They will require some study and their houses must be well built and adapted to their needs.

BIG INTRODUCTORY GROCERY OFFER

HERE is our offer. We will send you this big order of Groceries, and this fine rocker without one cent of money in advance. We want to prove to you at our risk how much you can save by buying your Groceries and Household Supplies direct from us, the manufacturers. We want you to learn how you can get a fine Rocker like this or other pieces of furniture every few weeks extra without paying any more for your Groceries than you are now.

We will ship you the Groceries and Rocker—when they reach you, we want you to test the Groceries—use them just as if you had paid for them—use the Rocker in your parlor—compare it with Rockers in your local stores that cost \$8.00 to \$10.00. If you find everything satisfactory and are convinced that you couldn't duplicate the value we have given you in your home town, then you can send us \$10.00 any time within thirty days.

Satisfaction GUARANTEED—Send No Money Unless Pleased

If you are not satisfied and thoroughly convinced that we have given you better value than you can get elsewhere, just notify us and we will take unused goods back at our expense and won't charge you a cent for what you have used.

We manufacture nearly 700 Grocery Sundries and Household Needs—the entire output of our large factories is sold direct to the home without the added cost of middlemen. Over 1,000,000 satisfied customers are saving money every year by purchasing their supplies from us and saving the profits and expenses of middlemen. We want to add your name to this big list of satisfied customers—we know we can save money for you—we know a trial order will make you a permanent customer and it is because we KNOW that we can please you that we make this liberal offer.

SEND NO MONEY—just fill in Coupon giving two names of business men of your home town (men who know you) as references and if satisfactory we will send you this list of Groceries and Rocker—everything is sent subject to approval.

If you are not satisfied, you don't have to pay a cent. Fill out and send for this big Bargain Order

NOW



This handsome rocker is made of hardwood, nicely finished in American Quartered Oak, polished. It is of an unusually strong construction. Seat is saddle-shaped; back is curved and rises about 31 in. above floor; seat measures 21 x 20 in. Rocker is massive, rich-looking and comfortable.

CROFTS & REED CO. Dept. CHICAGO

CROFTS & REED CO., Dept. A 546 Chicago

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Street or R. F. D.....

Town..... State.....

I refer you to the following business men of my town:

Ref. No. 1..... Business.....

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Bees

It does not draw very hard on the farm to keep fifty swarms of bees. For the most part they board with neighbors—and bring home the profits to their owner they have innocently stolen from Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones, and fifty swarms of bees add many dollars to your profits.

There are, of course, many other things right in the house which may be suggested, such as canning fruit, making scrapple, etc., which would perhaps suit most women better than the plans which we have outlined—but there are hundreds of women who ought to be or prefer to be out of doors and enjoy the fresh air at least an hour or so each day, and it is for such women that these suggestions have been written.—W. Clement Moore, New Egypt, N. J.

THE BEST RECIPES

Under this head will appear an expert's opinion of the best recipes, one from each of the papers and magazines which come to her desk.

GOLDENROD TOAST—Boil the required number of eggs until hard, then put the yolks and whites separately through a sieve. Have ready slices of hot toast and in the center of each put two spoonfuls of the yolk, surrounding the edge with the white. Over the whole pour white sauce and serve hot. This is a delicious breakfast dish.—*The Mother's Magazine*.

RICE PUDDING—Wash one-half cup of rice, put into a pudding pan and cook with just water enough to keep it from sticking to the pan. Add one quart of milk, one-half cup of sugar and one egg beaten together, a little salt and nutmeg and one-half cup of raisins. Bake one hour.—*National Stockman and Farmer*.

EGGS AND MACARONI—Six hard-cooked eggs, one-half package macaroni, six tablespoons grated cheese, one tablespoon butter,

one tablespoon flour, a little milk, salt and pepper, a little stock or water. Break the macaroni into convenient lengths, boil in boiling salted water until tender. Melt the butter in a saucepan, stir in the flour smoothly, add salt and pepper, then gradually add the milk and stock, stir until it boils and let cook for five minutes. Drain the macaroni, cut the eggs in round slices, put layers of eggs and macaroni in the dish, pour over the sauce, sprinkle the cheese over the top and brown in a hot oven. Serve hot.—*The Gleaner*.

APPLE ROLL—Make a rich pie crust, using a small amount of baking powder, roll out about the same thickness as for pies, then sprinkle with finely-chopped apples; sprinkle sugar and nutmeg over the top and dot with bits of butter, roll up and put in a bread pan, sprinkle a little sugar and nutmeg over the top, cover with boiling water and bake. A few raisins may be used with the apples.—*Oklahoma Farm Journal*.

FRUIT COOKIES—One and one-half cups sugar, one cupful butter, three eggs well beaten, one-half cupful molasses, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little cold water, one cupful raisins (chopped), one cupful currants, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful nutmeg, flour to roll. Bake slowly.—*North Dakota Farmer*.

COCOANUT CUSTARD—Into a well-buttered pudding dish spread a layer of stale sponge cake; over this put a layer of shredded cocoanut; add another layer of cake and cocoanut. Make a custard by beating the yolks of two eggs and then adding two cups of milk, one-fourth of a cup of sugar and a pinch of salt; pour this over the cake and cocoanut. Lastly beat the whites of the two eggs until stiff and spread over the top of the pudding. Bake in a moderate oven until the white of egg turns brown.—*The Home Friend Magazine*.

BAKED BEANS—Boil two cupfuls of beans until cracked. When done, add a half-cupful of molasses, a quarter-teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, a half-teaspoonful of soda and a quarter-teaspoonful of pepper. Mix this in a cup, set the cup on the beans and pour boiling water in this and let it run over the beans. Take the cup out when all the molasses, etc., is washed out of it. There should be enough water to cover the beans about an inch. Put three slices of pork on top. Bake three or four hours.—*The Farm Journal*.



3 big dolls given away

Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything. JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED and you will be delighted with all three dollies. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber at 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month, 12 issues in 6 months.

Department of Buying Helps

We will be glad to assist subscribers in purchasing anything from a farm tractor or a diamond engagement ring to a churn or a mouse trap. Whatever you want, that is not advertised in Up-to-Date Farming, write to us about it. We will help you buy to your advantage. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention Up-to-Date Farming

What is Now the Fashion



LEADING STYLES FOR AUTUMN

The leading styles for autumn are showing a wide divergence from the lines which were in vogue throughout the summer. At the risk of being tedious, we must repeat that the long line is now the thing and that everything in the way of drapery which interferes with the long, plain effects, must be pushed aside, or else the wearer will be labeled out of date.

The simple dresses which we know as the one-piece style are to the fore again, even for the street, and they are the only possible garments for the home, when dresses are worn. One of these is shown in the accompanying illustration and it is one of the best.

6881—LADIES' DRESS — ONE-PIECE STYLE. Has both front and back plain, to the neck edge, forming a small shoulder yoke to which front and back are joined, with the upper ends of the sleeves extended. The sleeves may be long or short as preferred. The waist closes in the front and the open neck is finished with a small collar. Skirt is cut with three gores. It has a few gathers across the back and closes in front. A wide loose girdle of the trimming material, brought down low on the hips, may be used. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size required 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material, with 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting fabrics to trim.

6879—LADIES' SKIRT. This tunic model is all the rage. It is built upon a two-gore underskirt and has a two-gore tunic, cut away to display the front panel of the underskirt. The portion of this that shows is made of a contrasting fabric and the hidden portion is of lining. Sizes 22 to 32. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch striped goods and 1 1/2 yards of 36- or 44-inch plain material, with 1/2 yards of 36-inch lining for upper back gores. In one material 3 1/4 yards of material 36, 44 or 54 inches wide will be needed.

6886—DRESSING SACQUE. This is of sacque cut, in one piece from shoulder to hem, with a belt for the waistline. A handsome collar of lawn or silk finishes the open neck and the sleeves may be made long or short as preferred. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material, with 1/2 yards of 27-inch contrasting goods, 3/4 yards of insertion and 1 1/2 yards of ribbon.

6912—WORKING APRON. Bib in front and back and with skirts which have a fitted front gore and slightly gathered side gores. Both bib and skirt sections meet in the center of the back, where they are

fastened by means of buttons and button-holes. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

6885—GIRLS' DRESS. Sacque cut and fastens in the center of the front with buttons placed in a box pleat. The neck is just a trifle low and is trimmed with a small sailor collar and the sleeves may be full length or shorter. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 44-inch material, with 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

6877—MIDDY DRESS. The blouse is slipped on over the head and is open for only a short distance at the neck in front. At this point the blouse is laced up and a sailor collar finishes the neck. The plain sleeves are set on with a low shoulder and may be long or short. The pleated skirt is buttoned to the lower edge of the blouse and is, of course, detachable. Two materials may be used for this dress, or only one, as preferred. The favorite style is to make the skirt of woolen goods while the blouse is of wash goods. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch light material, with 1 yard of 44-inch dark goods.

6897—HOUSE DRESS. This simple pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size required 4 yards of 44-inch material.

6875—LADIES' WAIST. A neat pattern, cut in sizes 34 up 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material and 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each

Address Fashion Department

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

How to Clean Your Furniture

In the October Woman's Home Companion A. Ashmun Kelly, writing under the title, "Is Your Furniture Shabby?" presents some helps to make it good as new. Following is an extract from his article:

"When the furniture begins to lose its original appearance of freshness, it should be renovated. A standard polish calls for raw linseed oil, turpentine and vinegar, well shaken; but while this is really a good polish, there is danger of allowing too much of it to remain on the surface of the furniture.

Remember that the office of a renovator is simply to remove dirt and grease, and not to give it a new surface. Hence, when you rub with a renovator, follow it with another rag and wipe off thoroughly.

"A preliminary cleansing with good soap and warm water is advised, but where there is danger of injury from getting the water into the joints where glue has been used, it would be better to use an acid. Acetic acid is excellent, and strong cider vinegar is useful.

"After the article has been cleansed, it will probably appear dull, owing to the taking away of some of the original coloring matter. I have always found rubbing with an oil color corresponding to the natural color of the wood or to the color of the finish, the best thing to do. Having cleaned the surface, and in some cases having also lightly sandpapered it, using No. 0 or 00 paper, rub on some pigment in oil. Work this well into the wood, and after a few minutes rub it off with a clean woolen rag. For walnut or dark oak, use burnt umber in oil, and for cherry or mahogany use burnt sienna in oil. Raw sienna in oil does for light-colored oaks and ash."



WE WANT Representatives

The Farmers Society of Equity wants a representative in every locality in the United States to organize locals and explain and establish the Equity

System of marketing farm products.

We have an attractive proposition for farmers and others interested in the farmers' welfare. All or spare time may be devoted to the work, which is both pleasant and profitable.

Farmers everywhere realize the imperative need for organization and co-operative marketing as never before. The Farmers Society of Equity is helping the farmers to solve their marketing and other problems in 20 states. There should be a local in every community.

Write for full particulars and instructions.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.



Grape Vines on Every Farm

WHY NOT? READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

We were surprised when we read in the report of the 1910 census that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent of the farms in the country.

Grape vines are inexpensive to start with. They are sure to grow. They are almost proof against injurious insects and diseases. They are attractive in almost any situation and can serve a good purpose in covering unsightly places or furnishing needed shade. No permanent vine grows quicker and they practically last always. In addition to all of these things, grapes bear fruit every year and the fruit is healthful, valuable and desirable almost second to none that grows.

Considering the sum of these advantages, how can any householder jus-

tify himself in putting off planting some grape vines any longer? Only one in seven farms has a grape vine. There are also hundreds of thousands of town and city homes that have neglected to provide this handsome vine and universally prized fruit. Grape vines such as ours would cost 50 CENTS EACH or more from nursery salesmen.

The varieties are Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection comprises extra early, medium and late varieties, and the three colors, black, red and white. Full directions will be sent with each collection.

Our Offer Send 75 cents and get this collection of six grape vines and UP-TO-DATE FARMING

one year, or send a club of five at 50 cents—\$2.50—and we will send you thirty vines and the paper one year to each subscriber. Send the coupon.

— — — — — THIS IS THE COUPON — — — — —
PUBLISHERS UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is \$..... for which send Up-to-Date Farming one year and six grape vines, all charges paid, as per your offer.

My Name.....

My P. O.....

R. F. D..... Station..... Express Office.....

New or Renewal Subscribers.....

(For more names add more paper.)

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a New subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE LONG nights of fall and winter are coming on apace—in fact they have already whistled in at the station, so to speak. To me around those long nights cluster some of the sweetest memories of the farm home. The family always gathered around the table and some one read aloud for all the rest—read stories, history, poetry, or something in which all were interested. During the coming fall and winter season we want to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING better than it ever was, and we want it to go into twice as many homes as it ever went before; and we want it to become one of the family reading papers and a means of acquiring valuable information. We want the Cadets of Equity to help us put it into these new homes. Will they do it?

I am glad to begin our letters in this issue with the following nice one from Florida:

DEAR CADETS—I am a Florida girl and would like to join the Cadets of Equity. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE and we think it a fine paper. I think if other farm papers would try to hold up the price of cotton, wheat and other farm produce as UP-TO-DATE FARMING does, the farmers would fare better. I live on a farm near Brooksville, the county seat of Hernando county. I am 19 years old and have always lived on a farm and like it fine. I have a twin sister and would be glad to hear from boys and girls my age—I will try to answer all.—Flora Graham, Istachatta, Fla.

Next is from a truly enterprising Pennsylvanian:

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE, and enjoy it very much. I am 14 years old and live on a farm in the western part of Pennsylvania. We raise corn, oats, potatoes and vegetables. I want to tell the boys and girls how I am trying to earn some money for myself. I plant a ginseng bed every year. I have four such beds now, and will start another one this fall, and I will sell one-year-old plants this fall. This will be my first income, but from now on I will have a nice lot of money coming in every year. Within another year I will sell roots. I wish all Cadet boys and girls could have a ginseng garden.—Ray Berkhouse, New Mayfield, Pa.

But ginseng is not well adapted to all localities. There are other products, though, that may be handled in a similar way, and a foundation laid for a personal income.

DEAR CADETS—I am a 17-year-old girl of the farming district of Idaho, and I love to read your interesting letters about other parts of the country. I would certainly appreciate a card or letter from any or all of the cadets. I will answer immediately and tell you many interesting things about Idaho.—Eleanor Jones, Malad City, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am a young man, 25 years of age, and I live in the land of flowers. I live five miles in the country with my father, who owns a small farm. I also own 40 acres of land. Our largest city has a population of about 2,500. There

Illinois, and I have lived on a farm all my life. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and thinks it is a fine paper for all farmers. I like all kinds of music and can play on the piano and organ. On account of dry weather the crops are not very good here this year. I will be delighted to hear from any of the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all that write to me.—Anna B. Staaf, Mendon, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I would like to join the UP-TO-DATE writers. I am an Iowa girl of 14 years, and have four sisters and three brothers, two sisters and one brother younger than myself. I live on a farm of 160 acres, one mile from school and six miles from town. I would like to receive letters and cards from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will certainly answer all I receive.—Fannie M. Rice, Guthrie Center, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS—I enjoy reading your letters very much. They are certainly interesting. I am a farmer's daughter and have lived on a farm in good old Kentucky all my life. We live about two and a half miles from Hardensburg. Our main crops are tobacco, corn, wheat, rye and vegetables. I would like to exchange letters and cards with all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all.—Shellie Harsley, Hardensburg, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Wyoming boy, 16 years old and live two miles from Albin. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE for about two years and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters, and would like to hear from all the boys and girls, and will answer all. Ralph Brandon, Albin, Wyo.

DEAR CADETS—Would you like to exchange letters, cards and photos with a little girl from the city of Lynchburg? I am 16, and am a member of the West End Baptist church. I go to church every Sunday, and I do not miss a day from school. I have been going to high school for two years. I will answer all cards, letters and photos I receive, and I hope to hear from you all. I love to get long, jolly letters.—Belle Allen, Stafford St., Lynchburg, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Mississippi girl, and would like to join the Cadets of Equity. I am a brunette, 16 years old, and live in the country on a farm of 160 acres. I would like to get letters and cards from all the Cadet boys and girls.—Susie Houphreys, Water Valley, Miss.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl, and will be 15 years old Nov. 26. I would appreciate a post card shower very much, and will answer all I receive. I am a graduate of the graded schools, and intend to take up high school work this winter. I will close with best wishes to the Cadets.—Portia K. Rodkey, Charleston, Okla.

DEAR CADETS—We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I live on a farm of thirty-five acres, twelve miles from Louisville. I am 16 years of age and have lived on a farm all my life. I am a member of the Lutheran church and attend Sunday school and church nearly every Sunday. I wish to become a Cadet of Equity and would like to hear from all the girls and boys.—Katie E. Walker, Jeffersonton, Ky., R. 14.

DEAR CADETS—I'm a chap from Illinois. Where there are lots of girls and boys. My hair is dark, my eyes are brown, and I live six miles northeast of town. I am almost 19 years of age and enjoy reading the Cadet page. I plow the ground and rake the hay and have but little time to play. N. Y. to all that read this rhyme, Send me your picture and I'll send you mine.—Charlie Collins, Carmi, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—Having taken an interest in the Cadet letters, I decided I would like to join. I am 18 years old and live on a farm of 199 acres. The farm is the best place for young people to live. I would like to hear from all the boys and girls about my age and I'll tell them some interesting things about the beautiful country I live in.—Blanche Heide, Fulton, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—Father takes UP-TO-DATE and thinks it a fine paper. I always enjoy reading the Cadet columns. I am very thankful to Mr. Everett for giving this page to the boys and girls. It gives all a chance to express themselves and to exchange thoughts with one another. I live on a farm in southeast Missouri and have lived here practically all my life except a few months in Kentucky. I prefer country life, where one can breathe the fresh, pure air and exercise in the beautiful sunshine. Most all grains are raised in this section. The country is thickly settled and is most all farm land. The golden days of autumn will soon be here and how beautiful the forests look when the leaves have put on their golden hues! October is my favorite month, when "the melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year." My home is near a good school and church and I attend Sunday school twice each Sunday. I also attend literary and prayer meetings. I am a lover of music and art. We have an organ and I want to take lessons. I also think it is a nice thing to be a good cook and a tidy housekeeper. I feel so sorry for George Craig and his brother and sisters. May God bless them in their sad afflictions. I would be pleased to receive photos, letters and cards from all the Cadets. Will gladly accept all, but view cards are preferred. Will try to answer all.—Maude M. Martin, Birch Tree, Mo.

George Craig, the unfortunate cripple of Jasonville, Ind., writes that he has received from the Cadets \$10 to aid in the purchase of a wheel chair, but the chair will cost about \$22.

Thanking the writers for their good letters, I must close for this issue.

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Into the next room, down cellar or anywhere. Fool your friends, lots of fun. The Ventrilophone is a little instrument that fits in the mouth and cannot be seen. Boys or Girls can use it. Also Complete instructions on use of Ventrilophone & Art of Ventriloquism. Price 10cts

ARDEE Co. Box 25 South Norwalk Conn.

FREE WATCH RING and CHAIN

We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem-wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for setting 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send \$2.00 we will send watch, ring, chain.

ARDEN WATCH CO. Dept. 40 Chicago

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We positively give FREE a Gold finished, Beautifully Engraved Watch, proper size, Stem Wind & Stem Set, Guaranteed 5 years, equal in appearance to solid gold watch and a beautiful diamond ring for setting 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now when sold send us \$2.00 we will send you Watch & Ring. Willard Watch Co. Dept. 107, Chicago.

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GIVEN EVERY BOY

should have this POWERFUL RIFLE and learn to be a good shot. 32 in. long. Best grade of steel. Walnut stock. Lever action. Strong, accurate shooter for small game. COSTS YOU NOTHING TO OWN IT. Just order 20 pigs, Gold Eyed Needles. Self at 10c each, give them FREE with each one. SEND NO MONEY. Extra present if you order now.

IDEAL WATCH CO., Box B66, Elmira, N. Y.

GIVEN

Sweet toned violin, Broad back, 4/4 size, made of resin, given for setting 20 pigs, 10c each, or 20 Art and Religious Pictures at 10c. Order your choice today.

GATES MFG. CO. Dept. 800 Chicago

Bracelet 25c

It's all the rage. Girls, wear it to school and all the others will envy you. Handsome gold finish, heart shape design, set with stone. Adjustable to any wrist. Not more than two to one person at the introductory price of 25c.

S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

CARDS

Send 25c for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Bill Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Bean Catcher and list of 5000 songs given free.

OHIO CARD CO., 210 Cedar, Ohio.

25

Christmas, New Year and greeting postcards. Try us and be satisfied. German-American Post Card Co., Dept. A5, Burlington, Ia.

GIVEN

Big lever action rifle free for setting 20 pigs, Post Cards or 20 Art and Religious Pictures at 10c. Order your choice. GATES MFG. CO., Dept. 899 CHICAGO

A Little Extra Money For Any Boy

In every neighborhood where UP-TO-DATE goes any boy can pick up several dollars a month by taking new and renewal subscriptions. We have boys making \$5 a week. Easy, agreeable work. Perhaps our proposition will be more attractive than you think. Send for it.

Circulation Department
Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind.

21 JEWEL 20 YEAR SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH \$5.95

Guaranteed genuine 21 ruby jeweled watch, both case and movement guaranteed 20 years, latest Railroad model, adjusted to 3 positions, also heat and cold, patent regulator, exposed winding wheel, double sunk white enamel dial, heavy spade hands. Elegantly engraved gold filled case, either open face or hunter style. Movement stamped and guaranteed 21 Jewel, one stamped 20 year guarantee. Worth \$25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Biggest bargain. Send your name and address and we will send this watch O.O.D. by Insured Parcel Post. Pay your postman \$5.00 when you receive the watch. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. Order today, mention open face or hunter style. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 21-C CHICAGO, ILL.

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Stories Suitable for Church, School or Home Entertainments

Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c postpaid.

COONER & FORTUNE Indianapolis, Ind.

FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU

Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all round knife. Strong handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid 5 for \$2.10.

S.E. Ferry, Irvington, Ind.

Farmers Organization and Co-operation

Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, \$2.50; Dues, \$1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

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State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Box 589, Pocatello.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Pocatello.

Oklahoma

President, T. C. Monson, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, William Grisenthwaite, Oregon City.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—C. B. Lozier, district manager, 212-215 Masonic Temple, Mobile, Ala.

Nebraska

E. F. Walton, Geneva, to whom all prospective organizers should apply.

and more evident as we got our fruit into better shape, and bore down harder and harder with our advertising. * * * Now we have representatives in every fruit-buying city of the union.

As we said, this exchange has appropriated \$50,000 for newspaper advertising this season. We do not know how much it spends for salaried representatives and other expenses incident to competitive marketing, but it unquestionably reaches an enormous sum. And all of this is AGITATION. It is not the "systematically organized" condition that the writer we quoted referred to. If the growers of citrus fruit were systematically organized and if they had carefully-laid, well-defined plans and a central individual or group of individuals to whom to look for advice and guidance in marketing, all of the expense for newspaper advertising and nearly all the expense for salaried representatives could be saved the producers and consumers.

The point is this: There is just about so much demand for citrus fruit. Of course it can be increased by advertising, but that is not so much the purpose of the Florida exchange's or the California exchange's advertising. Each one's purpose is to advertise its individual products and secure trade at the expense of the other exchange and the independent sellers. And this is likely to go on until the expense becomes greater than the business can stand. Then they will realize that it is all unnecessary and the growers of the two states will come together in a federation with a central directing intelligence.

Another form of agitation is the postoffice department's parcel post marketing scheme. It is satisfactory only to a very limited extent and it can not have any hope of supplying the well-defined and carefully-laid plans to be carried out through one central head. But all of these fads or schemes help to prepare the way for the great revolution that is on the way. Considering that the parcel post direct-from-producer-to-consumer plan is now being rapidly extended by the government through the postoffice department, we will give it a little consideration to discover its weaknesses and limitations. We quote the following from a circular of instructions from Postmaster Campbell, of the Chicago postoffice to his patrons:

Deliveries will be promptly expedited and without unnecessary delay, thereby insuring to the consumer fresh products from the farm and dairy. The subjoined producers have made application to be included in the parcel post produce list and can ship direct to the consumers. It is suggested that the consumer write at once to any of the parties named and ascertain particulars.

About three hundred producers' names were on the first list. Some

names taken from it and what they have to sell follow:

J. A. Brown, Amboy, Ill., eggs.
Mrs. Peter Bombury, Manlius, Ill., eggs and butter.
Mrs. L. A. Clark, Ashton, Ill., eggs and poultry.
C. A. Darling, Matherville, Ill., eggs, live and dressed poultry.
H. J. Potts, Cutler, Ill., dressed poultry, eggs and butter; Saturdays only.
Mrs. William Reynolds, Jerseyville, Ill., eggs, up to fifty dozen a week; spring chickens in season.
Mrs. E. B. Coen, Washburn, Ill., vegetables.
Mrs. H. C. Cambridge, Iowa, fruit and garden produce in season.
M. C. Kent, Thayer, Iowa, miscellaneous farm produce.
Henry Stewart, Prophetstown, Ill., honey in five-pound pails.

The variety of commodities offered includes berries, jellies, currants, oranges from Florida, fresh meat and potatoes. Mrs. Mary Waggoner, of Judsonia, Ark., is willing to furnish unlimited supplies of strawberries in season. E. J. Cox, of Maitland, Fla., will ship oranges. John D. Smith, Jr., of Tipton, Ind., has apples, and F. P. Shephard, of Mooresville, Ind., has hog products.

It is evident that the housewife who wants to supply her table via the parcel post routes must write to at least a couple of dozen producers and must expect the daily mail to bring small quantities of commodities from Michigan to Texas or Florida. Then there will be times when the hens refuse to lay or the cows go dry or the vegetables and fruit are exhausted, then it becomes necessary to seek out other sources of supply. Thus there will constantly be an amount of correspondence and details that will suggest a stenographer and typewriter in each home that is going the mail-order route.

And the producer has about as many perplexities. For instance, Mrs. William Reynolds has now fifty dozen eggs a week. Perhaps 200 families will write to her, because there is no systematic organization or central intelligence to find where the supply and demand are and to connect them. The waste of time and postage by the people in this way will be enormous in the total. But, worst of all, the more this scheme is developed the more expensive living is bound to become.

For instance, it is evident that the parcel post marketing plan will not be sufficient for any family; but many of them will try it and will get part of their supplies in that way, we will say, at some saving. But there will be just as many retail and wholesale stores, and they must be supported by the same people. So the more that is bought by parcel post the less will be sold by the stores. And as the store sales grow less the prices must be increased. So, as we have said before in these columns, whatever will

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity

In an exchange we find this:

History does not record a single great movement for the betterment of the human race; that was not systematically organized; that did not have a recognized head; that did not look to some one individual or group of individuals or institution for leadership and direction, and that did not follow some well-defined and carefully-laid plan of action, and was always preceded and attended by a campaign of agitation.

And what is true as regards the great reforms and revolutions in the past is true today of the reforms and revolutions that are under way. Think of the American Revolution and the agitation that preceded it, and the civil war and the agitation preceding. And now the whole country is agitated over the iniquities of the system of marketing crops and its features of speculation, exploitation, and gambling in the necessities of life.

This agitation, which has been in evidence for years, is the forerunner of one of the greatest revolutions of all time. It will be an economic revolution, rather than political. It will be brought about by the masses of the people, and must be, as their representatives in law-making bodies cannot, and should not if they could, shape the ends that will accomplish the great, peaceful revolution.

We see the agitation leading to this coming revolution in the organizations of farmers all over the country and of the consumers in market centers. We call this "agitation" because, while it is organization, it is along such lines that it can not do much more than emphasize the necessity for that "systematic organization" that the writer, whom we quoted, referred to. The present organizations, many of them, have no well-defined plans and none of them follow a carefully-laid plan of action and all have not a common head or leadership. So, while there is a form of co-operation practiced by the many farmers' and consumers' organizations now, it is such that the masses of the people cannot act concertedly. To do this there must be a CENTRAL intelligence that directs all.

Every one, farmer and consumer of his products, in a co-operative organization now, no matter what its name or what its plans of action, recognizes

that it is in his inability to act in unison with all other like people, in selling and buying, and they with him, that his weakness lies. They are organized, but not systematically or comprehensively. It is evident that an organization, to be fully effective for any one commodity, must include in its membership all the people having that commodity to sell, or enough of them to bring such a control of the commodity that too much of it will never reach the market at one time.

As a result of the agitation for organization among farmers the latest thought and hope is for a great federation of all farmers' organizations for the one object of marketing the crops. Only, we believe, through a federation of the present organizations can we hope to quickly solve the great marketing problem. It will be only when the present farmers' organizations cease to be rivals in organizing and competitors in business; when, instead of MY organization trying to find the market first and supplying it to shut the produce of YOUR organization out, that the definiteness about marketing and the profits in agriculture will be what all farmers want. A federation that will make YOUR business interests MINE and MINE YOURS and in which we can work together with a common purpose in view and where the abandonment of it by either would defeat both, is the kind that is needed.

The Florida Citrus Exchange has appropriated \$50,000 for agitation of its marketing problem, and its chief competitor, the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, has of late years spent several hundred thousand dollars annually to stimulate demand for its fruit. Mr. L. D. Jones, business manager of the Florida exchange says this about their methods:

Our sales organization started in a mediocre way by appointing sales agencies in a few of the more important markets. But we found that more than these scattered representatives were required to turn to the maximum profit our advertising efforts. We found that we needed salaried representatives who had our interests at heart absolutely, and who were free to devote their whole time to building a better market for Florida fruit. The need of a salaried organization became more and more

You Won't Miss the Dollar

We want your subscription and two of your friends' for this paper, all one year for \$1.00. Or your own subscription or renewal for three years, \$1.00.

Publishers Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is \$....., for which send your paper to the following:

Name	Address	Years	Renew or New

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—One year, 50 cents; three years, \$1.00; or three one-year subscriptions, \$1.00.

be saved by parcel-post buying will be lost in the higher prices at the stores for those things that can not be gotten through the post.

The person who studies the parcel post plan to supply a marketing system can not help but wonder whether the government is really sincere and wants to do something practical and permanent, or whether it is to keep the attention of the interested parties off of the main issue.

And we will say again that the establishment of public markets in the various cities is not in line with solving the marketing problem. Every new distributing agency and marketing agency that is established and which does not eliminate some of the old ones makes the problem more complex and the new condition is worse than the old one. This is because of further dividing the trade and, of course, increasing the whole expense. To the family that buys all at the public market, it may prove an unmixed blessing. But very few do this. Nearly every person who patronizes the public market also patronizes the local grocery store, so the more that is bought at the market the less is bought at the store and the price must be higher. Another way of losing what was saved by direct buying.

And another trouble is that the public market often does not accomplish what it was intended to. We find this report regarding the new public market established in Chicago this year:

CHICAGO, October 5.—Reasons for the reluctance of farmers to bring their produce to the new municipal market, a situation which seriously threatens the success of the experiment, were made public today by members of the market commission who spent yesterday interviewing farmers.

Some farmers said it was too late in the season to change their former practices; others declared that they could not afford to spend the day in the market disposing of their produce at retail, when commission merchants would buy by the wagon-load. Still others said that housewives were too particular and would buy only the best, while commission merchants take good and inferior alike.

Where this condition prevails the markets are taken possession of by the very people that it was hoped to avoid. So the wave to establish municipal and public markets is good agitation, but does not go very far toward solving the problem of profitable prices for producers and equitable prices for consumers. It is valuable in showing the public that full relief can not come in this way, and it must look further. The time will come, though, when all the schemes will have been tried and found wanting and then there will be a turning to a well-defined and carefully-laid plan and such a development of sane, safe and sound organization (federation) as few people ever dreamed of.

With all of these aids (?) our distribution of farm products is still unsatisfactory and enormously expensive, and it is getting worse every year. We do not want to be understood as saying that farmers' organizations for marketing are not delivering benefits to their members. On the contrary, there is a large number of them that have abundant reason for existing because of benefits delivered. We get reports from such every day. But the comprehensive organization or federation, placing the directing intelligence in one central office or head, will immediately multiply the benefits of the best of such.

Agitation has accomplished all that is necessary in this case for the producers and the consumers. The millions of these classes in organizations and associations have reaped enough benefits to forecast the beauties, blessings and benefits of perfect co-operation which will come through systematic organization. Opportunity is now knocking at the door of every local or district farmers' organization and at the door of every buyers' association. It is the call to lay aside differences, forget rivalry, and end com-

petition. The name of the society should make no difference, nor the plan and object, if one of the objects is marketing or buying the necessities of life. For this one object all can make common cause to accomplish it.

We will say that if your farm organization has not given you benefits it is your own fault, and if it has not given you all the benefits that you are entitled to it is because of competition of other organizations, instead of you having their co-operation.

Don't understand that we are belittling the benefits of local and district co-operation. They do deliver benefits to the members whenever the members use them for business; and we urge as strongly as we can to organize at every market town, city or shipping point and start to do business. But we also hold out the national-unity plan as the only way to completely solve the marketing problem in a reasonable time. And this plan absolutely calls for loyally maintaining every present local by paying the dues and organizing others as rapidly as possible.

As regards the Farmers Society of Equity, October first was dues-paying time for many of our locals. Some have not reported, up to this writing. If such are wondering whether they shall continue as members or not by paying dues, we will say they positively will make a serious mistake to refuse now. This is the time, more than ever before, to hold every local. And while holding it, take steps to select a better business agent if that is possible; do more business and make your organization more profitable.

NOTICE TO NEBRASKA FARMERS

Mr. B. F. Walton, Geneva, Neb., state organizer for Nebraska, rarely misses a week that he does not report two or more large locals organized. He says that he is receiving calls constantly, but will try to take care of all calls from any part of Nebraska. His last report before this writing was the Blair local in Washington county, with forty-six members. The officers are: W. E. Baird, president; U. S. Reeves, vice-president; C. O. Krogh, secretary-treasurer. If you want a local clearing house of the Farmers Society of Equity properly organized and instructed how to begin doing business at once, write to Mr. Walton. Mr. Walton's hobby is "business farmers," and he makes business men of farmers.

The Field

Marketing Eggs and Making Prices

C. M. Long, county agent for Johnson county, Missouri, is demonstrating the direct marketing of fresh eggs from producer to consumer by means of parcel post. The county farm bureau has organized an egg circle. To "belong" a farmer must agree to ship only fresh and infertile eggs and put his name or initials on the box in which they are mailed. The bureau then looks out for the market and guarantees the quality. Farmers belonging to the egg circle are said to receive from 3 to 5 cents more, net, per dozen than others. It is the intention to extend similar service to poultry, butter, vegetables and other products. Notwithstanding the aid this will give, the market price in the cities will regulate the profits and the big egg dealers control the market price, which by every reason of right should be controlled by the producers and the consumers, actual supply and demand. The producers can control the market price, within the law of supply and demand, only by a wide organization of producers. This the county agent movement does not supply.

Baked Potatoes 10 Cents Each

UP-TO-DATE FARMING: Referring to the cartoon in your issue of June 1, also your editorial, want to say I have been long talking myself blue in the face trying to get my neighbors to look at things from your viewpoint. Your paper so much better expresses my ideas to the dot. I contend, under existing conditions, the more we raise and dispose of the more we lose, and our troubles could be easily obviated if we would all get together, and it hurts me to the quick to

Sixth Annual Convention of the Farmers Society of Equity

The next annual convention of F. S. E. is ordered to meet at Pocatello, Idaho, in December. The exact date will be announced later.

At the annual convention national officers and directors will be selected for the ensuing year and every other thing done that may be considered for the benefit of the society. As relates to the annual meeting and selection of officers and directors, we print from the by-laws of the society as follows:

ARTICLE IX OFFICERS Sec. 3. The officers of the National Clearing House shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, a national organizer, and seven other directors. All are elective officers except the secretary.

NOMINATIONS

Sec. 4. Any member in good standing, and who has been such for at least one year, shall be eligible to election to any office in the national clearing house. Subordinate clearing houses and federated associations may, by majority vote, nominate one candidate for each of the offices named. Such nominations must be reported to the national clearing house on or before a date seven weeks prior to the opening date of the annual meeting. These shall be the nominees. They shall be published in the official paper of the society in at least three issues immediately preceding the annual meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Sec. 5. The officers and directors of the Farmers Society of Equity, with the exception of the secretary, shall be elected by the members-at-large, the organized local clearing houses and the associations federated for marketing. The members of such shall express their choice on ballots furnished by the National Clearing House, or printed in the official paper or on other paper. Each member shall be entitled to one vote for each officer. Said ballots shall be sent to the National Clearing House by mail, or they may be brought to the annual meeting by the delegates

To comply with the terms of the by-laws it will be necessary to have all nominations in the national headquarters office by October 21, and printed in November first number of the official paper. Locals and federated associations should not put this matter off, as nominations close at headquarters on the 21st of this month.

Nominations may be made on this blank. (Do not nominate Mr. Everitt for the presidency. He said a year ago that he would not be a candidate again.

For President	Address.....
For Vice-President	Address.....
For Treasurer	Address.....
For National Organizer	Address.....
and Seven Directors 1.	Address.....
2.	Address.....
3.	Address.....
4.	Address.....
5.	Address.....
6.	Address.....
7.	Address.....
From	

see the lack of co-operation. One thing to be eliminated before we can see daylight is the pawn-broker rate of interest charged us, to-wit: 10 per cent to 12 per cent. How many business concerns can net 10 per cent? Yet the farmer is forced to pay higher interest than the hustling business man can net on his business!

To mention one ridiculous instance: The Northern Pacific railway serves in its dining cars what they call the "Great Big Baked Potato," which they boast of and boost. The charge is 10 cents each. They must weigh one pound each. I am informed that the farmers who supply them receive 60 cents per cwt. The railroad receives \$10 per cwt.

There's too many dollars between producer and consumer.—Max H. Loewenstein, Montana.

An Indiana Community Success

From Columbia City, Ind., a correspondent writes that the farmer in his neighborhood is "thinking along with the rest and at the same time is acting."

"We farmers in our community," he says, "found that we were paying extortionate prices for manufactured articles, so we organized our patronage and incorporated for \$20,000 and sold it out in shares of \$25 each. Now we are able to meet corporation with corporation. We buy our wire fence, coal, posts, twine and farm machinery from factory in car lots at an enormous saving. We have demonstrated in a small way that we can organize the consumer, incorporate his capital, so that we will have both business rating and we are not afraid to sell to or buy from our exchange."

"Shipped potatoes were selling for 50 cents, farmers' price, when the consumer

representing such local clearing houses or associations and voted in the annual meeting. The greatest number of votes shall elect, provided it shall be found that the total number of votes cast shall equal fifty-one (51) per cent of the total membership in good standing. If such number of votes by ballot be less than fifty-one (51) per cent of the total number of members in good standing, then the election shall devolve upon the accredited delegates present at the annual meeting, who shall vote the number of votes to which they are entitled by representation and proxy.

REPRESENTATION

Sec. 6. The annual meeting of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall be composed of representatives of subordinate unions and clearing houses and federated associations as follows:

Each local clearing house and association federated for marketing is entitled to one representative, each county or district clearing house is entitled to one representative-at-large and one for each 1,000 members or fraction thereof in the county or district; each section clearing house is entitled to one representative-at-large and one for each 2,000 members or fraction thereof in the section. In the event that it is impractical for any local clearing house or federated association to send a representative, it may join another, or more than one to send a representative. In such case the delegate shall have as many votes in the meeting as he carries credentials. Each state union is entitled to one representative-at-large and an additional one for each 5,000 members in the state.

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From	

in Illinois was paying \$1.10 per bushel. We paid freight and the consumer received his potatoes at his station for 55 cents. We did this with timothy to farmers.

"Now we are organizing the consumer. He will have his own warehouse. He will buy and sell at prevailing prices and at the end of each year we will pay dividends on the business that each member has given his company.

"No co-operating concern will or can fall because if the competitors put the prices down the consumers can buy from their competitors, letting them lose the money instead of getting it. Then when the competitor begins to make a profit which is unreasonable the consumer can patronize himself or his own corporation.

"One of our farmers got back \$355 in cash just on his grain alone last year."

BIGGS Pays Most for HIDES and

FURS

No Commissions Deducted.



There never was a time when more necessary for you to get every penny for your furs than right now. Biggs saves you all commission charges. Nothing deducted for extra. Liberal grading, highest market prices. Money sent at once. Fur shipments held separate on request. 33 years' square dealing. Half a million satisfied shippers.

Make Big Money Trapping. Our Free Trappers' Guide tells how. We sell Traps, Guns, Ammunition, etc., at factory prices. FREE! Fur Price Lists, Shipping Tags, Catalog and Trappers' Guide.

E. W. BIGGS & CO., 618 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

We believe the prices attached to the crops named below are fair and equitable and farmers ought to receive them. They are based on the Chicago market, unless stated to the contrary. When the price is paid in the market is the time to sell, allowing freight and a reasonable handler's margin to make the home price. We believe these prices will be paid before the next crops are ready, purely on demand. However, people will see these for themselves, they will pay. But, regardless of the number reading the paper (the circulation is now over 200,000), those of our readers who demand these prices and hold for them, will be very sure to get them, because the world needs all of the crops, and can not get along with only part of them. Those who control may need to hold until the DUMPERS have unloaded, but their time is bound to come when THEIR price will be paid. HOLD FOR THESE PRICES. SELL AT THESE PRICES WHEN THEY WILL BE PAID AND QUIT SELLING THE HOUR THEY DROP BELOW, THEN THEY WILL GO RIGHT UP AGAIN. Keep in mind that the more farmers who hold for and ask the prices the sooner they will come, because of reducing the supply in other hands.

A fair price, known by all the producers and that price demanded will make marketing and prices of farm products as definite as any commodity produced in the country. Yes, comparatively few of the producers can exercise enough control to compel the price.

The following prices are based on conditions as they exist now. Should conditions change materially in a short time, like the end of the European war, it will make revisions necessary. We predict the war will be a long one.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	\$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard.....	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis.....	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed).....	.75
CORN—No. 2 white, from field.....	.55
OATS—No. 2 white.....	.55
BARLEY—Good malting.....	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding.....	.65
RYE—No. 2.....	1.00
BUCKWHEAT.....	
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel.....	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton.....	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.....	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white.....	.75
BROOM CORN.....	

GENERAL trade of the country is summarized by Bradstreet's, on October 3, as follows:

Irregular, hand-to-mouth buying. Best reports from cereal crop sections. Slow at South and in Pacific Northwest. Cotton movement better, but far below last year. Next to record crop. Improved export trade. War demand stimulus. Industry slack. Textile trades best employed. Iron and steel, lumber, building and steam coal slow. Largest wheat exports on record. Clearings larger for week. Failures numerous.

The particular attention of all our readers is called to the recommended prices, to be asked for various crops, at the head of this column. The great bane of marketing farm crops is the lack of unity of purpose and co-operation for its accomplishment. For instance, there are many potato growers who believe they should have 75 cents a bushel for potatoes, basis of central market, which should net 55 to 60 cents for choice stock at country points and 45 to 50 cents for fair to good stock. But, unless their brother growers are of the same mind and will hold for and ask the same price, they (those who have decided on 75 cents) will need to wait a long time, and, perhaps, be defeated in the long run. But the purpose of this paper is to establish in the minds of enough potato growers, the fact that 75 cents is the agreed price; that those who hold for the price will represent so many potatoes that the market will feel the effect in less receipts and must offer the price to bring them out. Since our report two weeks ago so many potatoes were blindly thrown on the market as to break the price at Chicago 20 cents a bushel. After the harm was done, then the growers realized the folly of it all and they are now holding up. This is seen in the fact that on Monday of this week only sixty-five cars arrived, against 150 cars the preceding Monday. Tuesday's arrivals were seventy-five cars, against 100 the preceding Tuesday, and on Wednesday only forty cars. But the harm was done. The buyers and consumers have loaded up with the cheap potatoes, knowing that as soon as the farmers realized their folly in throwing so many overboard they would tighten up, and then the price would go up and the speculators could unload at high prices. And so it goes time after time. But with a price that we want all the growers to know, on potatoes and other crops, it can be different and the speculators' game will be defeated. Tell all your neighbors about these prices

and get them to ask them, too. Better yet, let them read this paper. Other crops will be added to the list in future numbers.

Weather conditions over the country are generally good, but inclining to be unseasonably warm. Some sections are still suffering from drought. The warm, dry weather, if in winter wheat sections, places the crop in danger from fly, but could not be better for maturing the corn.

The wheat visible shows a very heavy increase, both in this country and Canada. Notwithstanding that the European war is likely to last a long time and wheat and flour exports have been unusually large, the heavy receipts were because the spring wheat harvest of our Northwest and also Canada were just on and \$1 a bushel for wheat at country points is so unusual that the growers marketed with extreme liberality. With the heavy run of spring wheat now in and the price down, we expect marketing to be much less and prices will advance again. Remember, the world's crop is not a full average. The latest Russian report makes its crop 198,000,000 bushels, or about 20 per cent less than the year before.

The corn visible shows little change, but the price is around 6 cents a bushel lower. This is partly in sympathy with the decline in wheat and the fact that the new crop will soon come on the market. Also it is generally expected that the government October estimate will be higher than last month. The price of oats is also down about 2 cents.

The potato crop promises to be about midway between the record-breaking one of 1912 and the average one of 1913. The close of the season for the former found it practically impossible to sell potatoes at any price and hundreds of carloads did not bring freight charges when sent to market. In contrast with this, the close of the season for the 1913 crop found the price over \$1 a bushel. The present crop is a comfortable one and, if wisely marketed, will return the growers splendid profits. On the contrary, it can be marketed so unwisely as to net many of them a loss and few of them much profit. Note further remarks and recommendations about the potato crop above.

The cotton situation is the one that causes the greatest concern of all our crops. The government's October estimate puts the probable yield at 15,300,000 bales. The largest crop was in 1911, 15,693,113 bales. Only a small fraction of the cotton usually consumed in Europe can hope to be exported as long as the war continues, and the price paid for the domestic needs is naturally very low because of this condition. We are pleased, though, to note that there is good prospect of the federal government recommending the storing of cotton and a bankers' pool to raise money to loan 6 to 7 cents a pound. Of course farmers could have done this any time if organized as we have recommended, but they are more likely to act if the proposition has such high endorsement. If the growers will thus store that part that usually went into the export trade, and set a price of 10 to 12 cents on what the home demand needs, the price will be paid. We are against the proposition that the state legislatures make it compulsory to reduce the acreage. If growers generally store part of their crop at 6 to 8 cents and if the war is not over and normal marketing resumed by the time to plant another crop, the growers will voluntarily reduce the acreage.

The government crop report, issues October 7, gives the following figures (figures are millions):

Crops	Forecast	Sept.	1913	5-year
Winter wheat (a).....	675	675	523	441
Spring wheat (a).....	217	221	240	245
All wheat (a).....	892	896	763	686
Corn.....	2,676	2,598	2,447	2,708
Oats (a).....	1,137	1,116	1,132	1,131
Barley (a).....	197	200	178	182
Rye (a).....	43	43	41	35
Buckwheat.....	17	17	14	17
White potatoes.....	382	371	332	357
Sweet potatoes.....	55	55	59	58
Tobacco (lbs.).....	954	882	954	996
Flax.....	17	15	18	20
Rice.....	24	24	26	24
Hay (tons) (a).....	69	69	64	66
Apples.....	270	220	145	176

(a) Preliminary estimates.
The report indicates 78,000,000 bushel more corn, 11,000,000 bushels more potatoes, 21,000,000 bushels more oats, 10,000,000 bushels more apples and 92,000,000 pounds more tobacco, than the September report. Spring wheat is put 4,000,000 bushels lower than September.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold for \$1.25 a bushel. CORN—Sell old corn. Sell new crop from field around 55 to 60 cents a bushel. OATS—Hold. The price will be higher. POTATOES—Hold them. COTTON—Store one-half and ask a good price for the balance. Try to make the storing movement universal. BROOM CORN—Hold it.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on September 26, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease; X means increase).

	Sept. 26, 1914	Change from two weeks before	Change same period last year	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
WHEAT.....	51,822,000	X 13,340,000	X 2,788,000	—3,236,000	X 14,207,000
CORN.....	7,123,000	X 45,000	X 2,050,000	—1,628,000	—2,900,000
OATS.....	29,711,000	X 944,000	X 2,747,000	—7,599,000	X 16,708,000
BARLEY.....	5,238,000	X 1,603,000	X 2,278,000	X 56,000	X 2,144,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 32,896,000 bushels. This is 16,315,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 10,015,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 2,403,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,672 bushels more than two weeks before and is 3,226,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on October 6, two weeks before and a year before as follows:					
WHEAT, No. 2 RED					
Oct. 6, 1914	before	A year			
Chicago.....	1.05% @ 1.07%	1.09% @ 1.12%	93% @ 94		

	Change from two weeks before	Change same period last year	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
St. Louis.....	1.03 @ 1.04	1.05 @ 1.06%	92% @ 94	
Kansas City.....	98% @ 99%	1.04 @ 1.05	84% @ 90%	
Cincinnati.....	1.06% @ 1.07%	1.10 @ 1.11	96 @ 97%	
New York.....				

Minneapolis—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.08%; No. 1 northern, \$1.06% @ 1.07%. Two weeks before, \$1.11% and \$1.05% @ 1.06%, respectively. A year before, 86% and 83% @ 85%, respectively.

CORN, No. 2, WHITE					
Chicago.....	73 @ 73%	79% @ 80%	70 @ 71%		
St. Louis.....	78% @ 77%	80% @ 81	72%		
Kansas City.....	72%	81 @ 81%	72% @ 72%		
Cincinnati.....	81	84			
New York.....			78%		



To Bring Seller and Buyer Together

There is an enormous demand in every part of the country, amongst farmers and people in towns and cities who are readers of this paper, for farm products that are grown in other parts of the country. Therefore, as an additional help to members of the Farmers Society of Equity, we have established this service TO BRING PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS TOGETHER. Any member or clearing house of the society or any person who will become a member by now paying the entrance fee of \$2.50, may report his crops to sell or what he wants to buy, to the National Clearing House, F. S. E. and get this service FREE.

To save unnecessary correspondence, the quantity, variety, grade, condition as regards packing, and price wanted should be given. If an article that may be marketed by parcel post, a delivered price should be named. Prospective buyers can state what they want and may name the price they will pay. TERMS—They may be as agreed upon, but we recommend a deposit by the buyer in bank at shipping point or at destination, payable upon presentation of shipping receipt, or on arrival of goods. Mail shipments should always be cash with order. Honest transactions are imposed on every person who uses this department and dishonesty or trickery will be exposed when reported. Always mention "The Market Place, Up-to-Date Farming," when writing.

THE NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE, FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

FOR SALE
FLOODED WITH MAIL—I have been trying to get in touch with fruit growers for the last eight years, as our local dealers held us up for the price, but were not successful until I ran across this department in Up-to-Date Farming. Since I expressed my wants in it I have been flooded with mail, which shows us that we can get all the fruit we want at less than one-half what we are charged here. It certainly is great for us ranchers. Geo. W. Worthington, Secretary, Nelber, Wyo.
HAY AND APPLES—In carload lots. Also cattle, hogs, and horses. Good quality guaranteed. J. H. Harpster, Millersburg, Ohio.
BEANS—Hand-picked navy. Mrs. Ellen Wilson, R. 1, Ellsworth, Mich.
BULL—Registered Jersey. Price \$111. Geo. W. Worthington, Nelber, Wyo.
CLOVER SEED—Red or medium, pure, re-cleaned. Very fine. Seed that will appeal to careful farmers; 7,000 pounds for sale or will sell in less quantities. John B. Leahy, Twin Falls, Idaho.
CORN, OATS AND WHEAT—In carload lots. Corn, 75 cents per bushel; oats, 59 cents. H. G. Casper, Secretary, Brainerd, Neb.
FARM—150 acres 5 miles from Gulf on high bank of large, navigable river. Usual buildings, large pecan orchard, oranges, lemons, grape fruit, peaches, pears, figs, grapes, berries, etc. Splendid fishing, bathing and boating. Good oil prospects. For further particulars, L. W. Culver, Pascagoula, Miss.
HAY—25 cars of baled upland. Also wheat and rye in carloads. C. S. Marcy, Sec., Hay Springs, Neb.
HAY AND POTATOES—First class. Geo. Gorman, Secretary, Mayville, Mich.
HORSES—A carload of mixed horses and mares, all sizes and ages. Good stock; no scrub horses. Very reasonable prices. A. W. Heide, Fulton, Iowa.
ONIONS AND POTATOES—Good quality, well graded. Lawrence Hess, Plymouth, Ohio.
PECANS—Finest paper shell pecans, delivered east of Mississippi river at 75 cents per pound. Send 10 cents for sample nuts. L. F. Culver, Pascagoula, Miss.
POLAND CHINA BOARDS—Three, registered, 4 1/2 months old, weight 85 pounds, price \$16 each. C. E. Perry, Warrenburg, Mo.
POTATOES, HAY, CABBAGE—Good quality, in carload lots. Gust Hetze, R. R. 1, Vesper, Wis.
POTATOES—Good Michigan. Alexander Lark, Secretary, Pellston, Mich.
POTATOES—In carlots and less quantities. Frank J. Zeits, Secretary, Provenom, Mich.
POTATOES—Fred B. Ekstrom, Secretary, R. 1, Manistowish, Mich.
ONIONS AND CABBAGE—Three carloads of onions and one carload of cabbage. S. E. Braendle, Clarksville, Mich.
APPLES—Rome Beauties and Ben Davis. \$2.00 per barrel f. o. b. Address Dell Upton, Leon, W. Va.
PRAIRIE HAY—Several carloads of No. 1 choice. S. N. Lust, La Harpe, Kans.
TIMOTHY HAY—50 tons light mixed; will grade No. 1 and No. 2 southern inspection, or No. 2 and No. 3 northern. A. Harpster, Millersburg, Ohio.
DRIED PEACHES—Mr. B. G. Doerkens, Box 45, Denair, Calif., has 3 or 4 tons of dried peaches for sale, \$6.00 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Denair. This is home-dried fruit and is fine. Shipped in sacks. Will send samples.
DRIED PEACHES—\$6.00 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Fresno, Calif. Address F. A. Kolz, R. F. D. 1, Box 51, Kernon, Calif.
APPLES—C. A. Chenoweth, R. R. 1, Shelby, Mich., has two carloads of Baldwins, Wagners, Golden Russets, Spies, Ben Davis and other kinds. Will sell lots at \$2.50 a barrel, 2nds at \$2.25 a barrel, orchard run (which will not include small, knotty apples) at \$1.50 per barrel. All f. o. b. Shelby, Mich.
TIMOTHY HAY AND MEADOW CLOVER—No. 1, price, \$12.00 per ton. Wm. H. Ramalla, R. R. 3, Evert, Mich.
SEED PEAS—Horsford and other varieties, very fine. Car lots and less. O. M. Hess, Manager, St. Anthony, Idaho.
PLUMS—Damson variety, first-class, 1 1/2c per pound. Elizabeth Richie, Shelby, Mich.
APPLES—Baldwins, boxed, firsts, 4 tiers, 80 cents; seconds, 4 1/2 tiers, 75 cents; thirds, 5 tiers, 70 cents. All good clean stock, standard box and pack. All f. o. b. Ploverville. Emil E. Larsen, Camano, Cal.
PRAIRIE HAY—No. 1 grade, \$10.00 per ton, f. o. b. John I. Morris, R. F. D. 2, David City, Neb.
HONEY—Can supply in carload and smaller quantities. Lewis Yoder, Secretary, Nampa, Idaho.
HAY—Upland Prairie. J. W. Lathrop, Valueda, Kans. Shipping station, Angola, Kans.
CORD WOOD—L. H. Brochman, Secretary-Manager, Parker's Prairie, Minn.
BEANS—Mexican Pinto or Frejolita, 4c a lb., f. o. b. Clayton. Also milo maize, cane and feterita seed. W. E. Cameron, Clayton, N. Mexico.

Dried Direct from California growers. Apricots, 10 per 100 lbs.; peaches, \$6 per 100 lbs.; prunes and raisins, \$8 per 100 lbs. Price f. o. b. Kingsburg. Order now for fall shipment. Finest quality fruit. A. L. Cross, Kingsburg, Cal.

WANTED TO BUY

LETTERS FROM ALL DIRECTIONS—My announcement in The Market Place has brought me letters from all directions, and many of them contained drafts for apples. It has also put me in touch with farmers in other lines of business. I am much pleased. C. W. Carter, Shelby, Mich.
CORN AND MILL FEED—In carload lots. J. H. Harpster, Millersburg, Ohio.
APPLES—A carload of good winter apples. A. W. Heide, Fulton, Iowa.
CORN AND OATS—Just Hetze, R. R. 1, Vesper, Wis.
POLLED ANGUS BULL—Registered. Service in late winter or early spring.
POSTOFFICE CLERKS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Indianapolis, Ind., want to hear from farmers having vegetables, fruit, honey, dried fruits, beans, etc., to market. State quality and give prices. C. H. Strouse, Secretary.
POTATOES AND FEED—F. A. Ringold, Secretary, R. 2, Ripley, Okla.
RHODE ISLAND SEED POTATOES—John C. Mack, Denham Springs, La.
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Get a pound of satisfaction for 30c; Kentucky real leaf tobacco; postage paid anywhere, or 7 pounds, \$2; 11 pounds, \$3; 20 pounds, \$5. Order today. Novice Harper, Box 468, Mayfield, Ky.

For Sale 40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free for six months: my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

I Have 100 head yearling steers for sale; also know of 8 or 10 loads heavy feeders. Hereford, Angus and Shorthorns, that I will help buy for 50c per head commission. Write me your wants if in need of cattle. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

War in America. Genuine A grade 16x20 bromide enlargements. 69c; 6-inch frames reduced to 98c; films developed (any size), 5c. Renowned Copying House, 1254 N. Sheffield Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. Agents wanted.

Steers for sale, 60 head calves, weigh 515 lbs.; 45 head Angus, weigh about 675 lbs.; 60 Shorthorns, weigh around 900 lbs. All natives and good quality. W. W. Dyer, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Holstein calves. Ten heifers and two bulls, 15-16 pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$20 each, crated for shipment. One registered bull a year old, \$100. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

Horse Owners—I guarantee results from my fattening recipe. No matter how old the horse. Results guaranteed. Mailed for 50c. City Feed Co., Wilburton, Okla.

Envelopes, 100, your name and address printed on the corner, postpaid, thirty cents. Samples free. D. F. Breneisa, Wheeler, Ind.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept. 3, Hammond, Ind.

Seeds wanted. We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

2000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list, it's free. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. Box 80.

OATS, NO. 2, WHITE			
Chicago	45 1/2 @ 46 1/2	48 @ 48 1/2	41 1/2
St. Louis	46	48 1/2 @ 49	42 1/2 @ 43
Kansas City	45 @ 45 1/2	47 1/2 @ 48	42 1/2
Cincinnati	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2	50	
New York			46 @ 46 1/2

Future Grain Prices

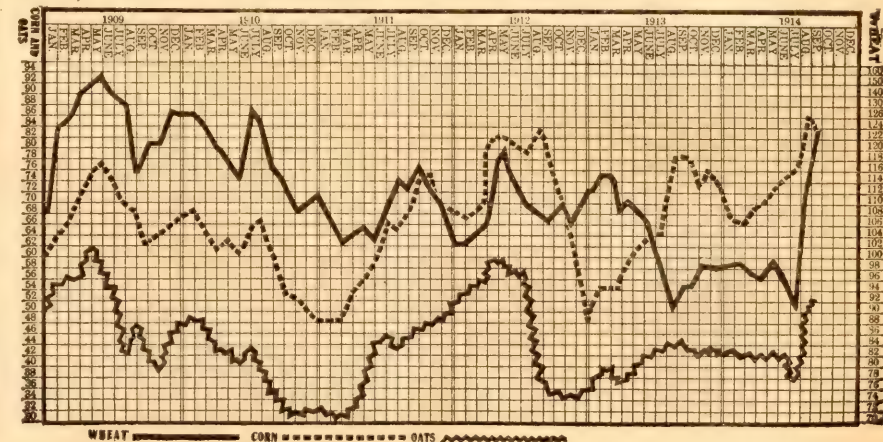
Chicago futures closed on October 6, 1914, and two weeks before as follows: Wheat—December, \$1.07 1/2; May, \$1.14 1/2. Two weeks before, \$1.11 and \$1.18 1/2, respectively. Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat—October, \$1.08 1/2; December, \$1.13 1/2. Two weeks before, \$1.09 1/2 and \$1.11, respectively. Corn—December, 66 1/2c; May, 69 1/2c. Two weeks before, 71 1/2c and 71 1/2c, respectively. Oats—December, 47 1/2c; May, 50 1/2c. Two weeks before, 50 1/2c and 53 1/2c, respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, October 5, 1914. Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison. Issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	..... 65	150	125
Trade was quieter today, but the market held on a steady basis and prices were without material change. Receipts were smaller, while buyers acted less anxious to fill orders. Many of the cars on offer showed up weather beaten and included more or less heated stock. They had to be discounted.			
Sales reported were: Per bushel, bulk—Wisconsin white—2 cars poor at 40c, 3 cars good at 45c, 4 cars at 46c, 4 cars at 47c, 3 cars at 50c, 3 cars at 52c, 3 cars at 53c. Minnesota—2 cars white at 48c, 1 car at 50c; 3 cars Ohio at 50c, 2 cars at 52c. Michigan white—1 car sacked at 53c.			
Per bu. Minnesota, Early Ohio, bulk or sacked			
Dakota Ohio	..... 45 @ 55c		
Wisconsin	..... 45 @ 55c		
The price of potatoes is around 20 cents a bushel lower than two weeks before. A year before the price was 55 to 60 cents for Minnesota and Dakota Ohio, and 53 to 60 cents for Wisconsin round white.			



This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago for the period, 1900 to September, 1914, inclusive. The lowest figures in September, 1914, were: Wheat, \$1.01 1/2, on September 15; corn, 76 1/2 cents, on September 15; oats, 44 1/2 cents, on September 15.

SWEET POTATOES—Demand was fair. Usually at the end of the week there is little jobbing trade, and on the opening of the week the trade takes on more stock. The market was represented as being steady as follows:

Barrels, Virginia	..... \$2.25
Jerseys	..... 3.00 @ 3.25
Hampers, Jersey	..... 1.00
Maryland	..... 65 @ 75
Virginias are 50c a barrel lower than two weeks before. Jerseys are 25c to 50c a barrel lower than two weeks before and unchanged for hampers.	

BEANS—Were quotable at same prices as at the close of last week. The market rules quiet. Demand is tame. Some old on hand and with what new are coming dealers do not lack in supply. Of consignment offerings there are practically none offered.

Pea Beans—Hand picked, choice	..... \$2.55 @ 2.60
Common	..... 2.25 @ 2.40
Red Kidneys, common to good	..... 3.75 @ 4.25
Brown Swedish—long	..... 2.50 @ 3.00
Round	..... 2.50 @ 3.00

The price of hand-picked choice pea beans is 40c to 45c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Other kinds are unchanged. A year before the price of choice hand-picked pea beans was \$2 @ 2.10.

HAY—Receipts, 1,612 tons. Demand light and market quiet. Offerings large.

Choice Timothy hay	..... \$16.50 @ 17.00
No. 1 Timothy	..... 14.50 @ 15.00
No. 2 Timothy	..... 13.00 @ 13.50
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	..... 12.00 @ 15.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	..... 8.00 @ 10.00

Choice timothy hay is 50c a ton lower than two weeks before. Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska prairie, 50c to \$1.50 a ton lower than two weeks before. Other prairie hay is unchanged.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$3.50 @ 9; oat straw at \$6.50 @ 7; wheat straw, \$6 @ 7. Rye straw is \$1 a ton higher than two weeks before. Oat straw is unchanged to 50c a ton higher. Wheat straw unchanged.

BROOM CORN—There is but a small demand. No one shows any desire to take car lots. Per ton—Illinois corn..... \$80.00 @ 120.00 Western..... 60 @ 90.00 Damaged, less.

The price of Illinois corn is \$20 to \$40 a ton lower than two weeks before. On western the price is \$30 a ton lower than two weeks before. A year before the price of Illinois corn was \$150 to \$160, and of Oklahoma, \$110 @ 150 per ton.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	..... 8,652	8,304	6,979
Tuesday	..... 7,232	7,719	6,535

Total..... 15,884 16,023 13,514 The feeling is steady for fresh eggs and easier for refrigerator.

Real fine, fresh eggs are wanted for local use and to fill an occasional outside order, and the offerings of such are rather light. The demand is from the best class of trade, and hence only the best of eggs will

satisfy buyers. Storage eggs are being drawn upon and this lessens the demand for fresh to some extent. Fresh firsts..... 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2 Ordinary firsts..... 20 @ 21 Storage packed firsts..... 22 1/2 @ 23 Storage packed extras..... 19 @ 21 1/2 Miscellaneous, cases included..... 18 1/2 @ 21 1/2 Cases returned..... 18 1/2 @ 21 1/2 Checks, good sound..... 15 1/2 @ 19 Canned higher. Ditties, good..... 17 @ 17 1/2 Canned stock brings higher prices. Refrigerator eggs were again offered quite freely, and there was a moderate demand at easier prices. April extras, charges paid, quotable at 20 1/2 @ 20 1/2. Firsts nominally 20 @ 20 1/2, storage paid. The price of eggs is practically unchanged from two weeks before. A year before "firsts" were 25 @ 26 1/2.

SEEDS—Quotations are for 100 lbs., except flax, which sells by the bushel. Timothy—Scarce and steady. Country lots quotable at \$3.75 @ 4.85 for poor to choice; fancy higher; fair to good, \$4.25 @ 4.85. Contract seed, \$5.50 @ 5.75 nominal. Flax—Nominal; no quotation. Clover—Entirely nominal. Country lots, poor to choice, \$10 @ 14.50; fair to good, \$11.75 @ 13.75. Hungarian, 90c @ \$1.10. Millet, common, 75c @ \$1.25. Millet, German, 85c @ \$1.50. Millet, Siberian, 75c @ \$1. Buckwheat, good, \$1.75 @ 2.

Fruit

APPLES—Apples are plentiful and are coming forward freely. The demand is fairly good, but not enough to absorb the offering. Many bulk apples are on the market which takes away the demand for barrels. Also western box apples have only a quiet trade. The prospects are that receipts will continue large. Evidence still are that the crop is a liberal one. **GRAPE**—They are having a fair sale, but the trade is not brisk.

PEACHES—Demand has become small for Michigan peaches. Arrivals and offerings are also moderate. They are steadily held and good fruit brings good prices. Colorado peaches are preferred, as they have a very attractive appearance.

PEARS—Kiefrs are in good supply and are likely to be so for some time. They sell only moderately. Other kinds when nice, clean and smooth, are held firmly and sell fairly.

QUINCES—They are on the market from Michigan, New York and from the West. The trade will take some large, clean fruit, but for others it is difficult to find a buyer.

HURL A BRICK

(Concluded From Page 20)

every quarter every day of his life. It is simply infamous. It is a nasty, putrid infringement upon the manhood of the American farmer, and it is up to you, boys, to get busy, good and busy, and if you can not find a brick, a grindstone or a mill stone, get the ax. Get anything you like, in fact, but get busy!

What we mean by getting busy is to get together and fix our own price on our own goods. From time immemorial the other fellow has fixed the price on the farmer's products and nothing has offered him more pleasure than the goading of the farmer by informing him of that fact. So get together, boys—brick or ax—and cut him out.

If we would unite and solicit the support of our banks, business men and the entire community, to the end of holding our wheat, we would get one dollar per bushel (Chicago market basis) for every bushel we own, and the entire community would profit proportionately with the farmer through the transaction by helping to make the undertaking stick and by helping to make it stick to stay stuck.

As it is, and if something is not done, the whole of this year's surplus crop is going to the other fellow as an absolute gift and that other fellow is not going to be the consumer, either. So get a hustle, boys, and slam that brick.

The farmer should absolutely refuse to produce crops at starvation prices. Wherein lies the virtue of exhausting the fertility and strength of our soils, as well as the strength and the life of the farmer himself, producing crops the value of which will scarcely cover the cost of production? It is not only folly, but a sin, and rather than do this, and much rather than burn part of our crops after they have been produced in order to make the remaining part worth handling, we should get busy and have our own marketing machine, control our own crops and get a price for them that will remunerate and bring to the producer a net profit commensurate with his investment and with the risk, labor, worry and expense usually entailed in the production of a crop.

More than this you, the farmer, should not ask, more than this you do not expect, but this much—no more, no less—you should and do insist upon. So let fly with the ax—GET TOGETHER! Defend your manhood and your rights and hold for the equitable price.

Our Short Story

By Edward Vandervoort

"APA," said my daughter, Helen, "two weeks from today will be Halloween."

"What's Halloween?"

"Oh, papa, how ignorant you are!

Halloween is the evening when young folk bob for apples blindfolded, strike at suspended bags full of nuts or candy and throw peelings over their shoulders."

"What do they throw the peelings over their shoulders for?"

"Why, the skins in falling will take the shape of a letter. That letter is the initial of the person the one throwing it will marry. If a girl looks into a mirror she'll see the face of her future husband."

"Halloween is for girls, I presume."

"Not at all. It's for boys the same as for girls."

"Well, what about your party?"

"Mamma says that if you consent we will give it at the Cedars."

The Cedars is our country camp. We had returned to the city a month before, and now it was proposed to go back for Helen's party. She looked at me wistfully. I remembered what such things were to me when I was a youngster, and melted before that look. Indeed, I always melt before that look. I gave my consent.

This is what happened at the Halloween party. It came under my observation; but, not having a woman's perceptive faculties, I saw nothing in it. The story was told me by my wife, and I tell it here as she told it to me.

The young persons assembled for Halloween at the Cedars were between sixteen and twenty-two years of age, though those above twenty were men. Some of them being too old to bob for apples or knock down bags when blindfolded, it occurred to my wife to invite a sort of bluestocking clairvoyant or something of the kind, who was to tell weird stories suitable to the occasion. She was a Miss Somers, thirty-five years old and altogether an odd person.

On Halloween after dinner the young folk assembled in the living-room, at one end of which was an enormous fireplace. The night was cool enough for a blaze, and logs in plenty had been provided. The room was ceiled, the rafters above being left bare. On the walls were the heads of animals which I had slain, while several skins from the same source covered the pine floor.

Miss Somers seated herself in the center of the group before the fire, which gave the only light in the room, and began her stories. They all purported to have come under her own observation and were intended to show that for every boy and every girl there was somewhere in the world a mate.

Miss Somers had an eye on her listeners and observed on her right a young man, Joel Harker, in whom a love for the marvelous was strongly developed. On her extreme left, partly in shadow, sat a girl, Marjorie Winthrop, one of these feminine creatures made especially to love and be loved. Harker was twenty-one years old; Marjorie Winthrop was not quite eighteen.

To a close observer it was evident that Miss Somers was attempting to draw these two together. At times, willed by her, Joel would look from her to Marjorie; then after an interval Marjorie would look at Joel.

The young people listened to Miss Somers' stories and chatted till 9 o'clock, when they separated in order that each might go off alone in search of a Halloween experience. The camp was situated on the margin of a lake, surrounded by hills, the latter being part wood and part open. The young fellows, to whom the Halloween part of the affair appeared ridiculous, went into a room where there was a billiard table to play and to smoke. Joel Har-

ker disappeared, and it was not known to the party where he had gone. As for the girls, some went to their rooms, some out in the boats, while others scattered themselves on the shore. Where Miss Somers went was not noticed.

This roving about by night was facilitated by a full moon, which gave ample light.

From time immemorial there has been evidence of a power possessed by some persons to will others to do certain things. Most of these cases of mental domination have been either disproved or not proved. Nevertheless certain it is that Miss Somers was nowhere near Joel Harper or Marjorie Winthrop on that Halloween eve after 9 o'clock.

Joel after the breaking up went out on the veranda and sat down in the moonlight. Then he felt impelled to walk down a road that bordered the lake. At a place where the sheet of water was wider than elsewhere he came upon a boat. A pair of oars were in the bottom and, taking them up, he pulled out into the lake. There were two other boats on the water, one near the camp, the other directly across from the point at which he started. He felt no inclination to go to the former, but was moved to pull to the other.

Joel's mind was during this time fixed upon Marjorie. He did not know where she was and had no idea of finding her. Marjorie was thinking of Joel and admitted afterward that she could not help thinking of him. She chose the lake on which to receive her Halloween impressions, and being a good oarswoman, entered a boat alone, rowed along the shore, and carried a hand mirror with her.

Marjorie pulled into a cove, dropped her oars and, taking up her mirror, looked into it for the face of her "fate." The only face she saw was her own, and she had no reason to be displeased with it, softened as it was by moonlight. She kept her eyes fixed on the glass for some time, but no face other than her own appearing, she dropped it to enjoy a view of the water and the surrounding hills.

Occasionally a light breeze would ripple the water, breaking the rays of the moon into innumerable particles, but only for a few minutes, when the zephyr would die away, leaving the surface of the water and the leaves of the trees on the shore as motionless as before.

The stillness was broken close beside her by a fish, which jumped above the surface, either in sport or in pursuit of some insect near the water's surface.

Presently there came a distant sound of oars. Marjorie on leaving the camp had seen a couple of girls were getting into a boat at the landing. She inferred that the boat she heard contained these girls. The sound of oars grew nearer, coming in her direction.

It occurred to her to turn her back to any one who might be approaching, raise her glass as if expecting to see the face of a lover, then turn and feign disappointment at seeing a girl. Facing the shore, she looked straight before her. When the coming boat drew near and the sound of oars ceased she looked into the mirror.

A little shriek indicated that she had been surprised. Instead of seeing the face of a girl reflecting in the glass she saw that of Joel Harker.

Whether Joel and Marjorie came back to the camp together or separately, whether they remained out late or early, they never told. Neither was in the group that gathered about the dining table for a supper and to compare Halloween experiences. Those experiences were invented and were proportionately marvelous. The only real one was that narrated here, but not then. The absence of the two persons concerned in it was noted and

commented upon, but there were several other absences, and nothing more was thought of theirs than of the others. Indeed, on this occasion it would not have been proper to make minute inquiries.

The party did not break up for several days after Halloween, and during the remainder of the time there was a drawing together between Joel Harker and Marjorie Winthrop. They became inseparable and did not take any pains to conceal the fact. With this part of their mutual enthrallment Miss Somers surely had nothing to do, for she left the Cedars the morning after Halloween.

Some months elapsed after Helen's Halloween party before an engagement was announced between Joel Harker and Marjorie Winthrop. Miss Somers, accused by my wife of having bewitched them, would not admit that she had exercised any influence whatever on either of them. But my wife does not believe her, and I am of the opinion that my wife is correct. Marjorie confided to Helen that while listening to the stories by the fireside she felt impelled to go out in a boat and to remain where Joel had found her. She also confessed that her shriek at seeing a man's face in the mirror was not altogether genuine, for she felt all the while that she would see Joel's.

After the marriage I questioned Joel, but got no satisfaction as to his having been affected by Miss Somers. But a man will admit to a woman some things that he will not to another man. He acknowledged to my wife, feeling impelled to do what he did, but when I asked him about it he said that there was nothing in it. So there is no absolute solution to the matter.

Co-Operative Marketing of Produce

THE OBJECT of co-operative marketing is to obtain for each grower a better price than he would otherwise receive. This is accomplished only by eliminating the taking of profits by unnecessary middlemen. There is, however, no magic in the word "co-operation." Any co-operative association can succeed only by doing good business. The local buyers make money only by handling the products they buy and sell in an approved manner. If the co-operating farmers desire to save for themselves these profits that go to the "unnecessary" middlemen they must do his work as acceptably as he would do it, and if they would profit still more, they must do better work than he. All produce shipped must be put up right. Packages must be filled in first-class, workmanlike manner. Grades must be distinct and every grade measure fully up to or above its requirements. Confidence must be established with the markets. Full weight and full measure must be given every time, to everybody. Produce poor in quality must not be mixed with better quality. The best quality is powerless to carry along with it an inferior grade, though there be but little of it, while just a little poor quality will pull down a large quantity of high grade goods to its own level.

When farmers undertake co-operative marketing they must religiously observe these things and cater to the

trade they aim to supply. They must have the produce graded by an expert, and sold by one who knows markets and market requirements. Every member of a local marketing association must himself learn the general requirements, and he should not only take care that his own crops are properly graded and classified, but he should be vigilant in demanding that every other member do the same. All of them should guard the reputation of their association and the goods put out by it with great care and zeal. Then be a bit patient, take an occasional setback or disappointment philosophically (disappointments and failures come at times to the best regulated businesses), discharge the duties of your individual responsibilities toward your association, its officers and its business management, by exercising your rights as a member thereof, and success will be yours. There is not now one single farming community that can not be greatly benefited by an association for co-operative marketing. Two or three god men can be found in every community willing and able to manage such an association. To reform the marketing system, begin at home. And the sooner you begin the better.

Practice Leads to It

"What business are you going to put your son to, Mr. Brown?"
"I haven't decided yet, but judging from the hours he keeps, I guess he'll be a night watchman."

Practical Knowledge

Teacher—A cone is a solid surrounded by six squares. What is a cone?
Pupil—It's a sharp pointed thing full of ice cream.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

required by the act of August 24, 1912, of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, published semi-monthly at Indianapolis, Ind., for October 1, 1914.

Name of	Postoffice Address
Editor, J. A. Everitt.....	Indianapolis
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Associate Ed., J. P. Stelle.....	Dahlgren, Ill.
Business Mgr., S. F. Everitt, Indianapolis	Indianapolis
Publishers, Equity Pub. Co.....	Indianapolis

Owners (if a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock):
J. A. Everitt, S. F. Everitt, both of Indianapolis, Ind. There are also twenty-nine other stockholders, each owning less than one per cent of the capital stock.

Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

The Equity Publishing Company has no bonds or mortgages.

(Signed) S. F. EVERITT,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1914.

(SEAL) DAVID F. SMITH,
My commission expires January 5, 1918.

Green Onions in Winter AND SPRING



By setting our Perennial Onion sets this fall—September and October—you can have the luxury of green onions any time in first thing in the spring, before bottom sets can be put in the ground. It is a perennial and once planted you the winter when the weather is mild and always the will have them always. A profitable market crop.

PRICE—By mail postpaid, 1 quart, only 20 cents; 2 quarts, 35 cents; 4 quarts, 60 cents; 1 peck, \$1.25. Remember, we prepay charges at foregoing prices. Per bushel, by freight or express, \$2.00.

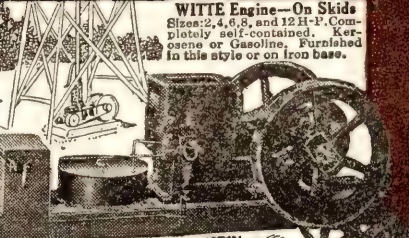
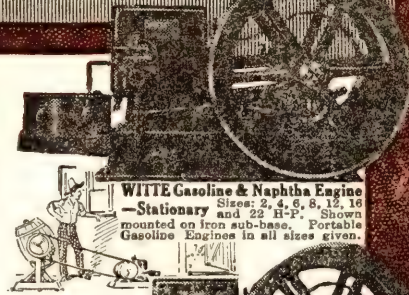
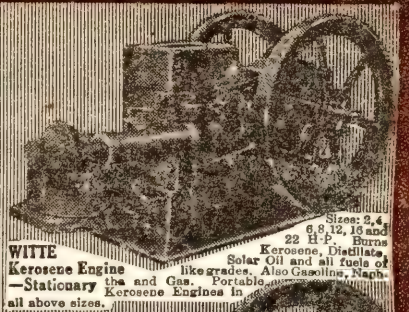
O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

BALE TIES

Writing about a car load of bale ties obtained through the National Clearing House, delivered to Humboldt, Kas., Mr. A. R. Baxley, secretary, says: "Must say the ties are first class in every respect and give complete satisfaction. These ties cost us 80 cents, while the best we could do here was 90 cents, with quality not so good."

If you and your neighbors have not bought your baling wire you can hear of something to your advantage by writing
The Equity System Indianapolis, Ind.

Dependable Power For Every Purpose At Lowest Cost



The price you pay for an engine is an important consideration. But the amount of steady power the engine will develop on a given quantity of fuel is a consideration of still greater importance. Considering the amount of fuel used in any size of WITTE Engines to give their full rated horse power, you could afford, were it necessary, to pay more than my present low prices for my engines.

However, it is not necessary. My printed prices show that the first cost of a WITTE Engine is considerably less than any other strictly high grade engine of the same horse power rating. When it comes to durability and ease of operation, no engine, regardless of price, can show a better record.

A comparison of my prices with those of other strictly high grade engines will show the big saving I make possible to every engine buyer. A study of how and under what conditions WITTE Engines are made will show their advantages over other engines.

WITTE ENGINES

Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate and Gas

Portable, Stationary, Skidded and Saw-rig Styles

SOLD ONLY DIRECT FROM MY FACTORY TO USERS

For the past 27 years I have done nothing but design and build engines. I now have one of the largest, best equipped and most economically operated engine factories in the country. I have a natural gas well which furnishes us free power, heat and light—a big saving in manufacturing cost. My one aim has been to produce an engine which would develop the greatest possible amount of steady power from the lowest possible consumption of fuel. A WITTE Engine at work will show you how well I have succeeded. But a study of the illustrations on this page will help to make clear to you why the WITTE is such a giant in power in any given size. Notice the length and thickness of the base which gives plenty of foundation grip and insures steady running without destructive vibration. It also permits fullest use of force of each fuel charge—one of the important factors that has made WITTE Engines famous for small fuel consumption. The WITTE is perfectly balanced and proportioned in all its parts so there is no excess friction to overcome—the highest possible percentage of fuel is converted into directly transmittable power. All WITTE Engines have detachable cylinders, 4-ring pistons instead of the usual 3-rings, automobile style vertical valves, automobile ignition, spark shift for easy starting, double weight, extra sensitive, positive governors and other merits without which no engine can now be really high grade.

My Free Book Makes The Whole Engine Question Plain

You should send for a copy of this book before you decide upon any make or size of engine. Tells you how to pick out the engine that is best suited for your work; how to judge any engine and all about my Direct-from-Factory Selling Plan. You can have any WITTE Engine you like on easy, reasonable terms if you wish—and every WITTE is sold with a positive 5 Year Guarantee. Just mail coupon today for the whole interesting WITTE Engine story.

ED. H. WITTE, Witte Iron Works Co.
1979 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

FREE BOOK COUPON

ED. H. WITTE, Witte Iron Works Co.
1979 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Without cost to me, and with no obligation on my part, I should like to receive your latest and finest Engine Book, and to investigate your New Liberal Selling Plan.

Name.....

Address

NOTE THESE LATEST WITTE PRICES:

Liberal 5-Year Guarantee
On Efficiency and
Durability.

Stationary

2 H.P.	\$ 34.95
4 "	69.75
6 "	99.35
8 "	139.65
12 "	219.90
16 "	298.80
22 "	399.65

Portable

2 H.P.	\$ 40.95
4 "	82.80
6 "	141.80
8 "	190.40
12 "	279.80
16 "	378.70
22 "	483.15

Saw-rig

6 H.P.	\$173.80
8 "	227.10
12 "	324.50

Every Witte Engine Sold
Direct From My Factory
To the Users' Hands.

I am the only man in the U. S. making his own engines in his own factory, from his own designs, using his own patterns and special machinery, and selling his entire output direct from his factory doors to the users' hands. I have nothing to sell but engines.

I claim that "you can't buy any better engines for any price, anywhere as good as the WITTE for my price." And if you could ask all of my many thousands of old customers what they think about that claim, I know they would tell you, as they have repeatedly written to me, that I don't claim anything more than actual fact.

I want your order for a WITTE because I know it is more for your money than anybody else is offering.

ED. H. WITTE.



"I appreciate the work UP-TO-DATE FARMING is doing in leading farmers in the right direction for organization and co-operation. I have let my paper expire but I now send \$1.00 to renew. All farmers should read UP-TO-DATE FARMING."—James W. Hurst, Macy, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

November First, 1914

Number 21



Does This Remind You?

The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops

Dependable Power For Every Purpose At Lowest Cost



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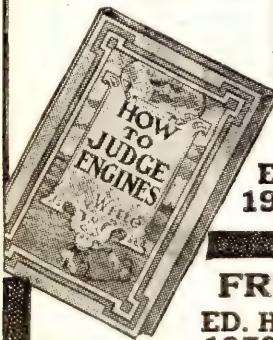
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To the Users' Hands.

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WITTE ENGINES

Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate and Gas

Portable, Stationary, Skidded and Saw-rig Styles

SOLD ONLY DIRECT FROM MY FACTORY TO USERS

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Without cost to me, and with no obligation on my part, I should like to receive your latest and finest Engine Book, and to investigate your New Liberal Selling Plan.

Name.....

Address.....

The price you pay for an engine is an important consideration. But the amount of steady power the engine will develop on a given quantity of fuel is a consideration of still greater importance. Considering the amount of fuel used in any size of WITTE Engines to give their full rated horse power, you could afford, were it necessary, to pay more than my present low prices for my engines.

However, it is not necessary. My printed prices show that the first cost of a WITTE Engine is considerably less than any other strictly high grade engine of the same horse power rating. When it comes to durability and ease of operation, no engine, regardless of price, can show a better record.

A comparison of my prices with those of other strictly high grade engines will show the big saving I make possible to every engine buyer. A study of how and under what conditions WITTE Engines are made will show their advantages over other engines.

WITTE
Kerosene Engine
—Stationary
all above sizes.

WITTE Gasoline & Naphtha Engine
—Stationary
—Portable
Gasoline Engines in all sizes given.

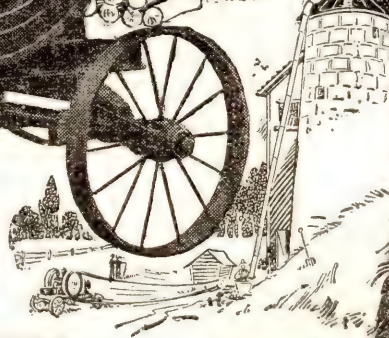
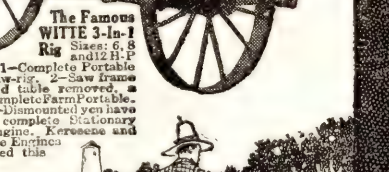
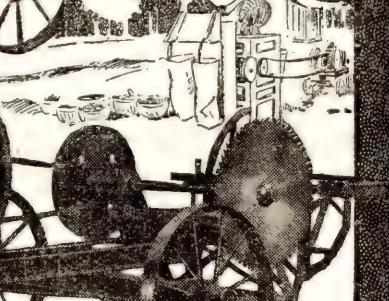
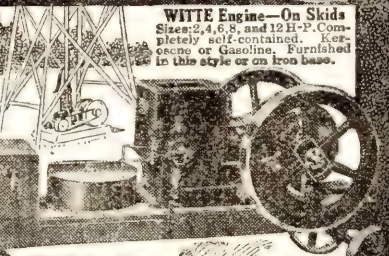
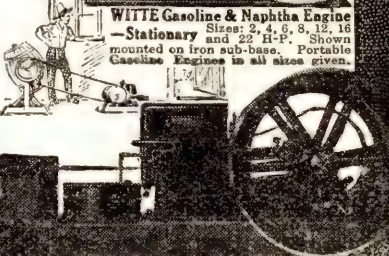
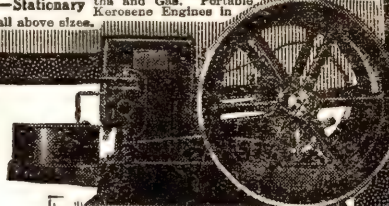
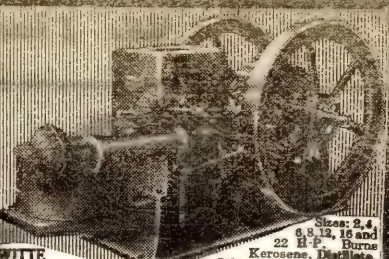
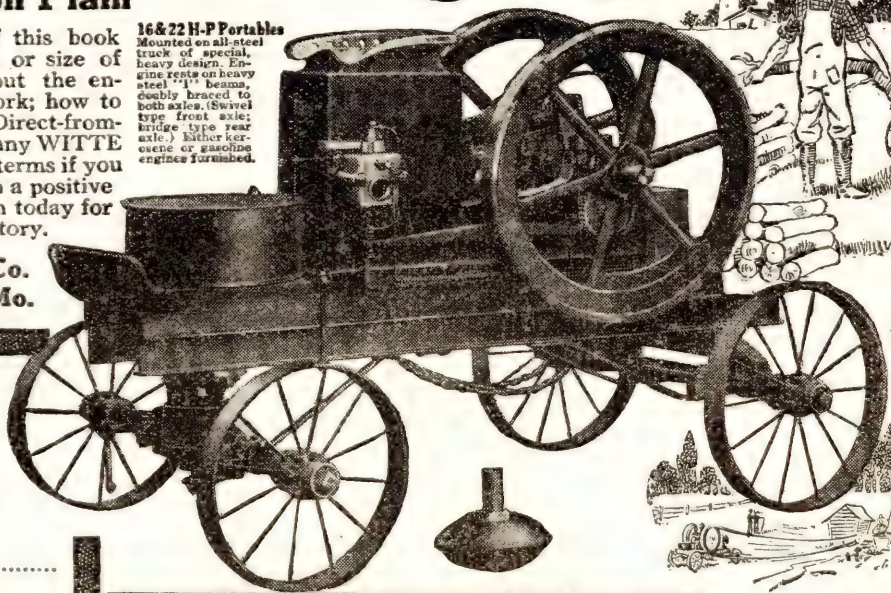
WITTE Engine—On Skids
Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16
—Stationary
—Portable
Gasoline or Kerosene. Furnished in this style or on iron base.

WITTE Hand
Portable
On substantial flexible
truck, wide metal
wheels.

WITTE Portable
Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 H-P.
Mounted on its own skids,
securely fastened to steel
truck beams. Steel wheels.

The Famous
WITTE 3-In-1
Rig
Size: 6, 8
and 12 H-P.
1—Complete Portable
Saw-rig, 2—Saw frame
and table removed,
complete Farm Portable.
3—Disassembled yet have
a complete Stationary
Engine. Kerosene and
Gasoline Engines
furnished this
style.

16 and 22 H-P Portables
Mounted on all-steel
truck of special
heavy design. En-
gine rests on heavy
steel "I" beams,
doubly braced to
both axles. (Swivel
type front axle;
bridge type rear
axle.) Either ker-
osene or gasoline
engines furnished.



A GLIMPSE AT THE BARGAINS offered in "STANDARD" Xmas Bulletin

Big money-saving opportunities that'll be especially welcome at the holiday season. Buy your Xmas gifts with the money you save on "Standard" prices. "Standard" styles are very charming and the cleverest fashions New York offers. Only at the "Standard" are you sure to get the latest style news, because only the wonderful "Standard" Bargain Bulletins can bring you promptly the season's choicest offerings. Our famous 64-page Bulletins (issued every two months) take only a few days to print and are rushed to you in a few days. Compare this service with the months and months required to prepare and print the huge catalogs other houses issue. Compare our small costs, our penny bulletin, with the immense costs of big "twice-a-year" catalogs and you'll see just one of the ways the "Standard" has reduced the retail prices—one reason why the "Standard" can offer you a lower cost for clothes and genuine clothes satisfaction.

You, too, must share these opportunities. Cut coupon (below), mail it to us at once and we will send you, absolutely FREE, the famous "Standard" Bargain Bulletins, beginning with this new Xmas Bulletin. Cut the coupon NOW, mail it at once and you'll promptly receive the FREE "Standard" Xmas Bulletin.

Fashionable All Wool Serge Russian Tunic Dress \$5.98 \$8.00 Value

2HD598—A handsome and very fashionable dress. Made of splendid quality All Wool double-warp Serge, a serviceable, dressy cloth, in navy, wine, brown, or dark green. Novel button-trimmed lapels, smartly set-off with silk braid and a deep Oriental lace yoke. The lace collar can also be worn turned down. A charming Russian effect is carried out in the skirt, where a graceful flare distinguishes the tunic; banded with silk braid and finished with a black silk messaline girdle and bow. (Ladies' sizes, 34 to 44 bust; Misses' and small women's sizes, 14 to 18 years.) An \$8.00 dress. Postpaid in the U. S.—

\$5.98



Stylish Sateen Dress \$1.59

H8159—Serviceable, smart and becoming. This stylishly-modeled dress, made of lustrous, splendid-wearing Sateen, with strikingly contrasting Roman stripe vest, collar and cuffs. The prettily bloused bodice has graceful "drop shoulders," and is jauntily finished with a new sash. Skirt becomingly laid in deep Russian-triple section at bottom. In black or navy blue. (Ladies' sizes, 34 to 46 bust; Misses', 14 to 18 years.) Here, madam, is an exceptional offer. Our special price, postpaid in the U. S.—

\$1.59

Juniors', Misses' and Small Women's Woven Shepherd Check Dress Big Bargain Offer \$1.98

HD198—One of our prettiest dresses and best bargains. Made especially for juniors, misses and small women, of serviceable black-and-white Woven Shepherd Check. Tastefully trimmed with black mercerized moire and a dainty touch is provided in the pretty Swiss embroidery turn-overs; finished with cute side pocket, moire belt and bow and closes conveniently in front. The graceful Russian tunic is employed in skirt. (Sizes, 13 to 20 years, or 32 to 38 bust.) Special, postpaid in the U. S.—

\$1.98

Plush Muff FREE with this Charming Plush Coat for Misses and Small Women \$5.95

HCC595—A beautiful coat for the miss and small woman, and, as a special offer, we give you the matched muff FREE. Made on charming, youthful lines and made of heavy, dressy black Plush. A stunning "animal" effect is developed in the large black Caracul shawl collar with a single animal head. Closes slightly toward the side with plush buttons and loops; cuffs are of black Caracul to match. Substantially lined throughout with high-grade, durable black sateen. The muff is a thickly bedded, warm pillow model, substantially lined and prettily finished with silk ruffled ends. (Misses' and small women's sizes, 32 to 38 busts and 45-inch lengths.) The coat with muff FREE—a \$9.00 value—and postpaid in the U. S.—

\$5.95

Share in these savings and send coupon at once for your FREE copy of the "Standard" Xmas Bulletin.

Standard Mail Order Co.

Dept. 175 New York City

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FREE BULLETIN COUPON
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Dept. 175, New York City
Gentlemen: Please send me FREE the "Standard" Bargain Bulletins, beginning with the new "Standard" Xmas Bulletin.
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P.O. NO.....
STATE.....

Becoming Linene Dress Extra Good Value \$1.00

IH81—A "Standard" special dress bargain. Prettily modeled and, although of good, dependable quality, is priced remarkably low. Made of serviceable, washable Linene, with dainty Madeira embroidery effectively ornamenting front and collar. Plaited across shoulders and buttons through the novel-shaped front fold. (Ladies' sizes, 34 to 46 bust; Misses', 14 to 18 years.) A splendid value. Special, postpaid in the U. S.—

\$1.00



Special Value

Also in Stout Sizes HCC699

H1188—Child's luxurious winter outfit of delightfully warm, beautiful All-Wool Angora in white, red or tan. Consists of full-cut sweater coat, toque, mittens and roomy leggings. (1 to 3 years.) Makes a charming gift. This \$2.50 value, postpaid in the U. S.—

\$1.88



4-Piece All-Wool Angora Outfit, \$1.88
Scotch Plaid Gingham Dress 50c



HR50—Dainty little wash dress of splendid wearing Scotch Plaid Gingham in red, blue or tan. Smartly trimmed with embroidered yoke, pinnings and full-plaited skirt. (Sizes, 2 to 6 years.) Excellent 79c value; special, postpaid in the U. S.—

50c

Child's As trakhan Coat \$1.98

HRR198—Charming little Balkan coat of beautiful, warm As-trakhan, a splendid, very durable "fur fabric" in black, navy or brown. Jaunty box style with Raglan shoulders and black plush collar, cuffs and frog-trimmed belt. Durable lined. (Sizes, 2 to 6 years.) Excellent \$3.25 coat, postpaid in the U. S.—



Handsome Plush Coat \$5.98

XCC598—The immense popularity of plush coats makes this bargain offer particularly attractive. Besides, we give you a warm matched 16-inch muff (as pictured) FREE. A dressy, fashionable coat, carefully tailored of a firmly-woven rich quality that'll give splendid wear. Modeled on graceful straight lines and substantially lined throughout with black sateen. Never were coats of this quality priced so low. Black only. (Sizes, 34 to 46 bust.) A wonderful offer you must not miss. This \$9.00 coat, with muff FREE and postpaid in the U. S.—

\$5.98

Stout Sizes

HCC699—Same as XCC598, in stout sizes, 41 to 51 bust; postpaid in the U. S.—

\$6.99

Roman Stripe Seco Silk Waist \$1.00 \$1.75 Value

IHWI—Fashionable, washable waist of beautiful Seco Silk in white, navy, Copenhagen or green with new contrasting Roman stripes. The charming "vestee" is of white poplin, closes with pearl buttons and turns effectively into a novel-shaped, full collar; cuffs to match. (Sizes, 34 to 46 bust.) Good \$1.75 value; special, postpaid in the U. S.—

\$1.00



H38159—Special three-piece offer. Pretty, washable dresses of good, durable qualities. One is of tan Linon, banded with blue and prettily embroidered; another is of blue Linene with black-and-white stripe trimming, and the third is of blue Scotch plaid with full-gored skirt, scalloped embroidery, edging, etc. (Sizes, 6 to 14 years.) Big \$2.25 value, postpaid in the U. S.—

3 for \$1.59

The New "Vestee" Waist \$1.00

HWI—One of winter's prettiest waists. Made of embroidered white lawn, daintily trimmed with veining and pin-tucked front. Smart plique "vestee" and cuffs close with crocheted buttons; hemstitched

plique collar. A truly charming waist and a big bargain (Sizes, 34 to 46 bust.) Postpaid in the U. S.—

\$1.00

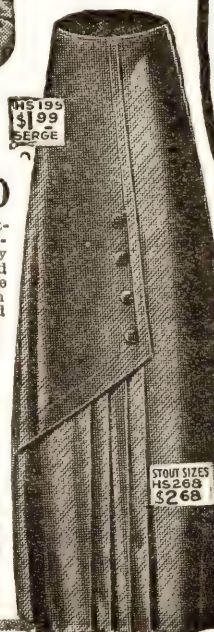
All Wool Serge Skirt \$1.99

HS199—Even at the "Standard," a value like this is indeed very rare. A big money-saving opportunity. Handsomely tailored, stylish girdle skirt, made of good, durable All-Wool Serge, in black, navy blue, gray or tan. A pretty effect is developed in the novel button-trimmed front fold and plaiting. Pegged-top back and side closings. (Sizes, 22 to 30 inches waists and 37 to 43 inches lengths.) A bargain at \$3.30. Special, postpaid in the U. S.—

\$1.99

HS268—Same as HS199, in stout sizes, 31 to 38 inches waist. Postpaid—

\$2.68



Plush Velour Hat 98c

2H398—Knockabout hat of Plush Velour in black, navy or brown. Particularly charming model for misses and young women. Has contrasting Bulgarian sash and tailor-stitched brim that may be worn in various effects. This \$1.50 value, postpaid in the U. S.—

98c

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Free Samples

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DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER
AT FACTORY PRICES

Our twenty-five years' experience in the manufacture of Steel Roofing has enabled us to produce a superior grade Roofing at surprisingly low prices. We guarantee absolutely that every sheet of Roofing is made from the best Open Hearth Steel sheets, evenly coated and full weight. There is absolutely no way to test Steel or Iron Roofing and know how long it will last. The life of a roof depends on the quality of the material and the locality in which it is used. Your best protection is the reputation and responsibility of the manufacturer. Write for samples and prices.



THE FACTORY BEHIND THE GOODS
NO MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS TO PAY

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

INDIANAPOLIS CORRUGATING COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Green Onions in Winter AND SPRING



By setting our Perennial Onion sets this fall—September and October—you can have the luxury of green onions any time in the first thing in the spring before bottom sets can be put in the ground. It is a perennial and once planted you the winter when the weather is mild and always the will have them always. A profitable market crop.

PRICE—By mail postpaid, 1 quart, 20 cents; 2 quarts, 35 cents; 4 quarts, 60 cents; 1 peck, \$1.25. Remember, we prepay charges at foregoing prices. Per bushel, by freight or express, \$2.00.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

PULL OUT THE STUMPS!

The HERCULES

All Steel Triple Power Stump Puller pulls an acre of stumps a day—increases the value of your land 100%. Makes room for money crops. Guaranteed for 3 years against breakage from any cause. Send name for fine free book, 30 days free trial offer and special low-price proposition.

HERCULES MFG. CO.
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FREE **TRY THIS**

RIZOR 30
3 DAYS FREE

Do not buy a razor until you have an opportunity of trying "The Victor." We will send the excellent "Victor" razor to you **FREE** for 30 DAYS TRIAL. If you wish to buy at the end of this time send us \$1.75, special price for the razor, and our guarantee. You are under no obligation to buy. The "Victor" must sell itself. **SEND NO MONEY**—just a postal—and we will send the razor to you at once.

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WEALTH IN INVENTIONS. Patent your ideas. Send for our Free Book, and advice HOW TO SUCCEED.

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4 BUGGY WHEELS (WEIGHT PAID FOR) **\$8.75**

With Rubber Tires, \$18.45. Your Wheels Rebuilt, \$10.30. 1 make wheels 3/4 to 4 in. tread. Tops, \$6.50. Shafts, \$2.10. Repair Wheels, \$5.95. Axles \$2.25. Wagons Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Crib that **The Miller**
Corn **Sectional Corn Crib**

A good corn crib is a good investment on any farm. A Miller Sectional Crib costs you no more than the lumber in your town. Ready made comes in sections, bolts together. Very strong. Write for printed matter on Corn Crib, Barns, Garages, Poultry Houses, Cottages and Portable Buildings.

THE MILLER MANUFACTURING CO.,
8012 Alabama Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

The New Land Bank of the Empire State

It will be remembered by our readers that the state of New York passed a law authorizing the organization of a land bank, composed of savings banks and building and loan associations, to provide a means for better rural credit facilities. In other words, to enable New York state farmers to borrow money on their farms on long time and easy terms of payment. The bank has been organized with forty savings and loan associations as members, who quickly subscribed the \$100,000 capital the law required. The board of directors have held a meeting and authorized its temporary officers to file its certificate of organization at once. As soon as the new bank opens its doors and begins business operations, farmers who have mortgages on their farms will be permitted to exchange them for land bank loans. The operation of the New York bank will be watched with a great deal of interest by those who are concerned with rural credit problems.

The High-Priced Beef Problem

A large proportion of the leading newspapers of this country are engaged in a vigorous but futile discussion of ways and means to lower the price of beef. The discussion is futile because as a rule those who engage in it are attacking the problem at the wrong end. Any effort to induce the farmers to grow beef cattle to sell at lower prices is not at all likely to meet with success. Even at present prices there is not a great deal of profit in beef production, though, if the farmers were assured that present prices would continue they would doubtless endeavor to produce more cattle at the price. They can not, however, be induced to produce more for a lower price. And, anyhow, the real problem is not lower-priced beef, but it rather is more beef at present prices. The problem the consumers are facing is to have a supply of beef assured, even if it does cost 25 cents per pound. And as we have said time and time again, the farmers by organizing and developing their own marketing system can assure themselves of prices which will justify increased production, and it can be done in no other way.

Crimson Clover as a Nitrogen-Storer

Nitrogen, that most valuable element of soil fertility, if purchased in the form of nitrate of soda or cotton seed meal, will cost the purchaser from 15 cents to 20 cents per pound, and is by far the most expensive fertilizer the farmer has to buy. Yet every farmer knows, or should know, that above every acre of his farm in the atmosphere there is 35,000 tons of atmospheric nitrogen which is just as valuable in the production of plants as that he buys from his fertilizer dealer, and it will cost him far less to obtain it. A crop of crimson clover has the power to collect this nitrogen from the air and store it in the different parts of the plant at the rate of from seventy-five to 125 pounds per acre. Now this means that an acre of good crimson clover, when the entire crop is turned under, will have a fertilizing value of from 400 to 700 pounds of nitrate of soda, or from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds of cotton seed meal. If the clover is made into hay and fed to the stock and the manure applied to the land but very little of this nitrogen is lost to the soil. Farmers in sections that can be made to produce crimson clover successfully should not overlook the importance of this plant in their farming operations.

Who is Running the County's Business

One of our contemporary farm journals recently published a very able editorial discussing the local self-government of the county, the smallest organized political division of our government. How many of our readers fully understand just what the county government does and how it does it? We will venture the opinion that there are many who do not know these very important matters, and that there are a great many more who do not know how effectively or economically the county officials are doing the work entrusted to their care. The tendency is to "leave it all to politics," which means that the county's affairs are administered chiefly by a political machine of a strictly partisan nature.

The county government levies, collects and expends the taxes on personal property and real estate. It takes care of bridges and roads. It looks after the county school system. It keeps records of deeds, wills and legal matters. It takes care of the impoverished. It preserves order, punishes offenders, and administers justice. The county government is a very important factor in local government, and should have the best attention paid it by every citizen. Yet in far too many instances the whole works is turned over to partisan politics. Moreover, not one man in fifty ever looks into what is being done, consequently there are at least opportunities for careless, inefficient or even dishonest administration of the county's business.

This offers another excellent reason why the farmers of every county should be organized in one business association, having local bodies in each and every community, where the business affairs of their county government can be taught and discussed from an economical instead of a political standpoint. Such a county organization could have a committee to investigate and report on all matters of general interest. Instead of partisan rule, there should be business rule. And with the journal above referred to, we believe the time is coming when the most progressive counties will be governed by a commission, elected by the people independent of party politics, and the commissioners to "hire and fire" the treasurer, auditor, sheriff, superintendent of schools and other officials. This will make county government what it should be.

To help bring this about, county government should be more thoroughly taught in the public schools.

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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No. 21

Balanced Rations

The farmer who likes horses has good ones.

It is useless to put anything but fine fruit into the cellar for winter use.

There is nothing like a farmers' club to instill new life into a community.

Speaking of reforms, taxation reform is the one most needed and yet least talked about.

Plenty of apple and pumpkin butter on the pantry shelves means good times at meal times.

The two best and doubtless the two cheapest feeds to be raised on the farm are alfalfa hay and corn silage.

Right now is the beginning of the co-operative age, which will make co-operation another term for efficiency.

It may not be noble to supply the European armies with horses for war purposes, but there seems to be money in it.

The advent of cold weather and Jack Frost ought to make you think about the ice supply. Be sure and have one next summer when you need it.

Plenty of dry fuel in a convenient place is not only a necessity but a great deal of a luxury. Keep things comfortable around the farm in the uncomfortable weather.

Do not let the first snows come and find your young peach and apple trees without protection from rabbits and mice. Five minutes' worth of work may save \$5 worth of trees.

Keep the seed corn where there will be a free circulation of air until it is thoroughly dried. Perfectly dry seed corn can stand a very low temperature without injury to its vitality.

Every village and country town that knows what is good for it will provide a rest building and waiting place for the farmers who may have business within its limits. Get the community spirit into the town.

The first "back-to-the-land" movement of which we have any record was the one started by the sailors who rebelled against accompanying one Christopher Columbus, bent on seeking a new route to reduce the "high cost of living."

The shortage in the live stock industry may have much to do with the increase in the price of boots and shoes. The vegetarians have a substitute for meat for the body but have they a substitute for leather for the feet?

Let us forget, let us say again that every crack and crevice that gives opportunity for drafts in the barns and sheds and poultry houses should be closed up without any delay whatsoever. Grain is too valuable to use merely to keep animals warm.

The "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement has won wide recognition throughout the country. It is possibly an excellent thing. But we know that the "buy-a-bale-of-hay" movement that occurs on thousands of other farms every year is far from being a good thing, neither is it at all necessary. The hay for farm animals can and should be produced upon the farms.

How Money Was Made



Farmers have grown wealthy by the increase in the price of land. What has farmer Jones made on his 160-acre farm from the sale of crops?

The Grower's Protest

By E. M. Spies

TWO YEARS ago I received my first copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. At first I doubted the result. Today, however, I should not change any feature of it, because every department is interesting and helpful. One can not help but feel inspired over what has been done, accomplished, and what others are doing and planning to do.

But to the purpose of this letter: Marketing the garden produce has become a hard matter. The garden produce, however, in the Muskingum valley, is marketed by the truck growers' association, through their agent in Pittsburgh. This year, distribution was very, very unsatisfactory. The farmer whose tomatoes did not mature early lost the entire crop, because the association quit shipping on account of the slow demand and low prices. A last shipment of tomatoes netted one cent per basket. And the returns for cucumbers did not cover cost of hampers and labor. The early tomatoes paid, but the latter half went to waste on the vines. Owing to the summer drought the cabbage was a partial failure.

Again, it is the fluctuating prices which bankrupt. For that reason the grower deplores the first high prices early in the season, and the lamentable decline from dollars to cents when the banner packs reached the glutted market, and a cut price which made the grower swear and wipe the angry sweat from his brow. The big pickings, for which he received the least money, always cost more for labor, more team work, more baskets,

more "eats" for the extra hands. Just as fast as the fruit ripens, and the hopes of the grower rise, and he hopes for a big return, the cut comes, hardly enough to pay for the baskets.

Therefore, the first returns are a snare! Every truck grower in a community is after the almighty first, big dollar; for that reason the plants are pushed into the fields early in order to mature its first TWO-DOLLAR pack—unfair and extortionate to the consumer.

What caused the cut in prices? As I said before, the plants were set out early, matured, were picked, packed and shipped about the same time, reached the mart on the same day, consequently the market was congested and the fruit sold for any old price the commissioned agent could get for it that day. Next day was the same—next—next—until the market was cleaned up.

What the growers should demand is one sane maximum price for the fancy basket; one sane minimum price for seconds; one steady price for the season's output that will cover cost of production. The one price would give the grower a better chance for keeping on in the business. He could produce the truck self-sustained. It would not be necessary for him to borrow money to start each new year. In order to plant for another season money must be borrowed for seeds and fertilizers. Each year he is robbing Peter to pay Paul, in the uncertain race which does not pay. The children need clothes, and they must leave home to work in the city. Once the

(Continued on Page 18)

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"Horse stealing in Pennsylvania is now found to be an unhealthy occupation."—The Practical Farmer. In the old days out west it was positively fatal. To steal a man's horse or poison his dog was a capital offense.

"Co-operation is the surest hope of the American farmer. If all farmers are ever to enjoy prosperity and returns proportionate with their deserts they must win them through co-operation."—Prof. Paul Work, Cornell University, N. Y. Are New York state farmers showing their faith by their "Works"?

"Boiled down to the last analysis, the cause of the world war is rent, interest and profit. Eliminate rent, interest and profit and there will be nothing left for any nation to fight over."—Appeal to Reason. Eliminate rent, interest and profit, these three, and there will be little left worth fighting for.

"We do too much guessing on the farm. We guess about the weather, and we guess about the soil, and we guess about the seed, and we guess about the markets."—Home and Farm. We will undertake to give instructions so there need be no guessing about soils, seeds, and markets. We leave that one little affair of the weather to Home and Farm to regulate.

"The grain-belt farmer is hiring a new farm hand; one who never oversleeps in the morning, who never borrows the best buggy to take his girl riding in, who never grumbles at the food or eats the "boss" out of house and home. This new farm hand is the electric motor."—The Iowa Homestead. Of course we knew right away it wasn't a human being, without being told.

"Some day the average man is going to take a deeper interest in politics than he does now. He will find that he must."—Nebraska Farm Journal. But what a wonderful lot of trouble and loss the average man could save himself if he would do these necessary things before conditions get so bad they compel him to take action. Will we never learn that the "stitch in time saves nine"?

"The grain business is the most important vocation in the world today. The grain men hold the keys to the pantry of civilization. They are the commissary department of the human race. Why should the grain trade worry?"—The Price-Current Grain Reporter. Who are the "grain men"—those who grow it or those who speculate in it? This is a question for the growers to decide.

"Furthermore, very few farmers are willing to pay any fee for storage, preferring to sell their grain as they haul it rather than to do so."—Price-Current Grain Reporter. All because of the uncertainty of the price when they do sell. Very few farmers are willing to take less for their crops than they believe they can obtain. Fix it so it will pay to hold, without risk, and farmers will hold and store.

EDITORIAL

A Study in Fertility

ALL VIRGIN soils have a certain amount of soil fertility; that is, the elements required for the making of crops, and consists of certain chemical ingredients which, dissolved in soil moisture, are taken up by the roots of the plants and then through nature's processes built into plants. This natural fertility content of the soil becomes available slowly or rapidly according to the nature of the soil itself and its treatment by the farmer. In some soils there are only limited quantities of plant food which is in rapidly-available condition, and it is quickly exhausted. In other soils there is an abundance of the chemical elements necessary to the making of crops, but it is in such condition that with ordinary farming methods it becomes available very slowly and, while this does not permit of such abundant yields, it will last a longer time. Some of the elements are so abundant and so little is used by the average farm crops that the farmer need never to concern himself about their exhaustion or replacement. There are a few, however, which should deeply concern every farmer, no matter how fertile he thinks his land may be. The principal ones are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, with now and then soils deficient in lime, sulphur and magnesia. The farmer who would increase the productiveness of his farm from year to year while growing abundant crops must take into consideration the matter of increasing in his soil these particular elements. Merely making what is in the soil more available will, it is true, increase the yield, but it only hastens the time when the supply will be exhausted and must be replaced.

The productiveness of the soil in which the necessary elements occur in sufficient quantity to make a maximum crop also depends on the quantity of a substance called humus, which is produced from decayed vegetable matter. The decay of vegetable matter is Nature's way of restoring depleted soil fertility, and when we make an effort to increase the fertility of our soil we will do well to take lessons from her.

The supply of nitrogen, one of the most important of the elements of soil fertility and the easiest to be exhausted, can be increased by clover, cow peas, soja beans, and other plants which have the quality of taking nitrogen out of the air in its gaseous form and storing it in the soil in chemical

form. These crops, of course, should either be pastured or fed to live stock and the manure returned to the land in order to gain the greatest increase. Nitrogen thus secured is very readily available to plants and can be quickly exhausted as shown in the increase in the production after such crops are grown. Therefore a farming system devised to increase fertility should provide a rotation that will include the growing of leguminous crops once every three years.

It has been found that the leguminous plants draw the nitrogen from the air through the action of bacteria in the soil and that these bacteria can live and multiply best in a soil well supplied with humus. Thus we see again how important is the soil's content of humus. To maintain and increase the humus, liberal quantities of vegetable matter must be left to decay in the soil.

Many farmers who have not gone into the matter very thoroughly are of opinion that the nitrogen obtained by the leguminous plants is stored in the roots and in the soil itself. This is true only to a certain degree. A very large part of it is used to build the plant above ground, and if the clover is made into hay and sold from the farm this nitrogen is lost to the soil. Not only that, but the roots take from the stored soil nitrogen and use it in building the leaves and stems of the plants and thus some of the soil's own supply of nitrogen is lost. The increased productiveness after the growth of a leguminous crop is accounted for by the fact that the nitrogen which has been stored in the roots is readily available and shows plainly the following year. At the end of the second crop, however, the nitrogen content of the soil will probably be much below what it was before the leguminous crop was grown. We have known many farmers who have fully appreciated this fact and have bought the clover hay from their neighbors to feed the stock, carefully saved and spread the manure and thus gradually increased the fertility of their own soil while raising abundant crops.

If the potash and phosphorus is deficient, making the soil incapable of producing satisfactory crops, these elements can be supplied in the form of commercial fertilizer. There are a few soils that do not have a sufficient supply of phosphorus.

Any scheme for building up the soil must take all of these matters into careful consideration.

Politics and Business

IT IS all right to take an interest in government. In such a one as ours, where the people at least have the right to rule, it is essential to good government that the people, the masses of the people, all the people, exercise that right with thought, prudence, and a due degree of independence. This gives prominence to the elections, and the elections are preceded by more or less exciting campaigns. One of these campaigns is just now closing. By the time this paper reaches our readers the people will have an opportunity to decide by ballot who shall fill various important offices for another term and who shall represent them in various capacities. It is reasonable and proper that the campaign should be attended by interest and effort, closing with very general attendance at the polls and deliberate voting for the preferred candidates. That is the only way the people can rule. Unfortunately much of the excitement of modern election campaigns is not so much a manifestation of interest in government as it is the

work of candidates who seek election to office sometimes, it must be admitted, for personal gain; and many of those who help to work up the excitement look to future reward in the success of their ticket. But that, to a greater or less degree, is the natural result of partyism—of party organization.

Organization? Yes, that is the word. The parties organize so their adherents can exercise their united strength. Are like effective measures taken in business matters? Only in special cases, and there the effect is powerfully seen, often to the injury of the company's own customers. But in interests that are nation-wide those who are engaged therein seem to prefer helpless individual action that makes them the victims of all others. A nation-wide harvesting season is just closing. The official world is manifesting great interest in the result. "How much per acre?" "How much in all?" are on every official and trading lip. But the question, How much must it bring? is not heard. In all these things the producer seems uncon-

cerned. Beyond his own fields he takes but little interest.

Now comes the marketing. There is unity of action among the buyers, but the sellers, who during all the summer were the producers, are still unconcerned. Each knows what he has to sell, and his only inquiry is as to what the buyer will pay, and then his finishing act is to deliver the stuff.

How different all this would be if this great class of people would organize, unite, not to boost some exploited

object or to gratify some politician's personal ambition, but to work out a great national purpose, to make right a business wrong of a hundred years, to give the toilers in the fields what they have truly earned, to effect a better and cheaper distribution, and benefit both producers and consumers of the whole country—of the world.

Take an interest in the elections. It is right to do that. Be active in the campaigns if you will; but do not ignore or neglect the great business matters on which all depends.

Horses in the United States

THE UNITED STATES is a successful horse-breeding country, and our breeders are not satisfied unless they have the best. To be sure of the best, high-priced breeding horses have been imported, more or less every year, from European countries. For several years from 2,500 to 4,000 of the highest class stallions and mares have been brought into this country annually at a cost of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per animal, and even more than that.

The European war, however, has now practically put an end to such importations. But the United States Department of Agriculture says American breeders need not worry over that as we now have as good horses in this country as can be found anywhere. A certain fascination seems to hang over the word "imported," but the department says that may now be dismissed, as we no longer need imported horses. This is specially true of draft horses, the breed most in demand in this country. The principal draft breeds are thoroughly established in the United States. Of these the Percheron prob-

ably outnumbers all other breeds combined, and grade Percherons, the product of pure-bred stallions crossed with ordinary mares, have proved very popular on our markets. The Belgian has also made great gains recently, but that breed is still comparatively new in America. It is found mostly in the Middle West, where the heaviest type of draft horses are in demand. During the past ten years approximately one hundred Clydesdales have been imported each year. This type is a favorite with those who wish style and action combined with draft power. The Shires are massive like the Clydesdales, but they lack action, though they are popular on the Pacific coast and in the Central West.

It is pleasant to know that we are fully capable of having the best horses without any more importations from Europe. And we may incidentally say the same is quite true of cattle. We no longer go to England and Scotland for shorthorn, Hereford, or Aberdeen-Angus cattle, as we have here as good breeders of this stock as we could get anywhere else.

Farmers Losing Money

WE DO NOT wish to say a dispiriting word to the farmers. There is no occasion to do that, for the people that create all the wealth certainly ought to enjoy a bountiful portion of it. Hence we would encourage rather than discourage. But conditions, or methods, rather, are such that the farmers do not get what belongs to them.

Mr. Thomas Coper, director of the South Dakota experiment station, recently declared before the Dry Farming Congress at Wichita, Kansas, that one farmer out of every three actually loses money, and the others do not make what they ought to make. He gives as a reason the fact that the farmers do not get their share of what the consumers pay for farm products. In this country, he says, the farmers receive only 45 to 55 cents of each dollar thus paid, while in most European countries in normal times the farmers receive from 60 to 65 cents.

In an investigation of groups of farms located in townships in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, continued the speaker, one farmer in twenty-two made a fair income, but one in every three had nothing left after deducting 5 per cent interest on their investment. This was not because they failed to produce or failed to market, but it was because, as shown above, somebody between them and their customers got what the farmers should have had. The remedy is in better and more direct marketing. Prices need not be higher and customers need not pay more, but the producers should get a more just portion of what the consumers pay. This would not increase the cost to anybody, but it would encourage agriculture and make the producers more efficient. It would accomplish what the "farm boosters" wish to accomplish, and it would do it in a much quicker and more definite way. Take another step toward better marketing and more complete distribution

Co-operative Farm Business

THERE is no question about the effectiveness and necessity of co-operation in farm buying and selling, particularly selling. In Lyon county, Kansas, the organized farmers send men into other states to find those who want to buy alfalfa and prairie hay, Kafir corn, cane, millet, corn, alfalfa meal, alfalfa seed, and anything the Lyon county farmers grow. The deal is made direct with the farmers, and in five months, so we are told by an article in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the association handled \$55,000 of business for its members. Among other things it sold 140 cars of hay at an average of \$3 a ton higher than could have been obtained through the ordinary methods of trade, and yet the purchasers paid less than they would

have had to pay had they bought of the regular dealers.

There are also about 300 co-operative elevators in Kansas. Before these were established the Kansas farmers paid from 8 to 12 cents a bushel for marketing their grain. This was the broker's margin and the elevator fees. Now these organizations handle the business on a 2-cent basis, often for less. The elevators are not large, but they have as efficient cleaning and grading machinery as the big ones, and are ample for the handling of all the grain of the members and sometimes others. Figures are not needed to show the benefit this is to the farmers.

These are only samples and serve merely as illustrations of what the farmers could do by truly co-operative business methods.

November First Feature Article

THOSE of us who confidently look forward to a grand federation of all farmers attach little weight to the name of the particular organization to which we, or others, may belong. The name of the society with which you may affiliate, provided it is a farmers' society, makes no more practical difference than does your surname. Be you Brown or Bjornson, if you are a farmer your interests are my interests, and we can work together just as well as though we both answered to the ancient and honorable name of Smith. That you are a granger, while I belong to the Farmers Society of Equity, need not deter us any more than the difference in our names.

We want to roll the same logs, and the fact that you have a peavy while I prefer a canthook need not hinder us from working together; while if neighbor Jones will give us a lift with a piece of hickory sapling, so much the better. You have chosen the grange—or some other farmers' society—because, of the various ones to which your attention has been called, it seems to you the most effective for the purpose; and for the same reason I have chosen the Farmers Society of Equity. Each of us has chosen the tool with which he thinks he can do most toward rolling the log—toward accomplishing the ends we all have in view—and, while we are spitting on our hands and getting set, I want to say a word about the tool of my choice; not in an attempt to change your preference but because we can work together to better advantage if we fully understand each other's methods.

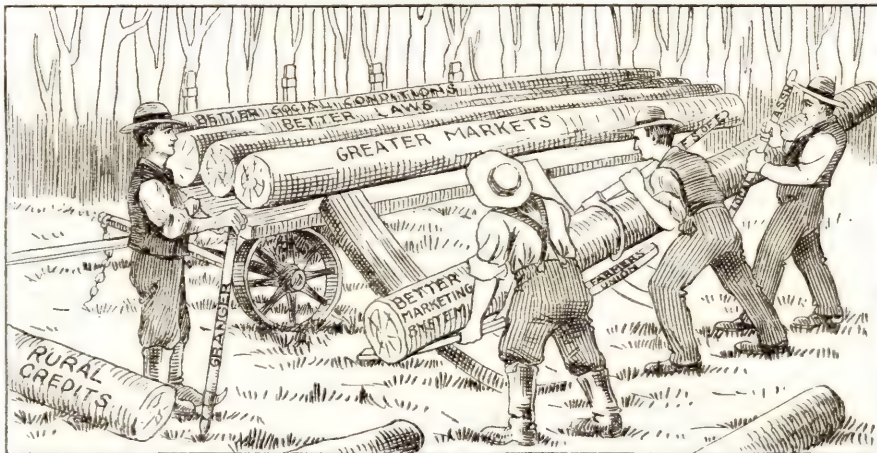
I chose the Farmers Society of Equity because it already has a national headquarters and because of its simplicity and effectiveness. There evidently exists some confusion as to the difference between our society and the American Society of Equity, and I would like it understood, at the start, that we are two distinct organizations. I have no quarrel with the American Society of Equity nor with any of its members; but prefer the Farmers Society of Equity because it admits only bona fide farmers to membership; and I consider no one so well qualified to look after the farmer's interests as the farmer himself.

The greatest stumbling blocks in the way of all farmers' organizations have been commercial distrust and commercial incompetency; yet a certain degree of commercialism is necessary in order for any such organization to have permanent value. The aim of the Farmers Society of Equity is to give commercial aid while leaving each and every member absolutely free and untrammelled in the handling of his own products and money. Money is the root of distrust, yet it is the root we are all grubbing for; and the aim of the Farmers Society of Equity is to help uncover it while letting each man grab it for himself. Its basic aim is to have its officers act simply as "centrals" to put the members in touch with markets for their products and with the producers of the things they want to buy. The secretaries may be used as commercial agents; but it is not an essential (perhaps not even a desirable) feature of the Equity system.

The Farmers Society of Equity is not formed or calculated to handle money or goods; but as an organiza-

Co-operative Log Rolling

By W. D. Graves, Secretary of the Missoula County, Montana, F. S. E.



"Each may choose the tool with which he thinks he can do most in rolling the log, but the fact that one prefers a cant hook and another the peavy need not hinder all from working together."

tion to promote and help individual business dealings. It has no capital stock. If it desired that any of the subsidiary organizations engage in actual business transactions it becomes necessary to incorporate and issue stock, as several county organizations have already done; but such incorporations, though composed of Equity members and using the same name, are separate and distinct organizations. It is as though the various members of a church formed themselves into a company to engage in the manufacture and sale of fishing tackle. While the membership might be exactly the same, the church and the fishing-tackle concern would be separate and distinct organizations in the eye of the law. The church could not be held for the debts or deviltry of the fishing-tackle concern, nor could the latter be held responsible for the misdeeds of "the deacon's daughter and the minister's son."

While the incorporated Equity is a natural and beneficial growth, it is not a necessary part of the Equity system; which, as originally planned, is as largely social and political as commercial. By political I do not mean partisan, except inasmuch as farmers

constitute a party. It is the intent of the Equity to further the interests of the farmer through the aid of any and every political party that may be disposed to aid us. It is not for us to seek parties; but, by agreeing upon the things that we want, to make political parties seek us.

Our marketing system—or, more properly speaking, our system of keeping informed about the markets—is calculated to give that practical financial aid which will serve so well to bind us together with the bonds of self interest, and to enable us to federate with other societies, thus adding to our strength as a whole. By reporting, through our secretaries to the national secretary, the things we have to sell and wish to buy, we give him a knowledge of the supply and demand which he could get in no other way; and enable him to return us such information as we most need. As the labor and expense of formulating and putting in concrete form all these various items of information and of sending them out where most needed is considerable, national headquarters necessarily require organizations desiring to federate with us for the sake of benefiting by our system to pay an

equitable portion of that expense. Except for that there is no limit to our desire to federate with all strictly farmers' societies.

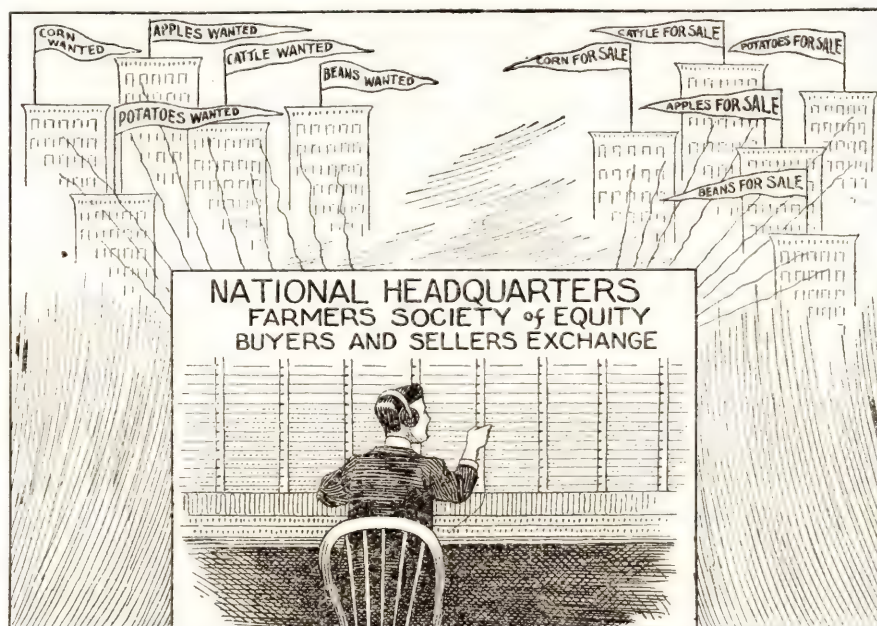
The feature of greatest money value in the Farmers Society of Equity is its advertising value. No business can be successfully operated without advertising; and the cost of advertising is the big item of difference between what the consumer pays and what the producer gets. Cost of advertising is not solely the amount paid for space in a printed paper, but consists of many items of money, time and effort not ordinarily so classed. If you spend half a day running around town seeking a purchaser for a load of hay, that time is chargeable to advertising expense just as much as though you had spent it splitting wood for the editor in exchange for space on his front page. The fact that you don't know the man who wants, for his own consumption, the box of apples you have to sell costs you and him a dollar or more, which you might have kept out of the pocket of the middleman had you known how to reach the other fellow direct. That dollar is advertising expense. The office of the Equity is to bring you together at a cost of, say, 5 cents, and save you 95 cents out of the dollar.

This, of course, can not be done without your help, but with your help it is easy. The peavy you have is a most excellent tool, but it will not roll a log unless you use it. The Farmers Society of Equity is one of the best, cheapest, and most effective advertising mediums that has ever been devised—a most excellent engine, but the members must furnish the gas.

As I write there lies before me one of the most popular magazines, open to a full-page advertisement costing, probably, \$1,000 per insertion; and it doesn't mention any particular article for sale nor name any one who sells anything. It simply tells of the usefulness of a certain line of goods, and is signed by the secretary of an association of manufacturers of that line. If you were to write to that secretary he would refer you to the dealers in that line who are nearest you. I have in mind half a dozen such associations of hard-headed business men who are out solely to make money; and there are doubtless dozens of others of whom I do not know. They are doing this thing because it pays, and they know it pays, though they have no possible means of tracing each dollar they put into it.

These associations are one of the most modern and profitable developments of modern business methods, and they are right in line with what the Farmers Society of Equity will be when it comes to be freely and fully used by its members. If our secretaries are kept fully posted by the members as to what the members have for sale, and if the secretaries take efficient measures to make it known that they are so posted, then parties wishing to buy your products will seek your secretaries and be referred to you. If a man who wants to buy a cow, a horse, or a load of hay knows that, by asking your county or local secretary, he will be referred to some producer who has just what he wants, then you and he between you will save the dealer's profit. In this way you will "cut out the middleman." It can not be done without some effort and cash expenditure on your part; but that cost will be only a small fraction of what you pay the dealer when you sell through him.

This constitutes the greatest direct money value of the Equity, and there are, literally, millions in it; but it is far from being all. We of the Farmers Society of Equity are seeking the same social and political betterments that all the rest of you seek. We all have the same logs to roll. Let us all lift together, whatever the names of our tools.



From the offices of local, district and state clearing houses come reports of supplies for sale. From the offices of wholesalers, retailers, millers, manufacturers and co-operative consumers' clubs come requests for supplies. Equity brings them close together.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

The Motor Truck and the Farmer

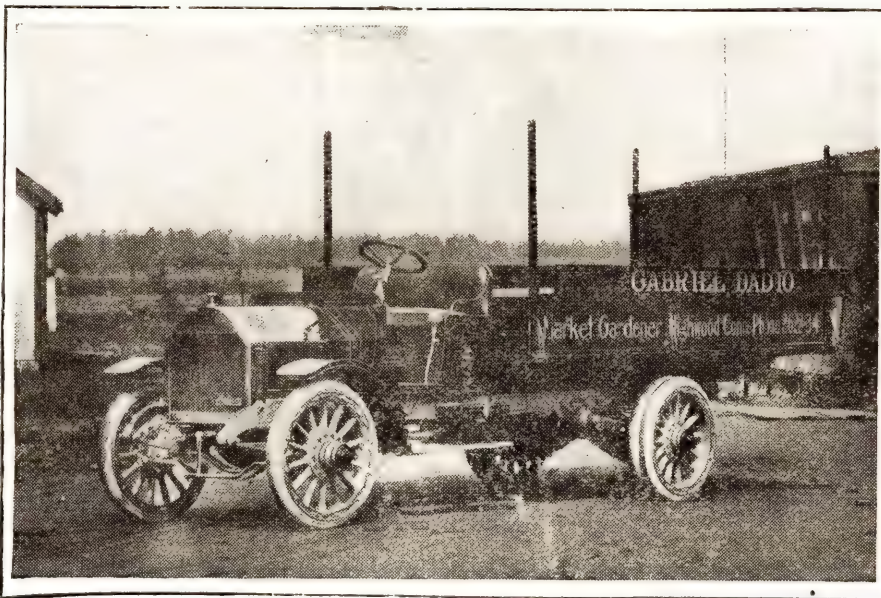
WHILE it is possibly true that there are numbers of farmers who could not make the investment in a motor truck a profitable one to them, yet it is undeniable that there is a large number of farmers who are in a position to do this but are not aware of the fact. Very much depends, of course, upon the kind of farm and its management. All farmers whose products are hauled to the local market in wagons, the process of which requires considerable time, would probably do well to investigate the probabilities of saving both time and money by the purchase of a motor truck to save time, labor and horseflesh. These things mean money to the farmer.

A certain farmer living within eight miles of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, recently demonstrated that a good motor truck has about four times the delivery effectiveness of a pair of horses in time alone. This farmer had been accustomed to making one trip to the city in the morning and one in the afternoon. To accomplish this he must arise very early in the morning and not conclude his second trip until very late in the evening. This usually necessitated extra help on the farm for doing chores or placed an extra burden on the help already there. As time and labor was an item of considerable importance to this farmer, he after much figuring finally decided upon the purchase of a light delivery truck. Now he makes a trip to the city and back in about two hours, easily accomplishing four trips per day and has sufficient time to take care of his own chore work at home.

After finding that he could do from three to four times the hauling with the truck that he could do with the team and wagon, and that the truck reduced his labor expense, this farmer wondered whether the truck was costing him more to maintain than his horses and wagon. He kept an account to determine the facts and he found that the cost to him was just a little less than half the cost of the maintenance of horses and wagon, outside of the extra man's salary. Of course, when repairs are necessary for the motor, this makes the difference not so wide.

This farmer has stated that he further found that his produce reached the market in a much better condition and he was able to secure better prices. He made deliveries of live stock with his truck and had them in the market looking fresh and hardy and this made a difference when it came to price. Moreover, when hauling a heavy load of produce to the city with horses and wagon, it was too much a task for his team to draw a heavy load of supplies home. The motor has changed this and it will carry the heaviest loads both ways very readily.

One day in making a test, the truck made a total distance of ninety-six miles in one day from 5 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock at night, an average of eight miles an hour and carrying a load of 1,500 pounds. This rate included all the time without making allowances for loading or unloading. The actual average miles per hour covered by the truck in its actual running time was fifteen miles and four and one-half gallons of gasoline were used at a cost of 70 cents, giving a little better than twenty miles for each gallon used. On this one day the truck did sufficient hauling so that an extra farm hand could be used three other days on the farm and still the farmer would be as far ahead as if an extra man hauled with a horse team for three days. The following are the points of comparison made by this farmer which have made him a strong advocate of the motor truck:



THE MARKET GARDENER'S MOTOR TRUCK

The horse eats when he is idle, but the truck consumes nothing except when on duty.

When one horse of a team is sick, both are out of commission, and upkeep goes on just the same.

The motor truck always stands where it is left and never runs away and destroys property or causes trouble.

The motor truck can work twenty-four hours out of twenty-four when necessary, the horse can not.

Gasoline farming is becoming a matter of considerable importance and is one of the subjects that the up-to-date farmers must study if they would keep apace with the times.

Handling Corn Fodder

IN THE SILO is, of course, the proper place to put as much of the corn crop as possible, but when we have filled our silos and there is a portion of the crop which has been cut and shocked it is up to us to take as good care of the fodder as possible, as well as the grain. There is a vast amount of difference in feeding value between good bright corn stover securely stored early in the season and fodder that

has been permitted to remain out in the field. It has been a number of years since I husked any of my fodder in the open field, preferring to haul it out as soon as it has thoroughly cured and before it has been exposed to inclement weather. We do the husking at the barn and the weather concerns us but little. I am able to draw with a low-down wagon and a sixteen-foot rack a good half-day's husking into the barn, where it is husked out with comfort. When the day's work is done we have two or three good-sized loads of corn husked out all in the dry, the fodder stored away in the mows overhead and all waste scatterings of the fodder and shelled corn from husking lying upon the floor where the horse feed for the day can be gotten and the corn picked up for the hens. If I did the husking in the field much of this would be wasted, especially the fodder scatterings upon dry, windy days when work on the outside is very disagreeable. The study of economy in saving what I have worked so hard to raise prompted me to start this plan of caring for my corn fodder, and since practicing this method I would be loath to go back to the field method of husking. If I were not situated for this method of husking at the barn, I would not be long in arranging

matters in such a manner that I could practice the arrangement. I am employing a method of getting my fodder into the mows that is giving splendid satisfaction and whereby I am enabled to fill the mows full to the roof with but little manual labor. An ordinary hay sling is spread out upon the floor near to where we are husking and as fast as the fodder is bundled with ordinary binder twine the bundles are laid upon the sling. When we have a good two-horse load in the sling it is drawn to the hay mows by aid of the hay rope and team. Some may say that this will do on a small basis or where the acreage of corn is not very large, but that the average farm does not have room enough to store the usual crop of fodder. This is true. Some seasons as much as thirty or more acres of corn is husked on my farm in this manner and, of course, I can not get the fodder stored in the barn lofts, but we fill in and pile up until the mows can be crowded no more and then the rest is stacked up on the outside near the barn and feed lots, where it is easily fed out to the stock. The fodder that is stored outside is, of course, the first fed to the stock. Stacking bundled fodder is the next best method of securing this crop and pays so well that I see no reason for any fodder being left out in the field to be bleached out and having to be hauled through mud and snow to be fed after it has become almost worthless as far as its feeding value is concerned. In stacking fodder I always build my stacks in sections of twelve to fifteen feet, putting up a section at a time in order not to be caught with a stack open during an autumn rain. The first day's husking is shocked up similar to shocking in the field, only all together in a bunch about eight feet in width and twelve feet in length. This is thoroughly compacted in the shocking and forms the bottom or foundation of the stack. Upon this the stack is built, laying the bundles crosswise with the butt ends outward and filling the middles well with bundles. When this has been finished another section is started and the same process followed, drawing in uniformly until the top is reached. Then the stack will shed water and can be depended on to protect the fodder in a proper manner. When the stacks are completed and we are near the end of the husking season the fodder has settled and the stacks are retopped by the addition of a few bundles of fodder and a few weights thrown over the top to prevent them from being blown down. I always aim to stack my fodder lengthwise east and west in order to prevent the heavy prevailing winds from taking a broadside at them and causing trouble in the winter time. Fodder well cared for makes valuable feed for stock and they appreciate it over weatherbeaten stuff which has depreciated in value by being left out in the field. Some complain about their fodder, when stored in the barn, heating before the advent of freezing weather, but this has not been my experience. One thing is very important, and that is that the fodder should not be disturbed until it has thoroughly cured in the shock.—John Underwood, R. R. 2, Tunnel Hill, Ill.

Lowest Prices Ever Made On World's Best Roofing



Lightning-proof, Fire-proof, Rust-proof, Rot-proof, Galvanized Steel Roofing Lasts as Long as Building Stands
Once you have purchased and laid Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing your roofing expense for that building is at an end. Its cost per square is the lowest ever made. It has no up-keep cost. Always beautiful in appearance. Reducing cost of insurance.

EDWARDS Exclusive Tightcote Process

Makes Rust-Proof Roofing. The zinc spelter becomes practically one piece with the steel. No ordinary galvanizing can compare with it. Each and every Edwards Metal Shingle, Metal Spanish Tile, each sheet of Edwards Reo Steel Shingles, Grip Lock Roofing, Pressed Standing Seam or Roll Roofing, Ceiling, Siding, etc., is dipped in a bath of molten zinc, one at a time, after the metal has been stamped and resquared. The edges are galvanized as heavily as the sides. Not the space of a pin-point on steel exposed to weather. Take a piece of any other galvanized steel, bend it back and forth several times, hammering it down each time. You will then be able to flake off great scales of the galvanized with your finger nail. Apply this test to a piece of Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing—you'll find no flaking.

EDWARDS Patent Interlocking Device

Prevents Warping, Buckling or Breaking, Protects Nail Holes—they can't Leak or Rust. Nails are driven through the under layer not exposed to weather—cannot rust. No special tools or experience needed to lay this Roofing; anyone can do the work—lay over old shingles if you wish.

Reo Steel Shingles Cost Less, Outlasts Ordinary Roofs and are your joy and pride forever. No matter what kind of a building you have in mind there is a style of EDWARDS Galvanized Roofing exactly suited to your needs.

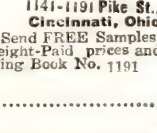
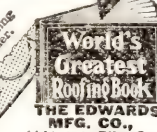
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Our Country Contributors

NOTICE TO READERS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used as follows: \$3.00 for the best articles \$2.00 for the second, and \$1.00 for the third best. All others, 50 cents each.

How I Made One of the Finest Farms in My Community

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

UST TWENTY-FIVE years ago next December I bought 160 acres near Center, Miss., for the sum of \$400 and interest. My brother begged me to refrain from burdening myself with this place, and many of the people in the neighborhood said it was not only valueless but was haunted in the bargain. Crying babies and shrieking people could be heard at all hours of the night. There was very little cleared land and it was all very poor. A small two-room log house with a log kitchen ten steps away was the home to which I took my wife and six small children. One of the first things I did was to buy lumber enough to add a kitchen to the house, preferring not to follow the Southern custom of separating the cookroom from the rest of the house, but wished to save as many steps as possible, for steps are costly on a farm, and particularly to a farmer's wife with a brood of children.

The former owner was apparently a shiftless sort of person, for he had never hauled a load of the yard manure. I began at once, and hauled over seventy large loads that winter and put it on, not the poorest, but the best of my land. Not satisfied with this in the way of fertilizer, I bought 1,000 pounds of animal bone to supplement the manure, for I intended to make my time pay me well on the land I cultivated.

That year I made several bales of cotton and plenty of corn for my own use; but when it came time to turn my crop into cash, I found that cotton was selling for about 3 cents to 5 cents a pound. Farming did not look like an easy road to fortune at that time.

The poorest of the land I sowed in cow peas and made cow-pea hay and found that my soil was improved in condition at the same time. I set out a peach and plum orchard, and in a few years we had more fruit than the entire neighborhood could use, and as there was no market I fed the surplus to the hogs.

The second winter I cleared more land and kept adding to my cleared area each winter, splitting the trees up into rails and putting my farm well under fence. After I had cleared sufficient new land for my farming operations, I sowed the old cultivated field into Bermuda grass and turned it into pasture. This enabled me to raise a satisfactory number of cattle, sheep, hogs, and also colts, for which I found a fairly good market. We kept a large flock of chickens and by care induced them to pay all the bills at the grocery store. By means of thorough cultivation, heavy manuring, careful stock husbandry, I managed as the years went by to improve the farm in every way and to bring up the productivity to a high point.

For several years my wife was a semi-invalid, and the doctor's bill and cook's wages formed what seemed a bottomless pit into which I must pour my surplus profits.

On last Sunday I was 60 years of age and besides what two hired men and I can work, which amounts to about forty or fifty acres, the entire

farm is in pasture and I have added to the original purchase until I have nearly two hundred acres. A spacious, comfortable and attractive farm house has replaced the old log cabin. A large new up-to-date barn has supplanted the old shed. We have money loaned out at interest and a cash reserve fund in the bank. All our children have received the advantage of a good education. One is a doctor, one is a minister, one a school teacher and farmer combined, and the other two are farmers. So you see that family taste runs to farming. It has been an uphill pull all along, but a fairly happy one, and we have reached what we believe a fair reward.

As for the house being haunted, the only specter of which we ever had any occasion to be the least concerned was the wolf at the door, and we managed to keep him entirely away.—W. J. McGee, Center, Miss.

How I Earned a Gasoline Engine

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

I WAS 15 years old when we moved to the farm and, being the oldest boy, I was put to work very young at various farm duties.

Being fond of machinery, I read in magazines how engines made the work easier, and I longed to have one. Father wouldn't hear to it, as the farm wasn't debt-free and mother was dreadfully afraid of having me work with gasoline. I told her there was danger in driving horses, too, and being careful was the secret of avoiding many accidents. Nevertheless, I resolved to strive for an engine myself. I did extra hauling when the team was not in use. Living a mile from town and having a telephone, I was successful in getting many hay-wagon and sleighing parties to take out, coal and moving to haul, also stone and gravel

for the borough's and township's roads, and underwear from a factory to families who did home work, etc.

When I was 18 years old I had \$200 saved and I selected my gasoline engine. The engine is in use now for two years and, in spite of my parents' objections, they are now proud of me and of it. Besides saving many dollars and a great output of physical energy on our own farm, I have also earned with it the price I paid for it and I am now saving for other modern farm implements, for I should like to farm all of my life.

Not all of our neighboring farms have engines and they give me much of their work. I crack corn and wheat in great quantities for 5 cents a bushel. For grinding hard grain I get 7 cents, and 6 cents for lighter grain. I also shell corn, shred fodder, make cider, run a drill press, run the washing machine, etc. Greatest of all helps is the milking of the cows by means of compressed air with the engine. Then, attaching the grindstone has brought me in a neat little sum. Farmers bring their knives of all kinds to be sharpened, at butchering time as well as mowing time.

Several acres of woodland belong to our farm, and during the winter I drive to the woods, gather loads of wood, saw it with the engine and have no trouble in finding sale for every load I take to town.

I have never regretted my first investment. I am not of age yet.—Daniel S. Moyer, Cressona, Pa.

A Safe Place to Buy

The advertising columns of UP-TO-DATE are getting more interesting and valuable each issue. Glance over the advertisements and whatever you can use now, or will need in the future, write for it. Let UP-TO-DATE be your store. Buy here because it is a safe place.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this UP-TO-DATE Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

GALLOWAY'S 1915 ANNOUNCEMENT

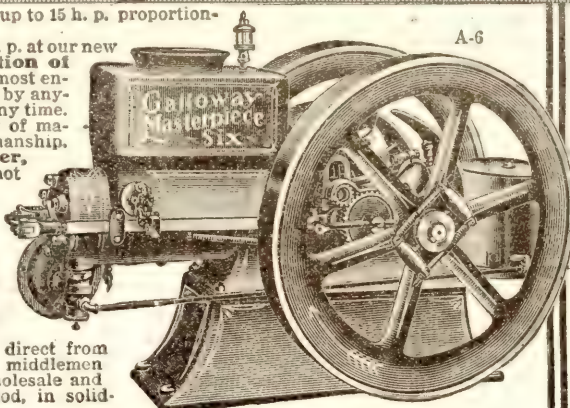
LISTEN! Don't buy an engine of any make, kind, or at any price until you first get our new 1915 proposition and sliding scale, price-reducing schedule, because the more we sell, starting in September 1, 1914, and ending September 1, 1915, the more we still reduce our price figured on the volume of our sales for that period of time and you get the benefit. This schedule is of special interest to every man buying an engine. This special rebate based on a large volume of engines is worth looking into, to say nothing of the fact that we sell you a better engine on account of the volume we put out which enables us to manufacture them and make prices with which nobody can successfully compete.

More Power 6 H. P. \$98.75
For Less Money 6 P. \$98.75

All other sizes from 1 3/4 h. p. up to 15 h. p. proportionately low in price.

The Galloway Masterpiece 6 h. p. at our new low price is the power sensation of the year. It's positively the most engine for the money ever offered by anybody, any place, anywhere, at any time. It's positively A 1 in high quality of material, finish, design and workmanship. Absolutely supreme in power, simplicity and design, not over-rated, nor high-speeded, but large bore and stroke, and plenty of weight, low speed, built for long, hard, continuous service.

Our engines are made in our own great modern factories by the thousands, from the very finest materials, on automatic machinery, all parts standardized and alike and sold to you direct from the factory for less money than middlemen can buy engines no better at wholesale and in many cases not nearly so good, in solid-carloads for spot cash.



Don't Get Fooled

by the light, high-speeded, short-lived, cheap engine, nor by the high priced, ordinary engine with four middlemen's profits as the only excuse for that price. Check our engine point for point with them all, measure the bore and stroke, put them on the scales for weight, size them all up for simplicity, then test ours out side by side with every make and kind, regardless of who makes it or what price they ask, and we will leave it entirely to you to be the judge. Sold on thirty days' free trial. Every sale backed by a \$25,000 bank bond.

Valuable Engine Book FREE

Send a postal today for our 1915 proposition and valuable engine book that is full of information, pictures and letters from satisfied customers that tell the absolute truth about Galloway engines. It's yours for the asking. Address

Wm. Galloway, President

The Wm. Galloway Company

635 Galloway Station.

Waterloo, Iowa



My Way of Selecting Seed Corn

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

I HAVE tried various ways and times of selecting seed corn, and my experience is that the best time is the fall of the year. I begin about the time that the husks begin to dry. I strap a sack across my shoulders and pass between a couple of rows, carrying the selected ears to the end and emptying them in piles. Then with a wagon I drive across the ends of the rows and gather them up quickly and take them to the barn for husking. I select my corn by type of stalk as well as type of ear, looking over the stalk carefully, noticing its size and height and the distance the ear hangs from the ground and the manner in which it hangs. I want a medium large ear, well drooped over, not high on the stalk, and the stalk must be sturdy and vigorous, with a large tassel. The other stalks in the hill and immediate vicinity are also noticed carefully. They should plainly show vigor and early maturity. After the corn has been taken to the barn and husking begins another series of selection is adopted as to manner of filling, length of ear, shape of ear, size, conformity to type, etc. I want a rather small cob with deep grains and the grains rather deeply dented.

After the corn is husked it is placed on patent racks or hung with twine over wires fastened to the rafters of the shed and sometimes I have a few bushels on which I leave one or two husks on each ear and hang them over wires by tying them together. The two things which I watch are to have a free circulation of air and protection from mice and rats.

I usually select a much larger amount of seed corn than I think I shall be able to use myself, for I find a ready sale for well-selected seed corn that shows quality in the field at harvesting time, and then, too, I want always to be prepared for replanting if that becomes necessary on account of weather conditions.

Experience, close observation, and intelligent care are the three essentials to seed corn selected in the field.—W. Guy Boland, Pendleton, Ind.

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

Marketing Live Stock

What One Community Did Co-operatively

ON THE twenty-third day of September, 1912, there was received at the offices of the Farmers Society of Equity, in Indianapolis, an application for membership-at-large from a couple of wideawake farmers living at Parkers Prairie, County Ottentail, State of Minnesota. These farmers, L. H. Brochman and George C. Hall, were the proprietors of Cora Lake Farm and growers and shippers of pickles and potatoes. By chance they became subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and through it became acquainted with the Farmers Society of Equity and its co-operative marketing system. Having had troubles of their own in the finding of satisfactory markets, and after suffering from guesswork, taking chances, and various other ills which sorely afflict the independent shipper, they at once became interested in the Equity system, and after investigating its methods

and policies, took out a membership-at-large and straightway began marketing through this new channel, with the result that four months later these members applied for full instructions for organizing a local clearing house of the society, incorporating, building a warehouse, etc. The neighbors had become interested.

The assistance they asked for was promptly given them, and an organization was effected and chartered on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1913, with seventy-four farmers as members. The membership grew rapidly until the local is now the banner local of this organization in the United States, having 441 active participating members.

Organized for business, in a business organization, they began business operations without delay. It is not our purpose to attempt to portray their many and various experiences in marketing their different products. The account would be enlightening and helpful as well as interesting, and some time we hope to give it. Their story, however, has to do with their live-stock operations. Before they were two months old the local had shipped several cars of live stock. (It may be well to mention that during the same time they shipped a dozen or so cars of potatoes to the various markets recommended by the society.) Shipments were continued with the utmost satisfaction throughout the year of 1913.

The name and fame of the Farmers Society of Equity and the Parkers Prairie local spread throughout Ottentail and adjoining counties. Other locals were formed at Dent, Carlos, Richville, Vergas, Ottentail, West Union and Brandon, and delegates from these held a convention in June, 1914, and organized a district clearing house. In other words, they centralized and concentrated their business to increase its volume and thus command better attention and greater results. Mr. L. H. Brochman, originally of the partnership that became members-at-large, secretary of the Parkers Prairie local, was chosen business manager of the district clearing house.

When recently asked to give the methods of the co-operative shipping and marketing live stock, Mr. Brochman said:

"Since 1913 we have shipped 108 carloads of stock, and our members are now coming into a full understanding and realization of the benefits of co-operation in marketing their live stock through the Equity.

"In the first place they have learned that the individual local buyer is wholly unable to judge the real money value of the cattle he buys and, as he himself knows this, he buys on a wide margin to make himself safe. Only by shipping direct to the ultimate market can the farmer get what his cattle are worth. Our members know this is true, from nearly two years of operations, and it is a great relief to them to know they are getting full value for their stock.

"We have a continual market. That is, our members can ship any time their cattle are ready. There is no waiting for a buyer to come along. When the cattle and the farmer are ready we find a ready market. By our system we ship nearly every week. Our members who are finishing cattle keep us posted as to the number being fed and the approximate time they will be ready. In turn, this office keeps each member posted as to shipping dates, prices, etc. We have found this enables the farmer to take every advantage of the market.

"When cattle are shipped, every

head is marked and itemized and a record kept. Each animal is weighed separately, both at shipping point and market. We mark each one with a tin tag and the number stamped thereon. It is a comparatively easy matter to keep these records, so each farmer gets paid for his own stock. If any are lost in transit, we have a sinking fund to take care of the losses, so it does not fall heavily upon the owner. This sinking fund is obtained by a charge of 5 cents per hundredweight for all stock shipped. The local at Parkers Prairie employs a man to load and take each car through. Under the terms of the contract, this man must stand the first \$25 of any loss which may occur. This has proven a most successful means of getting the best of care for each shipment.

"In shipping hogs individual weights are not made, of course. The lights and the heavies are weighed separately, so that if there are differences in price at the market we can determine the proper apportionment of receipts. We issue a scale ticket to the farmer and the proceeds are pro-rated according to price and weights. The shrinkage is also pro-rated.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow," concluded Mr. Brochman, with his good-natured smile, "and the small amount my partner and I invested a little more than two years ago in a membership in the Farmers Society of equity has become a growthy plant whose fruits are being enjoyed by the worthy farmers of this and adjoining counties. Many farmers spend \$10 or more for apple trees and wait ten years for fruit. Even then they must spray and work and take chances on frosts, worms, wind and hail. The Equity plant costs but little and it begins bearing fruit in less than two months if it is properly cultivated. Every community, every county, every district, can and should have an Equity plant, for its fruits are abundant and profitable."

The era of co-operative marketing is undoubtedly at hand.

Live Stock as an Aid to Income

MANY FARMERS fail to realize the advantage of planning their farming operations to include the systematic raising of livestock. Below is the method of a neighbor of mine which has been successful.

S. has a farm of 300 acres, well located in a grain-growing district. About 60 acres of the farm is low and inclined to be wet, consequently good for grass, and it makes an excellent pasture. This farmer keeps 30 cows, 10 of them being dairy cows. The

other 20 he uses for production of "baby beef" by a method of his own. He turns the cows with their calves into the pasture as soon as grass comes and says: "Let them grow into money while I sleep."

The market for this stock is found in a city of 7,000 population. The meat markets of the city provided a good market for calves weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, and the butchers preferred buying stock from nearby farmers to getting their supply from the packers.

When fall came and grass was no longer abundant, S. marketed his calves at from 6 to 8 months of age, and weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, receiving from 10 to 12 cents per pound, "hog dressed," averaging 250 pounds each. In round figures he received \$600 for his calf crop with very little work, and no expensive feed. His dairy cows netted him \$300, and he sold corn to the amount of \$1,200.

This is not given as a practical example of scientific or highly profitable stock raising, but to show that under certain conditions live stock can be made a good investment on the ordinary farm.—A. F. Wagner, Norfolk, Neb.

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It tells the whole truth about raw and cooked foods—how to prevent hog cholera, worms and other diseases in animals—how to keep hogs, cows, sheep and poultry healthy—new thoughts—old methods—

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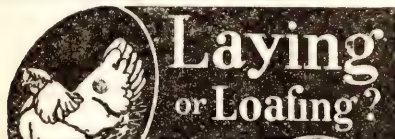
THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

Marketing the Poultry Crop

MARKETING poultry is somewhat of a science. There are many farmers and their wives, of course, who will not undertake to do otherwise than to dispose of their surplus poultry to the local dealer. In such cases the poultry is nearly always delivered alive. Consequently the marketing problem to such farmers is merely to catch the chickens at night and put them in a crate, take them to town the follow-

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Make your hens and pullets lay now and keep them laying all winter by giving them

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

ing day and turn them over to the dealer. Even this kind of marketing can be easily improved if the poultry owners would be careful to raise uniform stock and have them of a uniform size and color and deliver them in good condition. For fine, even lots the owner should be able to make the dealer pay a better price than the ordinary poultry obtains. If the dealer objects to paying a premium for good stock, the proper thing to do is to take the chickens back home and write to some responsible poultry dealer dealer in a nearby city for full instructions as to making shipments, etc. Then let them ship their own poultry once and the experience will be such as to convince them that good poultry will always command a better price. With this information at hand, if the farmer does not care to bother with making his own shipments he can have convincing arguments to compel the local dealer to pay him what his birds are worth.

The farmer and the farmer's wife should make a study of marketing as well as growing the poultry products. Get whatever advice and instruction you can from your experiment station and get in touch with dealers in markets to which the poultry of your community or county is ordinarily sent and learn just what it is that brings the best price on those markets and how it should be prepared. Poultry commission men are always glad to give instructions along this line to any who desire to ship.

Still a better way would be for the farmers of a community to organize a local society and have their business manager to take care of shipments and returns. The additional quantities sent and the increased amount of business done will command greater respect from the handlers and better prices and better treatment, with less trouble, than can be obtained by the individual farmer.

Poultrymen who grow poultry expressly for the market and in any quantity usually do their own shipping. If chickens are shipped to the market dressed great care should be taken in the killing and bleeding, so that the birds will present a most pleasing appearance when they are received on the market. This will make a vast difference in the price received by the shipper. Possibly more than one-third of the dressed poultry going into the markets presents a bad appearance, due to the ignorance or carelessness in handling before leaving the shipper. This results in a net loss of from 2 to 5 cents per pound or perhaps more, and is a loss which could very easily be averted. Poultry that is not finished right, killed right and packed right not only loses its good appearance but its flavor, and the discriminating city buyers who are able and willing to pay good prices pass them by and they must be sold to the people who can not afford to pay the high prices and are looking for just such "bargains."

The best way to kill and bleed a chicken is as follows: Grasp the chicken when killing by the bony part of the skull, do not let the fingers touch the neck. Make a small cut with a small, sharp-pointed knife on the right side of the roof of the chicken's mouth just where the bones of the skull end. The chicken, of course, should be hanging by the feet and then left to bleed. For dry picking, thrust the knife through the groove which runs along the middle line of the roof of the mouth until it touches the skull midway between the eyes. Always use a knife which is not more than two inches long, one-fourth of an inch wide, with a thin, flat handle, a sharp point, and a straight cutting edge.

In marketing poultry the poultryman must study his market. Markets

are like individuals and have peculiar and individual tastes. What will suit one market and bring a good price thereon will not suit another. The poultryman who wishes to get the best results must grow the kind of poultry his market desires and finish them as that market requires.

Boston is an excellent market for brown eggs, fancy capons, and large roasting ducks.

New York city is also a good duck market. White eggs find a greater favor in New York. Broilers bring higher prices per pound than capons.

Philadelphia is a good market that wants small birds for the private trade and large birds for hotels. Small capons are not wanted in Philadelphia. To bring best prices they should weigh at least seven or eight pounds.

Kansas City and St. Louis are both good markets and, like Chicago, are not so discriminating as eastern markets; they get every kind of fowl there and have almost every kind of demand for them. Prices, however, are not so good as in the eastern markets, but in all markets the best birds bring the best prices.

For the individual who raises a special kind of poultry in large quantities and knows how to prepare them for his particular market, it is as well perhaps for him to do his own marketing. For the average farmer, however, it would be best to organize and have the marketing done co-operatively by an expert.

November Poultry Notes

Fifty per cent of the pullets should be laying by the fifteenth of this month, provided a daily ration of green bone has been provided, the feeding of green stuff not neglected, and ample room allowed for the increase of your stock.

Pullets will not lay regularly at first; an interval of two to three days sometimes elapsing between the laying periods.

By feeding fresh cut green bone to your yearling stock, a goodly number of eggs should be produced during this month by the molters, as the laying season is now on.

If you do not get eggs during this month something is radically wrong with your method of feeding or with the age or health of your birds.

Cover over the cracks between the boards of your poultry house and see that the sash fits snugly in the frames. A draft of cold air has worse effect on fowls than if they roost in the open.

Six inches of cut straw or leaves upon the bottom of your scratching pen and a handful of millet seed will furnish exercise for a flock of a dozen birds throughout the day, and by giving a full meal at night, an hour before roosting time, you will get the best results.

If a noonday feed is indulged in, it should consist largely of vegetable food.

Green bone can be given in the morning, alone or in a mash, or it can be given as a noon feed in connection with the green stuff.

It is always best to give whole grain at night, and don't forget to see that the grit box is filled with a good quality of coarse grit.

Learned by Sight

"What is a cape?" the teacher asked of the geography class.

"It is a thing women wear and it looks like a coat without any sleeves," answered the head pupil.

Wished to Save Himself

Judge—So you acknowledge you stole the pig?

Prisoner—Yes, I stole it, boss.

Judge—Then I'll have to punish you. If I let you go none of us would be safe.

"Farming is different from some of the other professions in that every one engaged in it is eager to help every one else."—The Practical Farmer. Now if that were only true farming would be different, sure enough. And if, in helping others, they could also help themselves at the same time would it not be worth while? UP-TO-DATE FARMING has for years been showing farmers how to do this, and has helped them to do it. That is why UP-TO-DATE FARMING has earned its worldwide reputation of being a paper that is different.

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with know- edge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; \$50 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

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STONE OVEN BOTTOM—found in no other heat for hours—bakes evenly on all sides—not in spots. Ash sifter sifts ashes right in range—saves one-third fuel. Mrs. Anna B. Davis, Dover, Del. "Most satisfactory baker ever owned." 20,000 other letters of endorsement published in pamphlet form by states. Write for testimonial pamphlet of your state—read what your neighbors and friends say about the Imperial. Write today for big free catalog giving wholesale factory prices or credit terms on ranges and heaters.

THE IMPERIAL STEEL RANGE CO., 225 Detroit St., Cleveland, O.

This Stem Wind WATCH AND RING GIVEN

Genuine American Watch, fine time keeper, guaranteed 5 yrs. Solid composition, gilt metal case; looks and wears like gold. Also handsome embossed ring. Both given for selling 25 cakes Olive Oil Castile Soap at 10c each. We send soap postpaid. Friend Soap Co. Dept. 431 Concord Jct., Mass.

Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

LIFE'S COMMON THINGS

THE things of everyday are all so sweet, The morning meadows wet with dew; The dance of daisies in the noon, the blue Of far-off hills where twilight shadows lie; The night with all its tender mystery of sound And silence, and God's starry sky! Oh, life—the whole life—is far too fleet, The things of everyday are all so sweet.

The common things of life are all so dear, The waking in the warm half gloom To find again the old, familiar room; The scents and sights and sounds that never tire, The homely work, the plans, the lilt of baby's laugh, The crackle of the open fire; The waiting, then the footsteps coming near; The opening door, the handclasp, then the kiss.

Is Heaven not, after all, the now and here? The common things of life are all so dear.

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS is abroad in our land, and nowhere is its presence more easily discerned than on the farm and about the farm buildings.

Less than a score of years ago in many farm homes but little thought was given to neatness and attractiveness of the buildings, while the doorway, front or back, was by no means "a thing of beauty." Neglected shrubbery clamored for recognition, trees remained untrimmed, houses and barns unpainted. But this is a day with an "onward and upward" trend, and we have come to realize that in order to have "a true home in which the light of love doth dwell" our environments must be sweet, wholesome and attractive.

The old farmhouse, if rightly cared for, is the ideal home. There is nothing like it. The memories that we hold of it and its homely little joys and simple pleasures are priceless.

From no city home, however elegant, does there emanate that sweet, homey atmosphere to be found in the farmhouse. No city lawn of velvet smoothness can compare with the big, generous dooryard, sloping down from the house to the road, dotted here and there by wide-spreading trees, and besprinkled by old-fashioned shrubbery and flowers. Such homes tend to give us good citizens, and there is not a home in this or any other country that does not need the civilizing and refining influences that spring from environments that are wholesome and beautiful, if its inmates are to be at their best.

Just now we need to give some thought to this in order to be ready for the spring leaves. Dead flower stalks and other debris should be raked up and burned. Here and there little patches on the lawn should be spaded and fertilized, and in these mellow plots there should be planted the crocus, jonquil, iris, narcissus, tulip and hyacinth. We speak particularly of these because they give us the first glories of the spring and continue to blossom year after year with but little care.

As we write, we have in mind an old-fashioned front yard where every spring one can scarcely step from the paralleled pathway without treading on flowers. All colors are found here. Before the snow has gone entirely the air is full of delightful fragrance. The whole neighborhood gives homage to the beauty of the place, and many hearts have been gladdened and many comforted by its cheeriness and brightness.

Our dooryards, front and back, may be made as beautiful as this by very little labor, and bulbs and seeds are

really very inexpensive. Indeed, the bulbs can be had for a little work, as may be seen by the very liberal offer made on this page, or by simply renewing your subscription, or, if you are not, get a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING by becoming one in advance. You can not afford to be without it or the pleasure to be gotten out of the flowers. Later on we will talk of the flowers to be planted in the spring, and in the meantime we who have not done so will begin right now to get ready for the home beautiful, which should be ours next year if we do not already possess it.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

White paint, when dirty, should be washed with skimmed milk and the dirt will be easily removed. Colored paint should be washed with cold tea.

Tea and coffee stains can be removed if allowed to soak in buttermilk, washed in cold water and dried in the open air. Another effectual treatment is rubbing the stain well with powdered borax and pouring boiling water through it.

Scratches on furniture will disappear if rubbed well with a solution of equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine. Rub this well into the scratches and then polish with a soft cloth.

If the flatiron is rough rub it with coarse salt. A small piece of beeswax tied up in a cloth and rubbed upon the iron occasionally will also keep it smooth.

When beating the whites of eggs for any purpose it will be found to be a saving of time, and the eggs will be stiffer and nicer in every way, if a

pinch of salt is added before the beating begins.

Clear, black coffee will clean black cloth if diluted with water containing a little ammonia.

Cloves, if bruised, may be laid among woollens which are stored away. Moths will not come near this scent.

Salt, moistened with vinegar, will remove burn marks from enameled saucepans and dishes, but they should first be soaked in cold water for a few hours to loosen the stains.

Painting the last cellar step white will save many a fall.

Ink stains, if taken at once, can be removed by sprinkling and rubbing salt on the spot, followed by a brisk scrubbing with vinegar.

Equal parts of household ammonia and turpentine will take out paint stains. Saturate the spot three or four times, then wash with soapy water.

For deodorizing vessels in which fish, onions and the like have been cooked, wash the kettle, dry it and then turn it over a handful of burning paper. When the paper is consumed, scald the kettle, dry it and it will be sweet.

Do not open the oven door to look at your bread until it has been in the oven for fifteen minutes. If it is browning on top too fast, lay brown paper over it or turn a tin over it. Let the loaves stand in the pans, after baking, for about ten minutes.

It is said that one can easily rid the house of mice by putting branches of peppermint or the essence around where the mice come. Repeat the process every two or three minutes.

Our Big FREE CATALOG NOW Ready

Send for your copy today. This book is the economy guide for housewives. It tells how you can live better with less expense. It shows how you can secure Rockers, Tables, Dressers, Couches, Chinaware, Glassware, Rugs, Curtains, Wearing Apparel, etc., with your purchases of household needs without extra cost.

Reduces Your Expenses Nearly One-Half

We manufacture and import over 700 staple household supplies, Pure Foods, Laundry Supplies, Notions, etc. We sell our products direct to the consumer without added profits of middlemen. You save NEARLY ONE-HALF.

Our Popular Club of Ten Plan enables ten neighbors to secure this saving by buying as little as \$1.00 worth of supplies a month. Crofts & Reed Clubs of Ten are known in nearly every community. We pay big rewards for conducting these Clubs. Our big Catalog explains everything—send for YOUR FREE COPY today.

CROFTS & REED CO., Dept. A 550 CHICAGO, ILL.

How You Will Enjoy Reading by the Rayo Lamp

No tired eyes or eye strain from its soft yet brilliant, steady glow, which floods the center table so that all the family has a good light by which to read, sew or study.

Experts everywhere agree that the light given by a kerosene lamp is best for the eyes. 3,000,000 middle western homes say there is no lamp like the RAYO—that it gives the most satisfactory light in either city or country homes. Ask your dealer for demonstration. Illustrated booklet on request.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, Illinois

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
Up-to-Date Farming

What is Now the Fashion



New and Practical Garments for Women and Children

6873—LADIES' DRESS. The four-gore skirt has no fullness at the top, but is fairly roomy at the lower edge, where it measures 2½ yards. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 44-inch material. If trimmed with crosswise bands, three-eighths yard extra will be needed. Also one-half yard of 27-inch material for collar and cuffs.

6878—LADIES' BLOUSE. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material, with one-fourth yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim.

6876—TAILOR-MADE SKIRT. The skirt has two gores. The closing is in the center of the front and the lower edge measures two yards around the hem in the medium size. Sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of material 36, 44 or 54 inches wide.

6902—HOUSE APRON. This is a one-piece model, the front covering the entire dress, while the back has only two straps at the top. The two parts are buttoned together. Large patch pockets complete the garment, which is very useful for hard work. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material.

6870—GIRLS' APRON. The garment is in one piece. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material.

6871—BOYS' DRESS. With this blouse are worn small trousers which are straight and open at the knee. This design is suitable for wash goods or woolen fabrics. Sizes 2 and 4 years. Four-year size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

6890—DRESSING SACQUE. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 44-inch material and three-fourths yard of ribbon.

6872—KIMONO. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each

Address Fashion Department

Up-to-Date Farming

Indianapolis, Ind.

PIANOS—PLAYER PIANOS
Factory to Home


\$110.00

BY MY PLAN

of selling direct from factory to home. I can save you from \$110 to \$200 on my celebrated Evans Artist Model Pianos.

Two to Four Years to Pay

The easiest kind of terms, weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly payments to suit your convenience.

All middlemen, jobbers, dealers and agents profits cut out. No charge for salesroom expense for my office is in my factory. These are some of the reasons why I can sell the Evans Artist Model Pianos for such little money. Let me send you the other reasons. Write today.

30 Days Free Trial

We allow all freight charges, let you use the beautiful Evans Artist Model Piano for thirty days free. If you are not entirely satisfied, we will take it back without any cost to you—you are the sole judge to decide. If you want to keep it, you may do so on our low factory wholesale price on the most convenient terms.


Free Music Lessons

To the first customer in each locality we will give a two years course of piano instruction free. Ask about our famous plan and our method of saving you money. Write today.

F. O. Evans Piano Co.

Dept. 74 Chicago

This Stem Wind WATCH GIVEN AND RING



American Watch, guaranteed 5 years, case Solid Composition Gilt Metal, looks and wears like gold, also Ring, with Sparkling Gem. BOTH FREE for selling 20 packages BLU-JNE at 10c ea. Write for them. BLUJNE MFG. CO. 317 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

CAMERA & PHOTO FRAME GIVEN



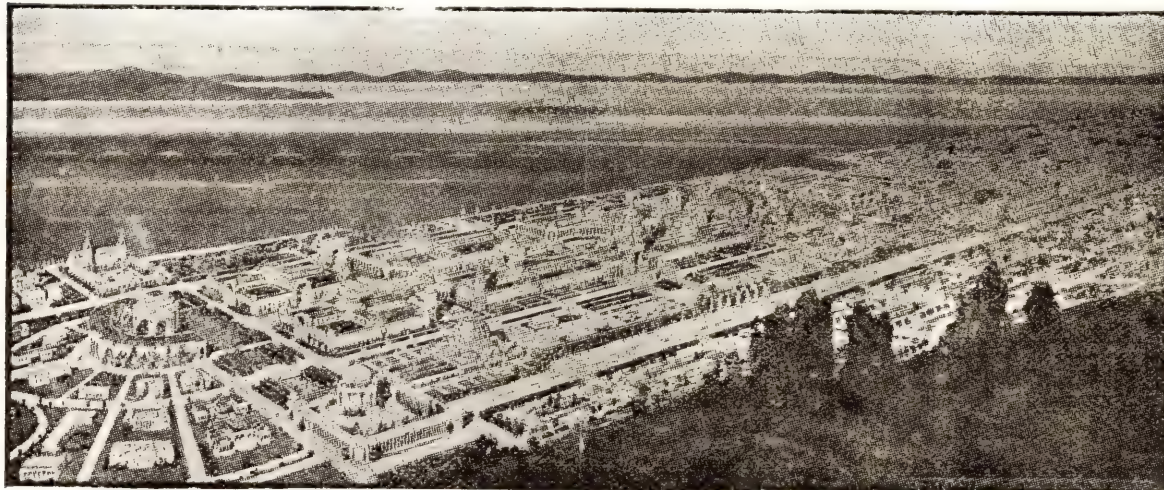
We give Camera, 2 packages plates, developing outfit, instructions and handsome photo brooch frame FREE for selling only 12 packages BLUJNE at 10c ea. each. You can earn money making photo brooches with this. Write for BLUJNE MFG. CO. 317 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

Free Trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Do you want to obtain a free trip to the Panama Exposition? Of course you do. Everybody does. The Panama Canal is the world's greatest achievement. There is nothing to compare with it, and a grand World's Fair to celebrate the realization of this dream of four centuries is eminently appropriate.

A Party of One Hundred or More Will Be Sent Free on This Magnificent Trip

Will you be one of the party to enjoy the greatest sightseeing trip in the world without one cent of cost to you? In no sense is this great exposition simply a local California affair. Millions are planning to make this trip. Those who fail to visit California in 1915 will miss an opportunity of a lifetime. It is different from any other world's fair. It will surpass all others in every conceivable way.



Birdseye View of the Exposition

We mean exactly what we say when we state that you will go on this magnificent trip free of charge. It will not cost you one cent. But we are going to send only a limited number. This is not a voting contest or a chance scheme. It is truly the most wonderful offer ever made before. Make up your mind that you are going to "Frisko" next year and write us at once. Address all communications to

Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis Indiana

FEATURES OF THE GREAT FAIR

Thirty-one countries will have great exhibits. Over forty states, besides Hawaii and Porto Rico, have pavilions along the water front on the avenue of states. The "Zone," devoted to amusements and fun, covers sixty-two acres. It will eclipse the "Pike" of St. Louis and the "Midway" of Chicago. The greatest military bands of the world will be there. A miniature "Panama Canal," correct in every detail, showing how the great canal carries the ships from ocean to ocean, will be presented. Sixteen million incandescent lamps will be used to illuminate "Yellowstone Park," reproduced in miniature. Also there will be the "Cascade of the Nymphs of Fairyland," with 30,000 gallons of water tumbling every minute. Hundreds of educational features, exhibits, art, beautiful structures, etc., will give every one a most wonderful sight.

CUT THIS OUT

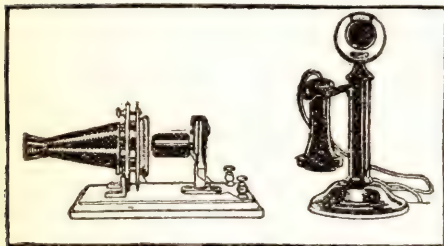
UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.:
Gentlemen—I have read your announcement concerning the free trip to the Exposition and would be pleased to have full particulars.

Name

Address

How the Public Profits By Telephone Improvements

Here is a big fact in the telephone progress of this country:



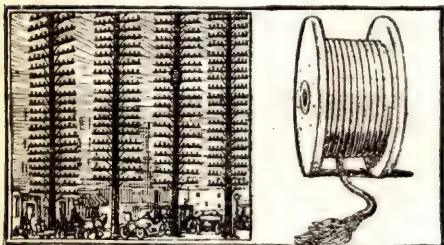
Original
Bell Telephone
1876

Standard
Bell Telephone
To-day



Early
Telephone
Exchange

Typical
Present-day
Exchange



If City Wires
Were Carried
Overhead

800
in Underground
Cable

This progress in economy, as well as in service, has given the United States the Bell System with about ten times as many telephones, proportionate to the population, as in all Europe.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

Hand in hand with inventions and developments which have improved the service many fold have come operating economies that have greatly cut its cost.

To appreciate these betterments and their resulting economies, consider a few examples:

Your present telephone instrument had seventy-two ancestors; it is better and cheaper than any of them.

Time was when a switchboard required a room full of boys to handle the calls of a few hundred subscribers. Today, two or three girls will serve a greater number without confusion and very much more promptly.

A three-inch underground cable now carries as many as eight hundred wires. If strung in the old way, these would require four sets of poles, each with twenty cross arms—a congestion utterly prohibitive in city streets.

These are some of the familiar improvements. They have saved tens of millions of dollars.

But those which have had the most radical effect, resulting in the largest economies and putting the telephone within everyone's reach, are too technical to describe here. And their value can no more be estimated than can the value of the invention of the automobile.

Tested Recipes

HOMINY DROP CAKES—Stir a tablespoonful of butter into two cups of boiled hominy while still hot; add two well-beaten eggs and a teaspoonful of salt; mix well and have a greased biscuit tin ready and drop the batter on it by the spoonful. Bake in a quick oven until brown.

CORN MUFFINS—Dissolve a half teaspoonful of soda in a half pint of sour cream and mix with it one pint of cornmeal. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of lard and three well-beaten eggs. Beat hard and bake in well-greased muffin tins.

SALT RISING BREAD—Take a pint of new milk, put it on the stove and stir in cornmeal to make it as thick as mush. Set it in a warm place over night. In the morning it will be light. Put four quarts of flour in a bowl, pour in the mush and mix with equal parts of warm milk and water, then add a tablespoonful of sugar and one of salt. Make a stiff batter, cover and keep it warm. In an hour it will be light. Then work in flour to make a stiff dough, let it rise again, mold into loaves, put in greased pans and bake.

CREAMED EGGS AND BREAKFAST BACON—Boil three eggs hard and cut them in slices. Arrange them on a platter and pour over them a cream sauce made by stirring a teaspoonful of butter blended with one of corn starch into a cupful of boiling milk and cook until it thickens. Season with pepper. Dish and arrange thin slices of crisp, well-cooked breakfast bacon around the edges of the platter.

BEEFSTEAK WITH OYSTERS—Broil a tenderloin steak; season with salt, pepper and butter. Take a pint of fresh oysters, drain off all the liquor, put them in a saucepan with a teaspoonful of butter and a cupful of rich milk and let them boil up once and pour over the steak.

LIVER CROQUETTES—Mix a tablespoonful of flour with the same amount of butter; add half a teaspoonful of milk and a well-beaten egg. Cook until thick and smooth. Remove from the stove, season with a teaspoonful of white pepper and a teaspoonful of minced herbs; add a pound of cold boiled liver minced fine and half a cupful of cracker crumbs. Set aside to cool. Form into croquettes; dip in egg, then in cracker crumbs, and fry in hot fat.

ENGLISH PLUM CAKES—Cream one cup of sugar with a half cup of butter, add two well-beaten eggs, a half cup of milk and four cups of flour, into which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted. Wash and dry thoroughly one-half cup of currants, warm and dredge with flour, add to the batter and mix well. Bake in small muffin tins or patty pans.

APPLE SNOW—Pare, core and stew eight medium-sized apples, then press them through a sieve. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of gelatine in a little cold water and add to the apples, with one teaspoonful of sugar, the juice of one lemon and one teaspoonful of nutmeg extract. Froth the whites of six eggs, add the apples by the spoonful, beating all the time. Serve immediately.

CREAMY SAUCE—Beat half a cup of butter to a cream, add one-fourth cup of sugar gradually, heating all the while. When very light and creamy add one-half cupful of cream a little at a time. Place the bowl in a basin of boiling water and stir until the sauce is smooth and creamy. Add the juice and finely cut rind of a lemon and serve.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
Up-to-Date Farming

AN IDEAL COMBINATION for the KITCHEN

Something new, useful and economical will be brought to your attention, and you will be under no obligations, if you will address a card or letter to the factory manager for free literature. Address
O. H. PERSHING MUNCIE, IND.

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs, Horse and Cattle Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags. \$10,000 Book Hunters' and Trappers' Guide. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. Leather bound, 450 pages. Price \$2.00. To Hides and Fur Shippers, \$1.25. Write today.
ANDERSON BROS., Dept. 35 Minneapolis, Minn.

HAMILTON GIVEN RIFLE

Genuine Take-Down Rifle, shoots long and short 22 calibre cartridges. Gun metal barrel, steel frame, regulation sights, automatic shell extractor. Given for selling 30 packages Blaine at 10c each. Write for Blaine.
BLUINE MFG. CO., 478 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

YOU CAN SELL THIS LINE

Just as easily and earn as much money as our hundreds of other agents who clean up—\$4, \$5, \$10 a day with our "ZANOL" NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORS. In tubes, Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Preparations, etc. Over 100 kinds. Fast sellers, steady repeaters. Every house a customer. Little or no capital required. 100 per cent profit. Light, neat sample case furnished. Write TODAY for full particulars—FREE
American Products Co., 1015 Third St., Cincinnati, O.

THESE GIVEN 4 RINGS

Genuine gold plated, for selling 12 pkgs. Blaine at 10c each. Write for it.
Blaine Mfg. Co., 477 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

FREE WATCH RING and CHAIN

We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send \$2.00 we will send watch, ring, chain.
ANDERSON BROS., Dept. 35 Chicago

WATCH RING and CHAIN Given

We will send you 20 of our high-grade, easy to sell, fine assorted jewelry novelties; distribute them at 10c each. Send us the \$2 collected and we will give you a beautifully engraved, latest style, Ladies' or Gentleman's American WATCH. Guaranteed 5 years, fine time keeper, looks and wears like Gold. Also Hand, some Chain and 1 in. Diamond Ring. ALL FREE. Extra present if you order now. Send no money, we'll send you.
IDEAL WATCH CO., Dept. M237, Elmira, N.Y.

EVERY BOY GIVEN AIR RIFLE

Whoever has this POWERFUL RIFLE and learn to be a good shot. 32 in. long. Best grade of steel. Walnut stock. Lever action. Strong, accurate shooter for small game. COSTS YOU NOTHING TO OWN IT. Just order Gold Eyed Needles. Sell at 10c each, give thumb FREE with each pkg. SEND NO MONEY. Extra present if you order now. NATIONAL GIFT CO., Box M 223, Elmira, N.Y.

Big Entertainer 100 Parlor

Tricks and Games, 310 Jokes and Riddles, 73 Toasts, 15 Card Tricks, 4 Comic Recitations, 3 Monologues, Checkers, Chess, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, 9 Magic Tricks, 41 10 CENTS POST PAID.
J. C. DORN, 709 So. Dearborn St., Dept. 73, Chicago, Ill.

Bracelet 25c

It's all the rage. Girls wear it to school and all the others will try you. Handsome gold finish, heart shape design, set with stone. Adjustable to any wrist. Not more than two to one person at the introductory price of 25c.
S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

GIVEN TO EVERY BOY AND GIRL

We give a fine Film Camera (takes pictures size 2 1/4 x 3 1/4) or Daylight Camera and complete outfit, plates, chemicals, etc., with full instructions. Just send your name and address, and 24 pins Gold Eye Needles. Sell for 10c each giving 25c free. When sold return the \$2.00 and this big premium is yours. Guaranteed.
Globe Co., Dept. A 667 Greenville, Va.

GIVEN POWERFUL AIR GUN

Big lever action rifle free for selling 20 pkgs. Post Cards or 20 Art and Religious Pictures at 10c. Order your choice. GATES MFG. CO., Dept. 259 CHICAGO

919 CARDS

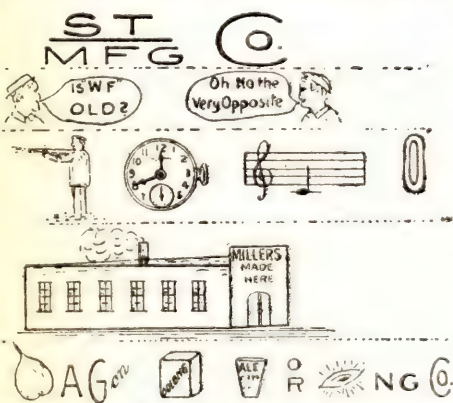
New Style Gold Bezel. Edge Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelopes and Post Cards, 100 Cards, etc., all 20 cents. UNION CARD CO., 833 Columbus, Ohio.

25 10c

Christmas, New Year and greeting postcards. Try us and be satisfied. German-American Post Card Co., Dept. A5, Burlington, Ia.

PUZZLE Can You Name the Five Advertisers Represented Below?

A Little Effort Will Win a Valuable Cash Prize



Explanation

The rebus represents the names of five advertisers in this issue. For instance, the first is Stiver Manufacturing Co. Can you solve the others? Look over the advertisements carefully.

Conditions

In addition to the solution of the puzzle each contestant must write a letter telling which advertisement in this issue you have answered, and why. In case of a tie the best letter will get the prize.

Prizes

First prize to correct answer and best letter \$3.00
Second prize 2.00
Third prize 1.00

All answers must be received not later than Nov. 20. Mail answers separate from other matters, such as subscription orders, etc.

Winners Oct. 1
Puzzle

First Prize—J. Morris, Holton, Ind.
Second Prize—Elmer S. Runnman, Hellertown, Pa.
Third Prize—Mrs. Emma Morton, Elbridge, N. Y.

Address Puzzle Editor, Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis

Prize Winners Announced in Dec. 1 Issue. Watch for Another Puzzling Puzzle.

A Splendid Offer

WE WANT all those who are interested in our Woman's Work and Welfare department to help us to interest others, and this can best be done by getting them to subscribe for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is our purpose to keep this a very strong department, full of good things every issue.

To every one who sends in a 50-cent subscription to this paper we make this following very liberal offer: In addition to the paper one year we will send any one of these premiums: One-half dozen hyacinths, or twenty-five tulips, narcissus, jonquils or crocus, or twenty iris, or three Chinese sacred lilies, all safely packed and promptly delivered. Or for one new subscription at 50 cents we will allow a choice of any two patterns selected from our fashion page. These patterns are of the very best made.

Be sure to make plain your choice of flowers, and if you name patterns as the premium preferred, do not fail to give number of pattern and bust measure.

These are special offers to readers of Woman's Work and Welfare department. Address WOMAN'S WORK AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT, Equity Publishing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE EDITOR would often like to make comments on special features of many letters, and such comments would no doubt be interesting to the general readers and perhaps helpful to the writers, but every comment takes space and we prefer to reserve all the space for letters so that we can print as many of them as possible. We certainly do appreciate every letter and every writer.

DEAR CADETS—I live on an 80-acre farm in Summit county in the northern part of Ohio. My home is about eight miles from Akron, our county seat. It is noted for its great rubber manufacturing. The country here is rolling and has some woods. The principal crops are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and hay. The smaller grains are cultivated also to some extent. I like farm life. I am 14 years old and am in junior high school. I would rather go to school than do anything else. I study Latin and am going to learn German. Reading is my hobby, and as father has a well-stocked library I spend all my leisure moments reading. I am a lover of music, too, and can play well. Would be pleased to receive a card, letter or photo from every Cadet. All will be welcomed and answered.—Gladys Carr, Lake, O.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farm boy nearly 16 years old. I am a high school student and will commence my second year this fall. I take UP-TO-DATE and think it a dandy paper. I would like to be a Cadet and would gladly exchange cards with all who write.—Martin Baeschlin, Greenwood, Wis.

DEAR CADETS—May I join your class and become a Cadet of Equity? I enjoy reading the letters of the boys and girls living in the different states and hope that I may be a Cadet in the future. We take five farm papers, but UP-TO-DATE FARMING beats them all. I live eight miles south of Kansas City, the commercial center of the west. Missouri is a grand state, but it has been very dry the last three years. I am a girl of 22 summers and have lived on the farm since I was 3 years old. I like to put up fruit and I also like to crochet and do all kinds of fancy work. I don't do any work out of doors, but I think I could if it should become necessary. We live on a 110-acre farm and my brothers have procured over 100 acres of wheat land for next season. Why don't the farmers store their wheat instead of rushing it in on the cheap markets? Demand a fair price, cooperate and refuse to sell till you get the desired price. Good luck to all the Cadet boys and girls.—Elizabeth Neibrock, Martin City, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl 16 years old. I once lived on a farm and liked farm life fine. I like to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I am 7th grade in the high school and I like to go to school. I live about ten blocks from the school. We own a farm of eighty acres about thirteen miles from Little Rock. I like to visit our country home in the summer. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls—will answer

all letters and cards.—Edna Morehart, 412 Park avenue, Little Rock, Ark.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy 20 years old and live on a farm of 100 acres. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time and am glad to say I enjoy it very much. I think it a fine paper for those who farm or expect to farm. I would be glad to correspond with the Cadet boys and girls and will gladly answer all.—Louie Swann, Waltersaw, Ark.

DEAR CADETS—I am a constant reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it very much, especially the Cadet letters. I liked Mrs. T. M. Shamlin's letter just fine and dandy. I am 16 years old and live four and one-half miles northwest from Altus, on a 90-acre farm. We certainly have fine crops here this year, especially cotton. I would be very glad to exchange cards or letters with all the Cadets.—Tennie Harrison, Altus, Okla.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy of 18 and live on a farm of 200 acres. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I go to school and will be in the 8th grade this term. We have a nice school and a good teacher. My brother owns half interest in a combined harvester. I would like to exchange cards with the Cadet boys and girls. Will try to answer all I receive.—John Sooter, Sublet, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy 15 years old and live in a small town in west Texas. My father has 320 acres of land and I like farm life fine. Our principal crop here is cotton. West Texas is the place where the owls hoot and the prairie dogs roam, but the crops grow well. I like all farm papers, but UP-TO-DATE is the one for me. This letter, I suppose, makes me a Cadet of Equity and I would like to exchange letters and cards with all the Cadets.—Schley Adams, Pylon, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: Having read your interesting letters for the past four years, I decided to become a Cadet of Equity. I live nineteen miles north of Houston, which is a thriving city of about one hundred thousand population. Galveston, fifty miles southeast of Houston, is an enjoyable summer resort, and thousands of excursionists go there every summer. The Galveston-Houston interurban cars give one hour and forty minutes service either way, and may be had every hour from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. Westfield has one store, a sawmill, post-office, and a "hooze shop" (something it ought not to have), and several dwellings. Humble—"be it ever so humble," etc.—eight miles east, is an oil town of about one thousand people. Spring, four miles north, is a small railroad and sawmill town. Aldine, five miles south, is mostly noted for growing figs. Land sells for from \$15 to \$75 per acre, and prices are advancing. We have fine shell roads—about fifteen miles under construction now. Our crops are cotton, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, and vegetables. I am a regular "Dixie Kid" of 22 years. Thanks for the good work of UP-TO-DATE and to Mr. Everitt.—John Wm. Hafer, Westfield, Texas.

DEAR CADETS: We subscribed for UP-TO-DATE FARMING only recently and I think it is fine, especially the Cadet page. I am 17 years old and live on a twelve-acre farm

in Niagara county. We raise a great many melons, apples, pears, plums, tomatoes, and almost every other kind of fruit. The farmers are beginning to harvest their apples now (September 19). There is a new concrete road from Lockport to Johnson Creek, which is now being completed. This goes by our place, and we think it is fine. I live nine miles from Lockport and five miles from Gasport, where our nearest trolley line is. I would be pleased to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls.—Inez M. Young, Gasport, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I am from the good old state of North Carolina, and live on a farm. The principal crops grown here are corn and cotton. I enjoy country life, especially during the summer, as we then go fishing. I live near Cape Fear river and not far from Singletary's lake. I am very fond of music and can play on the organ. I am 18, and my birthday is March 31. I would be glad to exchange letters and cards with all the boys and girls, and will exchange photos with the first that write. Much success to UP-TO-DATE.—Alice Edge, Cedar Creek, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I, too, am a North Carolina girl, and would like to join the Cadets of Equity. I am 16 years old, and live on a farm, but I can't say I like country life. I attend school and would be glad to receive cards and letters from all the boys and girls. I will answer all I receive.—Alma Clyde Edge, Cedar Creek, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl from Iowa, and live on a farm of 304 acres, seven miles from the nearest railroad. I am 16 years old, and love to read the Cadet page in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I would like to receive letters and cards from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will certainly answer all.—Myrtle H. Hambleton, Guthrie Center, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: Would a Georgia boy be welcome in your circle? I live 'way back in the Blue Ridge mountains in North Georgia, where the summer breezes ever blow. I have a farm of about 225 acres, and I sure do have a time. Our main crops are corn, potatoes, and cabbage; but we can raise 'most anything, such as cotton, onions, tomatoes, cane, wheat, and oats. I think Tompkins county, Ga., is the garden spot of the world. I wish you were all here to help me gather apples. I have a fine orchard of about 500 acres. I am 23, and will answer all letters or cards I receive.—William B. Walker, Dahlonega, Ga.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl 20 years of age, and would like to join you. Our farm is eight miles from the Ohio river, and I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for two years, and like the Cadet page fine. I keep house for papa and my two sisters and a brother younger than myself. We live on a farm of 128 acres and raise wheat, corn, and all kinds of vegetables. We have four horses, three cows, one calf and seven hogs. Mamma was taken from us five years ago this Christmas. Girls and boys, be good and kind to your mothers, for you don't know how you will miss them till after they are taken from you. I live about eighteen miles from Madison, which is on the Ohio river. Around this place is some of the most beautiful scenery in Indiana. I live a mile and a quarter from New Washington, a town of five or six hundred. It has three churches, a bank, a high school, four grocery stores, two doctors and an undertaker. I would like to exchange scene cards with the Cadet girls and boys.—Dovie Taflinger, Nabb, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Delaware girl, 15 years old, and would like to be a Cadet of Equity. I enjoy reading your letters very much. My home is on a farm in Sussex county. We raise lots of strawberries and various kinds of fruits and vegetables. The country here is very level, as we are in the Atlantic coast plain, in a country section known as Sycamore, which has one church, a school of eight grades, two stores, and three blacksmith shops. I would be glad to get cards and letters from the Cadets and will try to answer all I receive.—Carrie Brown, Laurel, Del.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Texas girl of 14 years. Can you imagine it possible that I can sit here this morning and see for miles around, farther than I have ever been from home? There are but few large towns around here, and they are from eighteen to thirty miles away. Sometimes we can see the farthest of them. I wish a lot of you Cadet boys and girls were here this morning to enjoy the cool, fresh breeze and the nice, warm sunshine. I want some one to talk to, as I can't be out any. I wish you could see our home; it isn't so fine, but it looks mighty pretty to me, as we lived in a dugout until about a week ago, when we moved into our new house. Girls, I wish you were here to go to school with me this winter, as I must go by myself. I go a mile to school, but I have a mighty pretty little pony to ride. My brother, Guy, is breaking her for me now. I would like to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadet boys and girls.—Bertha Robinson, Meadow, Texas.

To have the wonderful view referred to in the above letter would be a rich treat to a great many of the readers of this paper; but note what a glimpse we get of the whole country in the letters themselves. In this one issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING we have letters from Texas, Ohio, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Idaho, Delaware, Georgia, Colorado, Florida, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, North Carolina, and New York. A paper must have a large circulation of interested and intelligent readers to beat that in a single issue.

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State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized

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A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity

"One step won't take you very far,
You've got to keep on walking;
One word won't tell folks what you are,
You've got to keep on talking;
One inch won't make you very tall,
You've got to keep on growing;
One local club won't do it all,
You've got to keep them coming."

This little verse expresses the vital thought in the great movement, that is now under way all over the country, to reform the marketing system for farm crops.

The present system is the result of many years' growth. No set or class of people can properly be charged with deliberately establishing it. Like the famous Topsy, it "jest grewed." But the people who are responsible for it are the farmers themselves.

We mean this: Farmers in all times past merely grew the farm crops and then looked for somebody at the nearest town to buy them. Naturally this condition attracted another class of people and the more stuff was produced the more people set themselves up as buyers, handlers and storers. This has gone on until the buyers, or middlemen as we call them, make a vast army, and the army is constantly becoming larger.

This middle class, by long experience, has developed many tricks in the trade. Also in late years the middle class became crowded and competition made their business uncertain. This suggested organization of the handlers and now we see that at a certain time of the year, after the crops are produced and they are ready to go to market, the various classes of the organized handlers meet in conventions.

Thus we hear of the grain dealers meeting. Also the associations of hay dealers, butter and egg handlers, apple dealers and storers and the commission merchants and brokers. All of these people get together in local meetings frequently, and meet at least once a year in state and national conventions. At such meetings they canvass the situation as regards supplies—the yields of the farms, orchards and gardens—and adopt rules to govern them in handling the supplies.

The aim of the organization is to

make the handling of the different classes of farm crops profitable to the members of the associations, no matter how many people set up in business. And as long as the business of handling is profitable the field attracts new people to it and thus divides the business amongst more people. Consequently the commission or margin for handling must be larger on the units. This must come off of the price paid to the producer or added to the price charged the next buyer, and must ultimately be paid by the consumer. The middleman is in an exceptionally favorable position, as he takes no risk in the production of the crop. The farmer takes all of this. The middlemen being organized and having arbitrarily set certain rules and grades that the stuff must come up to, they assume no risk, either, in handling it. There is no chance for the handler to lose on grades and, besides, if the price is low he is sure of his commission even if there is nothing left to go to first hands.

True, there is a class that buy outright and take all the chances. But even these people must make up their occasional losses when the market goes against them. They do this by buying at the lowest price they can squeeze. We have frequently found that the organization of a local clearing house of the Farmers Society of Equity immediately caused the local buyers to raise their prices several points.

So the problems are: (1) How can the producers have more to say about the prices their crops shall bring them and about the terms of sale? (2) How can the present unrestrained growth of the middle class be regulated and limited to the actual necessity of the case? And, (3) how can there be such a knowledge of the supply and the needs of the various markets that the maximum consumption will result and thus make unnecessary the enormous waste that occurs with some crops every year.

On another page in this issue is a letter from E. M. Spies, from which we reprint part here for the sake of emphasis:

Marketing the garden produce has be-

come a hard matter. The garden produce, however, in the Muskingum valley, is marketed by the truck growers' association, through their agent in Pittsburgh. This year, distribution was very, very unsatisfactory. The farmer whose tomatoes did not mature early lost the entire crop, because the association quit shipping on account of the slow demand and low prices. A last shipment of tomatoes netted one cent per basket. And the returns for cucumbers did not cover cost of hampers and labor. The early tomatoes paid, but the latter half went to waste on the vines. Owing to the summer drought the cabbage was a partial failure.

Again, it is the fluctuating prices which bankrupt. For that reason the grower deplores the first high prices early in the season, and the lamentable decline from dollars to cents when the banner packs reached the glutted market, and a cut price which made the grower swear and wipe the angry sweat from his brow. The big pickings, for which he received the least money, always cost more for labor, more team work, more baskets, more "eats" for the extra hands. Just as fast as the fruit ripens, and the hopes of the grower rise, and he hopes for a big return, the cut comes, hardly enough to pay for the baskets.

Therefore, the first returns are a snare! Every truck grower in a community is after the almighty first, big dollar; for that reason the plants are pushed into the fields early in order to mature the first TWO-DOLLAR pack—unfair and extortionate to the consumer.

And Mr. Spies' recommendation is as follows:

What the growers should demand is one sane maximum price for the fancy basket; one sane minimum price for seconds; one steady price for the season's output that will cover cost of production. The one price would give the grower a better chance for keeping on in the business. He could produce the truck self-sustained. It would not be necessary for him to borrow money to start each new year. In order to plant for another season money must be borrowed for seeds and fertilizers. Each year he is robbing Peter to pay Paul, in the uncertain race which does not pay. The children need clothes, and they must leave home to work in the city. Once the city gives them work and a steady wage, there isn't any promise big enough to lure them back again to work on the farm.

And hundreds of thousands of other producers have had the same experience this year, as Mr. Spies. And as many had a similar experience last year and the year before and the one before that and each year as long as we can remember. And unless producers now change their organizations and methods radically, like experiences will be met all down the years to come.

Mr. Spies is not an individual marketer. He says, "The garden produce in the Muskingum valley is marketed by the truck growers' association through its agent in Pittsburgh." We will assume that this association is an average of perhaps ten thousand farmers' associations in the country. It was powerless to protect its members in price, but the last shipment of tomatoes, before they quit marketing entirely, brought only one cent a basket and "cucumbers did not cover cost of handling and labor."

Mr. Spies is absolutely right when he says the growers should demand a steady price for the season's output. But what good will the demand do if the people making it are not in a position to enforce it? And how can the Muskingum Valley Truck Growers' Association enforce such a demand while there are a thousand other growing districts that are throwing their crops blindly on the same market without any demand for a definite price; or if a hundred other producing sections had agreed on a different schedule of prices, some of them lower, and were seeking the same market at the lower prices?

It is plain that under such conditions the Muskingum Valley growers could not expect any better conditions. But it is just as clear to the average man, that if the one hundred, or one thousand, other producing sections that supply the Pittsburgh market with tomatoes and cucumbers and cabbage and other stuff, would all get together in a meeting, like the handlers do, and if they would all adopt "one sane maximum price for the

fancy basket, one sane minimum price for the seconds, one steady price for the season's output," and all of them would put the marketing under the direction of one head, then the prices agreed upon would be the market prices.

To carry out this plan the marketing would have to be pro-rated—each producer supplying his portion and each producer keeping at home his portion of the surplus, if there would be a real surplus. And this can easily be done with centralized direction of marketing. Since enormous quantities of supply are lost, because of no market under the lack of system, the loss can not be greater when the marketing is systematized, but will be less. With the advance knowledge that the demand does not need the surplus, packages and transportation can be saved; besides, oftentimes, the surplus can be used or preserved at home; but even if lost at home the advantage will be enormously in favor of keeping it off of the market where it would destroy the price on what the legitimate demand needs.

So all of this proves that one local association will not do it all, but "you've got to keep them coming." And then the local clubs must be federated and keep on federating until there is a great American federation for all the producers and all the crops.

It matters not what the name of the association you belong to, or what one you connect with in the future, or what new one you organize. We believe in the ultimate federation of all of them to solve the marketing problem. Then the growers must demand "one sane maximum price for the fancy basket," or crate, or barrel, or bale; one sane minimum price for the seconds and one steady price for the season's output, AND THEN THEY WILL BE IN A POSITION TO ENFORCE THEIR DEMANDS.

We wish each reader of this paper would take this matter to heart and spread the idea all through his neighborhood. It might not be worth while to take it seriously if it were not for the fact that in the near future it will be easily possible to obtain all the benefits of such an ideal organization—a federation of all organizations. In this connection we will call the readers' attention to the convention of the Farmers Society of Equity, as announced in another column; also to the meeting of the recently organized federation, also published in this paper.

A good part of the producing population of the country should be at this very minute most vitally concerned about these forthcoming conventions. For instance, there were 3,179,000 farms in the country in 1909 that produced potatoes (U. S. census report of 1910). This is one-half of all the farms in the country. If we eliminate one-half of them as producing only for home consumption we still have one-fourth of the farms, or one fourth of the agricultural population of the country, that is now concerned about the price of the 1914 potato crop. The October government estimate of the crop placed it about midway between the crops of 1913 and 1912. The former sold at good prices and advanced until the end of the season. The latter, which was the largest crop the country ever produced, acted just the reverse—prices declined until toward the close of the season they would bring nothing. Since the October government report the weather has been very favorable for the crop and we expect the November report will indicate a crop approximately as great as in 1912.

There will be no more potatoes raised this year than the demand needs. But the trouble is likely to come through blind, unrestrained marketing, which will frequently glut the markets and destroy the prices to the producers, without the consumers get-

ting materially lower prices which, if they would, would stimulate consumption.

The conventions referred to certainly have a strong call to every grower of potatoes to sell. Prompt action at the conventions and a little personal work by the individual grower in his community before the conventions and after them, to organize the growers and federate them, will make tens of millions of dollars more out of the potato crop, while costing the farmer, who will do this work, no cash, but only a little time at a season when farm work is not pushing.

Prepare to go to the two conventions. Organize your community, if not organized now, and be ready to co-operate through the federation for the one object of getting a fair and profitable price for your potatoes. If in a local club, union, or clearing house now, pay your dues and thus be in line for the benefits of the comprehensive federation movement.

And the raisers of apples have an even more uncertain marketing problem confronting them than the potato growers have. There were 2,980,000 farms reporting trees of bearing age in 1909. (The number now is over 4,000,000.) Of course many of these farms do not grow apples commercially, but when we compare this with the whole number of farms—about 6,500,000—we begin to understand how many families are vitally concerned about the price and markets for apples, consequently should be much interested in the convention of the new federation.

Separate framers' associations that have for one of their objects the marketing of crops have failed in their purpose, as far as being able to compel satisfactory prices to be paid. They have not, and they can not always get, profitable prices when the crops are large. Under such a condition they can have very little influence on the prices. But when we bring many of the local associations together for unity in making prices and the distribution of the crops it will be entirely different, as we have tried to show.

Mr. Spies says this farther along in his article:

It is up to the association to make the prices that should meet the pressing needs of the grower, its member, and quit dictating, quit adding more expenses—more and more just to please the consumer's eye. A new rate rule should be instituted—commercial value upon a package according to value and quality that should give the grower a living wage in return for his money investments and labor in the management of his business. For farming and gardening is a legitimate business the same as any other, and should be managed on a firm financial principle, self-sustaining and profitable, as it ought to be. Unless some sane, even, steady price is maintained, the grower may be unable to keep up in the future year. There isn't any profit in working the garden on the strength of borrowed money, together with the uncertain returns which bankrupt the producer.

But let us say in conclusion, it will be foolish to decide what prices should be paid if the association has not the power to compel them to be paid. And right here let us say again, no local or section association can do that. It calls for a broad, comprehensive movement—a federation of the present organizations. Only in this way can question No. 1—How can the producers have more to say about the prices their crops shall bring them?—be answered.

Question 2, representing problem two should be solved by the handlers themselves. Through their own organizations they should limit and regulate the number of middlemen, thus keeping the expense in reasonable bounds. If they will not do this they may expect to see the direct-from-producer-to-consumer idea spread.

Question 3 is taken care of in the federation plan, where all reports of demand go to one central clearing house.

The spirit of getting together is abroad in the land with the farmers and they are learning the right way. The old thought, "united we stand, divided we fall," has impelled many communities of farmers to get together. But it must be taken today as it was when first uttered, before the Revolutionary war. Then the thirteen colonies were organized but they stood and worked separately. The call was then for all of them to get together, as divided they would fall. They did unite and the result is the United States of America, the greatest nation the world has ever known. And so the call goes out this year for the many farmers' organizations to unite and organize a great American farmers' federation which will be the greatest, most powerful and best organization the world may ever hope to see.

We want to see a federation for the one object of marketing, where each will recognize the interests of all and where all will stand for the welfare of each. Only in this way can farmers hope to gain their complete industrial freedom.

So farmers must understand and that it is absolutely necessary to unite in local bodies, but the local bodies of the Farmers Society of Equity, Grange, Farmers Union, etc., and the thousands of independent organizations, must unite to fully solve the problems which are the problems of all. As the separately organized colonies did, so must the various farmers' organizations do now. The separate organizations, although united, are bound to fail unless they adopt the broad course as the thirteen colonies did.

Don't Sell Your Broom Corn

STORE IT. Buyers of broom corn are working concertedly to get hold of as much of the crop as they possibly can at the lowest price they can squeeze. The crop is not large and the price will be higher. The Farmers Society of Equity has arrangements for storing broom corn by which about as much cash will be advanced on it as soon as loaded in car as the buyers will pay, and the grower can get all advantage of the advance of the market. Tell your neighbors, spread the news. Full instructions on request. See also Markets, page 19. This opportunity is open to all readers.

A MINNESOTA CO-OPERATIVE SUCCESS— Milaca, Minnesota, possesses an encouraging example of what farmers can do co-operatively. In May, 1911, the Milaca Live Stock and Produce Association was organized by a small group of farmers, as a beginning. Now they have a co-operative store, telephone lines, creamery, a breeding association, a potato warehouse, all owned and managed by farmers. The store carries a stock of goods invoicing \$14,000, and during 1913 made sales amounting to \$40,000. Receipts from live stock shipments were over \$30,000. Fifty-six carloads of potatoes were shipped last year. The creamery manufactured \$210,601.25 worth of butter, paying an average price of 31.5 cents per pound for butter fat. Farmers can succeed in business once they decide to do it.—*The Farmer.*

Didn't Want It Known

Sadie—Did Jack ever tell you he proposed to me before he married you?
Minnie—No, indeed. He did lots of things in those days that he is ashamed to tell.

A little "Wanted" or "For Sale" notice in The Market Place will connect you direct with the person who wants what you have or has what you want. This service is exclusive with this paper and hundreds of subscribers are finding it mighty profitable.

See Terms on Page 19

Sixth Annual Convention of the Farmers' Society of Equity Omaha, Nebraska, December 9, 10, 11, 1914

The 1914 Annual Convention of the Farmers Society of Equity will be held at Omaha, Nebraska, beginning December 9, 1914.

At the convention national officers of the Society will be elected and every other thing for the good of the organization and agriculture that comes before the convention will be considered and acted upon. Several matters of extraordinary importance, as affecting the Society and the future of agriculture in America, will come before the convention. This fact makes it important that there should be a complete representation of subordinate clearing houses.

For the guidance of members and clearing houses we quote from the National by-laws as follows:

Officers

Sec. 3. The officers of the National Clearing House shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, a national organizer, and seven directors.

Election of Officers

Sec. 5. The officers and directors of the Farmers Society of Equity, with the exception of the secretary, shall be elected by the members-at-large, the members of local clearing houses and associations federated for marketing. The members of such shall express their choices on ballots furnished by the National Clearing House, or printed in the official paper or on other paper. Each member shall be entitled to one vote for each office. Said ballots shall be sent to the National Clearing House by mail, or they may be brought to the annual meeting by the delegates representing such local clearing houses or associations and voted in the annual meeting. The greatest number of votes shall elect, provided it shall be found that the total number of votes cast shall equal fifty-one (51) per cent of the total membership in good standing. If such number of votes by ballot be less than fifty-one (51) per cent of the total number of members in good standing, then the election shall devolve upon the accredited delegates present at the annual meeting, who shall vote the number of votes to which they are entitled by representation and proxy.

Representation

Sec. 6. The annual meeting of the Farmers Society of Equity shall be composed of representatives of subordinate unions and clearing houses and federated associations as follows:

Each local clearing house and association federated for marketing is entitled to one representative; each county or district clearing house is entitled to one representative-at-large and one for each 1,000 members or fraction thereof in the county or district; each section clearing house is entitled to one representative-at-large and one for each 2,000 members or fraction thereof in the section. In the event that it is impractical for any local clearing house or federated association to send a representative, it may join another, or more than one, to send a representative. In such case the delegate shall have as many votes in the meeting as he carries credentials. Each state union is entitled to one representative-at-large and an additional one for each 5,000 members in the state.

NOMINATIONS

In accordance with the by-laws the following are the nominees for the various offices.

Vote for one candidate for each office of president, vice-president, treasurer and national organizer. Vote for seven directors only.

Each member is entitled to vote. The ballots will be counted when the national convention meets, December 9.

FOR PRESIDENT

C. B. Lozier, Mobile, Ala.
C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

O. E. Scott, Pocatello, Idaho.
W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.
C. M. Parr, Hamilton, Mont.
S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.

FOR TREASURER

C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Y. Satterfield, Pocatello, Idaho.

FOR NATIONAL ORGANIZER

A. Y. Satterfield, Pocatello, Idaho.

B. F. Walton, Geneva, Neb.

B. R. Inman, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. E. Squires, Taylor, N. D.

FOR DIRECTORS

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Edw. VanAntwerp, Dent, Minn.
F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City, Ore.
B. F. Walton, Geneva, Neb.
David Holmgren, Tremonton, Utah.
D. McGuire, Hamilton, Mont.
W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.
A. E. Weber, Geneva, Neb.
R. M. Tyson, Tobias, Neb.
W. S. Kerstetter, Sunbury, Pa.
L. H. Brochman, Parkers Prairie, Minn.
O. E. Scott, Pocatello, Idaho.
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R. W. Storrs, DePue, Ill.
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T. C. Monson, Shawnee, Okla.
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C. M. Parr, Hamilton, Mont.
Colin MacDonald, Grand Bay, Ala.
John Peterson, Galesburg, Kas.

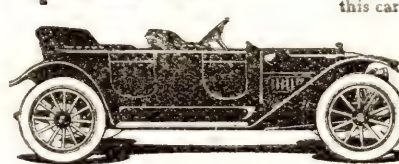
Note—At the 1913 convention it was ordered that the convention should meet this year at Pocatello, Idaho. But later, to have a more central meeting place, the far western directors waived their right and then the board selected Omaha as the meeting place. The Commercial Club of Omaha has extended us a cordial welcome and will furnish the meeting place free.

BALLOT

This ballot is cast by (name of member or name of local clearing house)

Address	No. of Votes
For President	
For Vice-President	
Treasurer	
National Organizer	
Directors:	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

\$25.00 Cash for a Slogan



Here is a picture of the \$1250 Regal Underslung Automobile which we are going to give away, but first we want a slogan for this car. The Packard slogan is "Ask the man who owns one." The slogan for the Jackson is "No hill too steep, no sand too deep." You are familiar with other slogans and can no doubt think up a good one for this well known Model H, \$1250 Regal Automobile.

You Can Win the Auto and \$25.00 too

Think up the best slogan you can and send it in with your name and address, and we will tell you all about the contest in which this fine \$1250 Automobile is given. You stand a chance to win the \$25.00 cash prize too as this Regal Automobile before December 1, 1914. In so two or more persons send the slogan selected \$25 will be paid to each. Be sure and send your name and address so I can tell you about the contest. The \$1250 Regal is sent, all charges paid, to the winner. Write me today. A post card will do. Only one slogan accepted from each family.

C. F. BRANN, Auto Editor, 226 Center Street, Des Moines, Iowa

SUN HOLLOW WIRE SYSTEM

Floods of Radiance for Homes, Stores, Shops, Churches, Halls, Etc.

No matter where you live, or how little you wish to pay for lighting, "SUN" Lamps and "Sun" Hollow Wire System will give you brilliant illumination in every room, as convenient, as clean and as beautiful as gas or electricity, and far cheaper. Gasoline tank may be anywhere convenient; only a few spoonfuls of gasoline need be in house. Anyone can install it, services of mechanic unnecessary. **Gravity Lamps also.** One, two, three and four-burner fixtures; 108 styles. Send for catalog, special terms to agents, and full details of our

SPECIAL FREE PREMIUM OFFER
EASTMAN KODAK—No. 3 Premo Jr., photos 3 1/4 x 4 1/4, FREE to every purchaser of 6 lamps in one year.

SUN LIGHT CO., 1550 Market Street, Canton, O.



New KEROSENE LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 14 leading Universities show that it

Burns 50 Hours on One Gallon common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1,000.00 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? **GET ONE FREE.** We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

WANT LAMP COMPANY, 637 Aladdin Building, Chicago, Ill.
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Kerosene Mantle Lamps in the World

We Want Men With Rigs or Autos to Deliver the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 61 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 51 calls." Thousands who are coming money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly.

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AGENTS
Agents—I will sell you \$5 worth of goods for \$1. Terms free. Write plain. H. W. Buchanan, Box 126, Wadsworth, N. C.

FARM LANDS
We Call the attention of all farmers and others interested in real farming lands to our choice selection of 20,000 acres of fine smooth prairie lands, located in the southeastern part of the Gulf coast of Texas, at and near the towns of Hamshire and Winnie, Texas. The soil, covered with heavy blue stem and Bufo grass, is a dark brown loam, with a sufficient amount of sand mixed. Subsoil is clay. These lands are adapted to general farming and are great producers of excellent corn, cotton, ribbon cane, rice, all forage crops, like milo maize, kafir corn, sorghum, and numerous other feed crops, assuring successful stock raising and dairying. These lands, located in the most healthful climate, are now offered for sale at prices ranging from \$30 to \$60 per acre on very convenient terms. Here is the chance for farmers to obtain a better net result from their investment of money and time and work than on lands in the Middle West selling \$150 to \$300 per acre. This is a fact just considering the possibilities of general farming in this famous section, not counting the profits from truck farming and fruit raising, both of which are at home in the Hamshire-Winnie country. It is worth your while to look into this. If interested in this bona fide proposition, write at once for free booklet on Hamshire-Winnie to the owners, F. Koch & Co., 832 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Two Well improved farms for sale, in high state of cultivation; 576 acres and 391 acres, respectively; just south of Lamoni, Iowa, in Missouri. No trades. Am sole owner. Description and prices on application. Address C. A. Springer, Gilman City, Mo.

Free Government Land. Near 500,000 acres in Arkansas now open to homestead entry. Guide book with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of state, 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Farms wanted. We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Agents wanted for first-class Arkansas land proposition; no rocks, hills nor swamps; big money for reliable men and women. Call or write Wm. C. Uphoff & Co., Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Little River Valley lands rich and cheap, on railroad. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

Get a pound of satisfaction for 30¢; Kentucky real leaf tobacco; postage paid anywhere, or 7 pounds, \$2; 11 pounds, \$3; 20 pounds, \$5. Order today. Novice Harper, Box 468, Mayfield, Ky.

For Sale 40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

Wanted—Responsible party to take charge of business in each county. New Automatic Combination Tool, combined wire fence stretcher, post puller, lifting jack, etc. Lifts or pulls 3 tons, weighs 24 pounds. Sells to farmers, shops, teamsters, etc. Descriptive catalog and terms upon request. Harrah Manufacturing Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

We Will pay you \$120 to distribute religious literature in your community; sixty days' work; experience not required; man or woman; opportunity for promotion; spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 193 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia.

Will Pay Reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

Thousands government positions open to men and women over 18; \$65 to \$150 month; farmers have excellent chance; write immediately for list of open positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. K26, Rochester, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK
I Have 100 head yearling steers for sale; also know of 8 or 10 loads heavy feeders. Hereford, Angus and Shorthorns. That I will help buy for 50¢ per head commission. Write me your wants if in need of cattle. Harry I. Bail, Fairfield, Iowa.

Steers, for sale, 60 head calves, weigh 515 lbs.; 45 head Angus, weigh about 675 lbs.; 60 Shorthorns, weigh around 900 lbs. All natives and good quality. W. W. Dyer, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Holstein calves. Ten heifers and two bulls, 15-16 pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$20 each, crated for shipment. One registered bull, a year old, \$100. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

Horse Owners—I guarantee results from my fattening recipe. No matter how old the horse. Results guaranteed. Mailed for 50¢. City Feed Co., Wilburton, Okla.

Thoroughbred Poland China pigs of the 1/2-ton kind. They are beautiful. Write, Alfred A. Nieweg, R. 2, Vichy, Mo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

Ideas wanted. Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents that protect and pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

MOVING PICTURE PLAYS
Write Moving Picture plays; \$50 each; all or spare time; correspondence course not required; details free. Atlas Publishing Co., 386, Cincinnati, O.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

MISSOURI MEETINGS

Organizer Almetus N. Barks requests us to publish that he will hold three meetings in the interest of organization in Fredericktown, Madison County, Missouri. The meetings will be held in the court house on the dates Nov. 7, Nov. 30 and Dec. 26. Each meeting will open at 12:30 p. m. of the date given.

AMERICAN FARMERS FEDERATION MEETING

The meeting to effect a permanent organization of the American Farmers Federation will convene in Omaha, Neb., on Dec. 10 and continue Dec. 11 and 12 next.

This meeting was authorized by the meeting that was held in Kansas City, Kas., last August. At the forthcoming meeting the tentative plan of organization and co-operation for marketing farm crops that the first meeting indorsed will be further considered and a plan that will meet the needs of the whole country it is hoped will be adopted. Also a constitution and by-laws must be adopted, officers selected for the year, the headquarters of the federation decided upon and everything else that demands the attention of the meeting attended to.

The unit of membership in the American Farmers Federation, recommended by the first meeting, is a local farmers' association, union, or club, and not the individual farmer. Any such organized body is entitled to a representative in the December convention. Also producers of any crops to sell, who are not now members of farmers' organizations, and who want better marketing conditions brought about, are to attend. Also the leaders in national farmers' organizations are urgently requested to attend and lend their assistance to establish the federation on a basis that will be acceptable to them and all farm organizations and all the farmers.

The place, Omaha, Neb.
The time, Dec. 10, 11 and 12, 1914.
The Omaha Commercial Club will answer questions about the local arrangements.

Make Up an Apple Club

The apple crop is very large and prices are the lowest they have been for years. Unless some extraordinary thing is done quickly, millions of bushels of choice fruit will sell too low, other millions of bushels will spoil in the orchards, millions of families will pay too high prices, and other millions will not get what they want. We believe the greatest increase in consumption can be brought about with the farmers, as the town and city people have ready access to the stores. So the proposition is for each country community to make up a car load order and buy direct. Get together. Appoint one man or woman your business manager. Report what you want to us and we'll print it free. A car load is 160 barrels, or 600 boxes, or 24,000 pounds in bulk. In Indiana 48 pounds make one bushel.

If you have apples to sell report to us also and we will print it free for the sake of marketing the 1914 apple crop at profitable prices and saving the would-be consumers from extortionate prices after only a part of the crop is stored by speculators.

This service is free to all readers.

Young Man, would you accept and wear a fine tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 923, Chicago.

Wash Your Clothes without rubbing. No lyes or acids. Send 10 cents in stamps for enough to do four ordinary washings. Agents wanted. The Ideal Mfg. Co., Dept. 1, Ligonier, Ind.

Boys and Girls earn watches, adjustable bracelets and other prizes selling goods. Write us and we will tell you how. Crown Supply Co., Carthage, N. Y.

Envelopes, 100, your name and address printed on the corner, postpaid, thirty cents. Samples free. D. F. Brenneise, Wheeler, Ind.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept. 3, Hammond, Ind.

Seeds wanted. We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

2000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list, it's free. Dekleins Bros., Jamestown, Mich., Box 80.

The Grower's Protest

(Continued From Page 5)
city gives them work and a steady wage, there isn't any promise big enough to lure them back again to work on the farm.

The producer isn't producing for pleasure. The only inducement that keeps the grower growing things is his love for delving in the soil. But of what use is any organization unless it is strong enough in numbers to set the price schedule? Of what use is it to impose the expense of packing fruits and vegetables in baskets, crates and hampers when the returns do not cover the cost of packages and transportation? And when the producer belongs to the association, is privileged to use the association's stamp, and grades his produce up to the association's standard pack, and pays his annual dues and extra assessments, the returns ought to pay the cost of producing. It's hard, mighty hard! Poor pay-day.

There isn't any manufacturer living who could afford to sell his products below cost of production. The farmer is the only producer who does, and the pricemakers—cold, cruel-hearted grafters—know it.

The growers' association here meets at Marietta, Ohio, in January. Bids from the commission agents at home and abroad are opened and the produce for the entire season is signed away to the agent for distribution, at his price. But, to be sure, no agreement has ever been drawn up in favor of a better price, as to what the grower should receive as his returns.

So the association has failed in its purpose, failed to protect the grower against the downfall prices which never have paid cost of the careful picking as it has come to be done today—grading and packing according to the association's standards. Then comes the hauling, transportation, icing car, inspection at car, field inspector, commission and a whole lot of other minor expenses which eat up all the profits, and which leave nothing to bank, above expenses after all the honest bills are paid.

MAKE YOUR FORD A PULLMAN

SHOCK ABSORBERS

\$675 Full Set | Half Set \$375
of Four Rear Only

P. O. or Express Money Order only. Full instructions for attaching with each set. Can be put on in short time. Fully guaranteed.

FORD AUTO SPECIALTIES CO.
220 U Street Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

AGENTS

Sell the "VIM"
Good Profits

The VIM 1 1/2 H. P. Farm Motor Saws fast—makes you money. For churning, washing, separating, spraying, etc. Women operate easily. No valves, cams, gears or complicated parts. Water cooled, automatic lubrication. Weighs only 75 lbs. Comes ready to run. Fully guaranteed. Can be carried in buggy.

THE VIM MOTOR CO., 1051 Water St., Sandusky, O.

\$25 Complete Farm Engine

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE

Anyone can earn a handsome ladies' or gents' watch, hunting and other styles, by selling our jewelry at 10¢ each. Order 20 pieces now. When sold send us \$2 and we will send you a FREE a stem wind, this model, highly engraved watch, simulated gold finished. Other styles described with goods. Also 8-stone ring and chain free for prompt remittance.

WALSH & CO., Dept. 95 Chicago

Barn Paint 60¢ Per Gallon

Get factory prices on all paints. We guarantee quality. We pay the freight.

FRANKLIN COLOR WORKS, Franklin, Ind

WE PAY \$36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO

men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract.

IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 67 PARSONS, KANS.

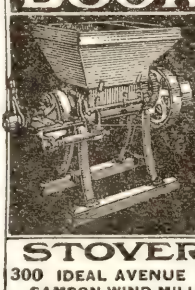
A VALUABLE BOOK FREE

It tells of experiments in feeding live stock both ground and unground grain, alfalfa and kaffir corn—also shows how 25¢ can be saved—shows values of different foods—tells about balanced rations—describes

STOVER AND IDEAL FEED MILLS

To get it simply write—Send me your book LIVE STOCK AND GROUND FEED.

STOVER MFG. CO.
300 IDEAL AVENUE . . . FREEPORT, ILL.
SAMSON WIND MILLS—ALFALFA GRINDERS
PUMP JACKS—ENSILAGE CUTTERS



OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

We believe the prices attached to the crops named below are fair and equitable and farmers ought to receive them. They are based on the Chicago market, unless stated to the contrary. When the price is paid in the market is the time to sell, allowing freight and a reasonable off of the central home price. We believe these prices will be paid before the next crops are ready, purely on demand. How people will and see these for themselves, they will be quick to pay. But, regardless of the number reading the paper (the circulation is now over 200,000), those of our readers who demand these prices and hold for them, will be very sure to get them, because the world needs all of the crops, and can not get along with only part of them. Those who control may need to hold until the DUMPERS have unloaded, but their time is bound to come when their price will be paid. **HOLD FOR THESE PRICES: SELL AT THESE PRICES WHEN THEY WILL BE PAID AND QUIT SELLING THE HOUR THEY DROP BELOW, THEN THEY WILL GO RIGHT UP AGAIN.** Keep in mind that the more farmers who hold for and ask the prices the sooner they will come, because of reducing the supply in other hands.

A fair price, known by the producers, and that price demanded, will make marketing and prices of farm products as definite as any commodity produced in the country.

	Oct. 10, 1914	Change from two weeks before
WHEAT	63,835,000	X12,012,000
CORN	5,985,000	1,158,000
OATS	34,002,000	X 4,281,000
BARLEY	6,469,000	X 1,231,000

Comparatively few producers of crops can exercise enough control to compel the price.

The following prices are based on conditions as they exist now. Should conditions change materially in a short time, like the end of the European war, it will make revisions necessary. We predict the war will be a long one.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	\$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard.....	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis.....	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed).....	.75
CORN—No. 2 white, from field.....	.55
OATS—No. 2 white.....	.55
BARLEY—Good malting.....	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding.....	.65
RYE—No. 2.....	1.00
BUCKWHEAT.....	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel.....	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton.....	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.....	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white.....	.75
BROOM CORN.....	.75

For current market prices see below.

GENERAL TRADE of the country is summarized by Bradstreet's, on October 17, as follows:

Quiet to dull. Current trade and industry show depression. Some easing of money and credit conditions. Good winter wheat outlook and war material demands helpful features. Warm weather, credit restriction and depressed cotton conditions checks to progress. Collections slow. Grain marketing lighter. Cotton stagnant. September foreign trade shows rally from August. Building trends irregular. Late crops, except cotton, selling well.

A distinctly better tone we notice in general business. Some men of large affairs, and whose business it is to sense coming changes, are predicting that business will soon rapidly expand. As is usual, this first evidence of a return to general prosperity comes from the agricultural sections. Prices for most farm products have been good, and farmers have been banking much money. This money is sent to the cities, much of it reaching New York, where it has been loaned usually at the highest legal rates of interest, plus 1 to 2 per cent commission. It is regrettable that the farmers of the north could not finance the southern farmers' cotton crop with the surplus money, which usually got them no interest, but brought the bankers from 7 to 10 per cent. When farmers are comprehensively organized or federated they can do such things and will not need to ask Congress or anybody on earth for money favors.

Weather has been unseasonably warm over nearly all of the country. At this writing, October 23, there has been no frost at Indianapolis, while the average time for killing frost is October 10. This mild weather has been beneficial for maturing corn, the pastures and fall wheat. The latter, however, has run a great risk of fly, evidences of which may or may not develop later. The area sown to winter wheat is considerably larger than last year.

The visible supply of wheat made a big increase since our former report, but prices advanced notwithstanding this. The cash price is about 8 cents a bushel higher which shows that the speculators are willing to take all that the farmers won't hold, and pay well for it. The pressure of marketing is now over in the winter and spring wheat sections, also in Canada, and we predict the price recommended by the Kansas City convention in August and carried by this paper, \$1.25 a bushel, basis Chicago, will soon be reached. The price is about 20 cents a bushel higher than a year before, as our report shows.

Corn and oats prices are also higher. The visible of the former declined slightly, while the latter made a liberal gain. Corn husking does not fully maintain the estimate of the corn yield as given out by the government in its October report, which is in accordance with our prediction.

Potato receipts have slowed down, but prices still are low. If this crop is to bring the growers the profit they

ought to have, there must be concert in marketing. This can come about by the growers having the same price and asking it. Of course, a comprehensive federation is what is needed, but we can hardly hope to get it to work for much of the 1914 crop. The weather has continued good for growth of late potatoes, and we look for several million bushels more to be added in the government's November estimate.

The various efforts to solve the cotton-marketing problem—whether wise or otherwise matters not now, since they have been fruitless. While distribution is practically at a standstill, and what little is being sold from the farms brings only 6 to 7 cents, Providence is generous in increasing the crop. Estimates are now being made of 16,000,000 bales, which, if realized, will be the greatest crop the country ever produced. There is still talk of a money pool to take over a considerable part of the crop and hold it off of the market. Also in some states the hope is held by some that the legislature will pass an anti-planting law. But the only real relief that has, so far, been given the situation is the buy-a-bale movement, and it is so limited that it hardly has any appreciable effect.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold until the price is \$1.25 at Chicago. CORN—Sell old corn. OATS—Hold them if you want more money than present prices. POTATOES—If you will get your neighbors to hold with you we advise against marketing now. But, regardless of this, it is a pretty good plan to not rush your potatoes off with the great flood of early marketing. COTTON—It's a matter of holding about one-half off of the market until better conditions come. See advice elsewhere in this paper.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on October 10, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign— before figures means decrease; X means increase.)

	Change same period last year	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
WHEAT	X5,471,000	X3,012,000	X23,237,000
CORN	—118,000	—3,614,000	X 1,221,000
OATS	—1,016,000	—4,361,000	X21,960,000
BARLEY	X2,063,000	X 488,000	X 2,441,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 30,389,000 bushels. This is 6,693,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 4,874,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of corn was 4,376,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,973,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 4,083,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on Oct. 17, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Oct. 17, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
WHEAT, NO. 2 RED			
Chicago	1.13 1/4 @ 1.15 1/4	1.05 1/4 @ 1.07 1/4	92 @ 92 1/2
St. Louis	1.11 1/2 @ 1.13	1.03 @ 1.04	93 @ 94
Kans. City	1.08 @ 1.09 1/2	98 1/2 @ 99 1/2	88 1/2 @ 90
Cincinnati	1.13 @ 1.13 1/2	1.06 1/2 @ 1.07 1/2	93 1/2 @ 94
New York			95
CORN, NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	75 1/4 @ 75 3/4	73 @ 73 1/2	70 @ 70 1/2
St. Louis	73 1/2	76 1/2 @ 77 1/2	72
Kans. City	78	72 1/2	72 1/2
Cincinnati	82 1/2	81	72 @ 72 1/2
New York			78 1/4
OATS, NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	49 1/4 @ 49	45 1/2 @ 46 1/2	41 1/2
St. Louis	50 1/2	46	41 1/2 @ 42
Kans. City	48 @ 48 1/2	45 @ 45 1/2	39 1/2 @ 40
Cincinnati	50 @ 50 1/2	48 1/2 @ 49	40 @ 40 1/2
New York			

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Oct. 22 and two weeks before as follows: Wheat—December, \$1.15 1/2; May, \$1.21 1/2. Two weeks before, \$1.07 1/2 and \$1.14 1/2 respectively. Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat: October, \$1.15 1/2; December, \$1.15 1/2. Two weeks before, \$1.08 1/2 and \$1.15 1/2 respectively. Corn—December, 69 1/4; May, 71 1/2. Two weeks before, 66 1/4 and 69 1/4 respectively. Oats—December, 50 1/2; May, 63 1/2. Two weeks before, 47 1/2 and 50 1/2 respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, October 21, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	80	100	86
Tuesday	42	42	90
Wednesday	50	40	40

Total, 3 days..... 172 182 216
Fancy, sound, ripe potatoes again sold freely at steady prices, while ordinary, green and poor, rough stock was slow and easy. Receivers having fine stock, called the market active and firm. Those possessing common, green potatoes found the trade dull and unsatisfactory.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, bulk—Wisconsin poor, green, rough, white stock, 2 cars at 40c, 3 cars at 42c, 2 cars at 43c, 4 cars at 45c. Good, sound, 2 cars at 50c, 2 cars at 52c, 2 cars at 53c, 1 car Ohio's at 55c. Minnesota white, 2 cars at 50c, 1 car at 52c. Per bushel, Minnesota Early Ohio's, bulk or sacked

Minnesota white.....	50 @ 55c
Minnesota Early Ohio's.....	50 @ 55c
Dakota Ohio's.....	50 @ 55c
Michigan.....	50 @ 55c
Wisconsin.....	50 @ 55c
State, heated stock.....	40 @ 45c

The price of potatoes is from unchanged to 5c a bushel higher than two weeks before. A year before the price was from 10c to 12c a bushel higher than at this time.

SWEET POTATOES—Rule steady. The offerings are moderate. They are selling only fairly. The weather is too warm to be favorable.

Barrels, Virginia.....	\$2.35 @ 2.40
Jerseys.....	3.75 @ 3.85
Hampers, Jersey.....	1.15 @ 1.25
Maryland.....	90
Barrels of sweet potatoes are from 10c to 15c higher	

than two weeks before. Hampers are 15c to 25c higher than two weeks before. A year before Virginia barrels were selling for \$1.50 @ 1.75 and Jersey hampers at 80 @ 90c.

BEANS—So far as can be noticed the market is about steady. Consignments sparingly appearing and salable as below.

Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice.....	\$2.40 @ 2.50
Common.....	2.20 @ 2.30
If poor, lower.....	

Red Kidneys.....	3.50
Brown Swedish, long.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Round.....	2.50 @ 3.00

The price of hand-picked choice pea beans is from 10c to 15c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Red Kidneys 25c a bushel lower and Brown Swedish unchanged. A year before choice hand-picked pea beans were quoted at \$2.15 @ 2.20.

HAY—Receipts, 1,213 tons. The better grades of both timothy and prairie hay in good demand and supply only fair. Medium and low grades quiet. Demand light and offerings liberal.

Choice Timothy Hay.....	\$16.00 @ 16.50
No. 1 Timothy.....	14.00 @ 15.00
No. 2 Timothy.....	12.50 @ 13.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie.....	6.00 @ 14.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie.....	7.00 @ 8.00

The price of timothy hay is 50c a ton lower than

two weeks before. Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska prairie hay is quoted \$1 to \$6 a ton lower than two weeks before. Illinois and Wisconsin prairie, \$1 to \$2 a ton lower. A year ago choice timothy hay was quoted \$18 @ 19. Iowa and Nebraska prairie, \$14.50 @ 15, and Illinois and Wisconsin prairie, \$8.50 @ 10.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$3.50 @ 9. Oat straw at \$6 @ 6.50. Wheat straw \$6 @ 6.50. Oat straw is 50c a ton lower and wheat straw is unchanged to 50c a ton lower than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Only a quiet business doing. Little or no car lot demand.

Per ton, Illinois corn.....	\$80 @ 120
Western.....	60 @ 90
Damaged less.....	

The price of broom corn is unchanged from two weeks before. A year before Illinois corn was quoted \$150 @ 160 and Oklahoma \$110 @ 120.

Apples

APPLES—Choice to fine quality in barrels selling fairly well at quotations. Common stock slow. Traders are doing little in barrels. They are working more in bulk.

Bulk apples are selling fairly. There also are ample arrivals. Some call them steady and others easy. The market is well supplied with western boxes. They have a moderate trade.

To Bring Seller and Buyer Together

There is an enormous demand in every part of the country, amongst farmers and people in towns and cities who are readers of this paper, for farm products that are grown in other parts of the country. Therefore, as an additional help to members of the Farmers Society of Equity, we have established this service to **BRING PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS TOGETHER**. Any member or clearing house of the society or any person who will become a member by now paying the entrance fee of \$2.50, may report his crops to sell or what he wants to buy, to the National Clearing House, F. S. E. and get this service FREE.

Rules

To save unnecessary correspondence, the quantity, variety, grade, condition as regards packing, ages or bulk, and price wanted should be given. If an article that may be marketed by want and may name the price they will pay. **TERMS**—They may be as agreed upon. Mail shipments should always be cash with order. Honest transactions are imposed on every person who uses this department, and dishonesty or trickery will be exposed when reported. Always mention "The Market Place, Up-to-Date Farming," when writing.

THE NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE, FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

FOR SALE

POTATOES—Twenty-five cars of good stock. C. S. Marcy, Secretary, Hay Springs, Neb.

POTATOES—Two or three cars of white stock, in bulk. Fay G. Cotton, Secretary, Richville, Minn.

CLOVER SEED—Red. In quantities up to a carload. Harry E. Smith, Caldwell, Idaho.

THOROUGHbred HOGS AND PIGS—Both sexes, most of the standard breeds. Can furnish almost anything in above line. W. D. Graves, Missoula, Mont.

CABBAGE—Danish ball head. In carloads or smaller lots. Also potatoes. John McConnell, R. 1, Vesper, Wis.

MILK MAIZE AND MEXICAN BEANS—By the carload and less quantities. J. B. Alexander, Secretary, Wanette, N. Mex.

POTATOES—Fine quality. F. J. Stevens, Pembina, Wis.

POTATOES—Early Ohio and Triumphs. E. F. Buttkie, Thompson, N. Dak.

SWEET POTATOES—In car lots, 1 cent per pound. F. O. B. Pecans in price from 35c to \$1 per pound, paper shell or standard varieties. W. B. Vandivier, Bay Minette, Ala.

SECOND-HAND BEAN AND POTATO BAGS—For information and prices address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

STOCK—Eleven head Mo. mules, 2 to 4's, 15 to 16 hands, good quality. Three mare horses, 5 and 8's, weight 950 and up; 1 horse, bay, 7 years, 16 hands, extra general purpose; 1 Poland China brood sow, pure bred, 1 year old, weight 260, will farrow Nov. 10, bargain at \$16; 4 mule-foot boars, true stock, \$10 at 6 weeks old; 1 bull, shorthorn Durham, 6 months old, weight 400, \$25; 1 Jersey bull, 7 months, pure bred, extra bone, \$35. Address C. E. Perry, Warrensburg, Mo.

Coal for All

We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

Farmers' Coal Company
Colorado Springs, Colo.

CORN—2,000 bushels of old yellow corn. James W. Hurst, Macy, Ind.

OATS—2,000 bushels of good. James W. Hurst, Macy, Ind.

APPLES—Fifty cents a bushel in bulk, f. o. b. Millersburg. Rome beauties, Baldwins, Greenings, Northern spys, and other varieties. J. H. Harvester, Millersburg, Ohio.

APPLES—cabbage, potatoes, oats, honey, sheep, cattle, pigs, dairy cows, horses and mules; also timothy, alfalfa and clover hay. Everything guaranteed as to quality and full in quantity. Thirty days' time to responsible people. Buy from us and supply your neighbors. We give you time to make the turn. Tell us what you are interested in and full particulars and prices will be sent at once. C. M. Farr, Secretary, Hamilton, Mont.

WANTED TO BUY

POLLED ANGUS BULL—Registered. Service in late winter or early spring. C. E. Perry, Secretary, Warrensburg, Mo.

NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE, F. S. E., Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen—I have the following to sell (read the rules above and write plainly):

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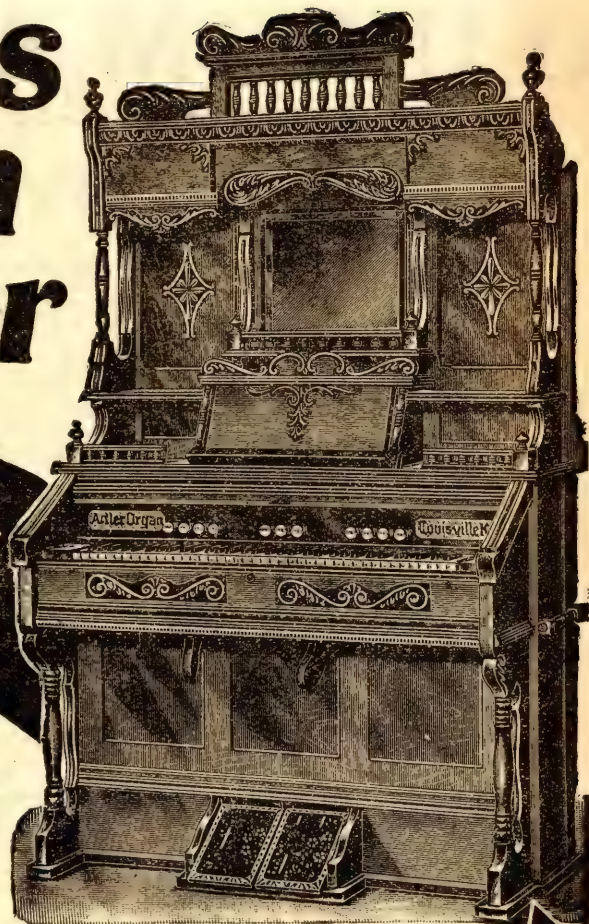
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Wide Sale Of Highest Grade Instruments Ever Known.

Read Every Word Of My Remarkable Money-Saving Plan

You've heard lots of Piano and Organ talk and have doubtless had all kinds of propositions put up to you—but here is the fairest, squarest, most liberal offer ever thought out by any organ maker. Read it! I am the man who made the "Adler" a household word; more than 90,000 of these famous instruments are now in the homes of the people—and when I say that you get the most in quality for the least in money when you buy a **World Famed Adler Organ**—Winner of the highest prize at the St. Louis World's Fair—also winner of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., 1913—it means a lot to you—your pocket book—in long years of continued service and the satisfaction of the sweetest music ever heard by human ears. It means Rock Bottom prices.

I Save You All "In-Between" Profits

I can and will save you \$13.75 because I sell direct from the \$1,000,000 Adler Organ Factory (greatest in existence) at lowest wholesale factory prices. The Adler Plan thoroughly wrecks organ prices, absolutely sponging out all "in-between," extra, middlemen's profits you pay on other organs.

FREE 30 Days' Trial

I will ship you any **World Famed Adler Organ** you may select from my new, big organ book, for an absolutely free playing test—yes, keep it a whole month free—if it does not prove all I claim—just ship it back to me—I will pay freight both ways and your trial doesn't cost you a single penny.

And Then A 365 Days' Approval Test

—and your money back if my **World Famed Adler Organ** has not held up to every claim I make for it. Isn't this the squarest offer you ever heard of?

Send No Money In Advance

To prove that this is an absolutely free trial, I don't ask you to pay a single penny in advance, because then I would seem to be binding you to some sort of an agreement. I don't want you to agree to anything or to pay anything, until you have had a chance to thoroughly satisfy yourself that my **World Famed Adler Organ** is all that I claim for it—I willingly take all the risk. My **World Famed Adler Organ** must sell itself after a free trial in your home. You're the judge, because it is your money and I can not afford to have a single dissatisfied customer.

Easy Payments—No Burden To You

No Interest to Pay—No Collectors to Bother You

My Adler System of credit makes it possible for anyone, no matter how limited their income, to own a **World Famed Adler Organ**. The payments are so small you will hardly miss them, and I charge no interest on deferred payments. After you have decided to keep my **World Famed Adler Organ** you can pay once a month—every three months or every six months. Ask about our easy Payment Plan for those who depend upon their crops for income.

The Adler 50 Year Guarantee

It is the biggest, best and strongest guarantee ever put on any musical instrument—and is beyond all doubt the crowning climax of the most liberal offer ever made by a responsible organ manufacturer.

Every **World Famed Adler Organ** sold is accompanied by our 50 year Legal Guarantee Bond. The Adler Guarantee is backed by the Adler Capital and Resources of over \$1,000,000.

Send Today For My Free Wonderful Organ Book And Money Saving Plan

It costs you nothing to find out how much better my **World Famed Prize Winning Adler Organs** are than the ordinary made-to-sell organs. Just fill in the coupon below and mail it me. No matter whether you are thinking of buying an instrument now or sometime in the future, you will want my big handsomely illustrated Organ Book and to know all about the fairest, squarest, most liberal, most convenient Organ buying proposition you ever heard of.

My Celebrated ADLER Piano Offer

The Greatest Ever Made By Any Piano Maker

My **Celebrated Adler Piano** is better than pianos that sell for double the money. I let you have your piano on exactly the same plan as the Adler Organ—30 days' free trial—all the time you want in which to pay—money back at the end of a year if the piano is not exactly as represented.

25-Year Guarantee

The longest guarantee given by any other maker of pianos is 12 years—less than half my guarantee. Nearly all the others guarantee for only 10 years. Remember my guarantee is for a quarter of a century. The heavily constructed back frame of my **Celebrated Adler Piano** is built to withstand a constant strain of 20 tons. I guarantee this! That's one reason why my piano—by actual test—stays in tune longer than pianos for which the dealers charge twice the price. I guarantee this also.

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Make a cross in the square for organs—or pianos—or both. Or write your name and address on a postal card or in a letter, stating which you want—piano or organ literature. Don't enclose any stamp. I pay all charges. Write plainly.

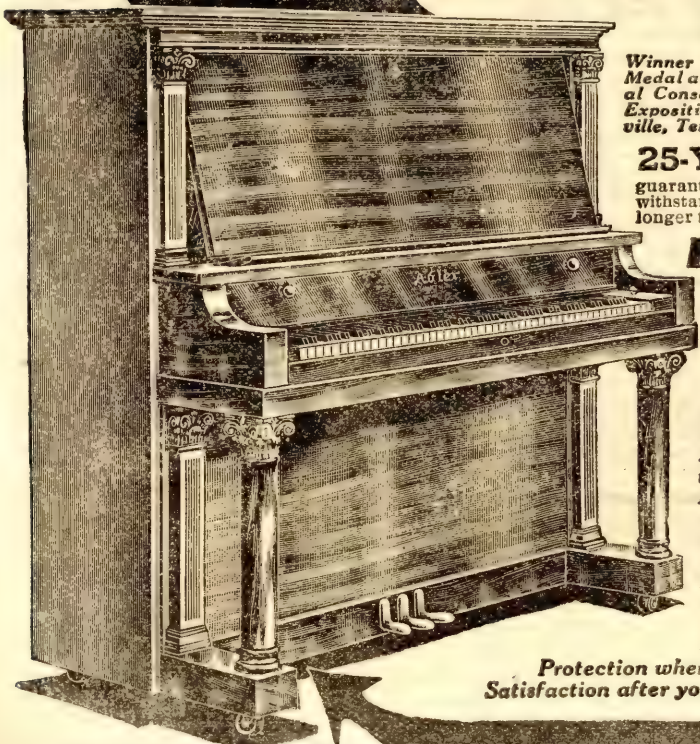
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☐ I want pictures, literature, prices, terms, etc., on your organs.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

November Fifteenth, 1914

Number 22



Does This Remind You?

Drawn by Frank Bowers

The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education--as much on marketing as on producing--and to help them to get more money for their crops

I wish to tell you that the piano we purchased from you about a year ago, we have used continually and it has given the best of satisfaction. The tuner who tuned the piano said it was a very fine piano and well made and the music teacher that gave our girls lessons, says we have a beauty of a piano. JOSIAH PERRIN, R. 5, Atlanta, Ia.

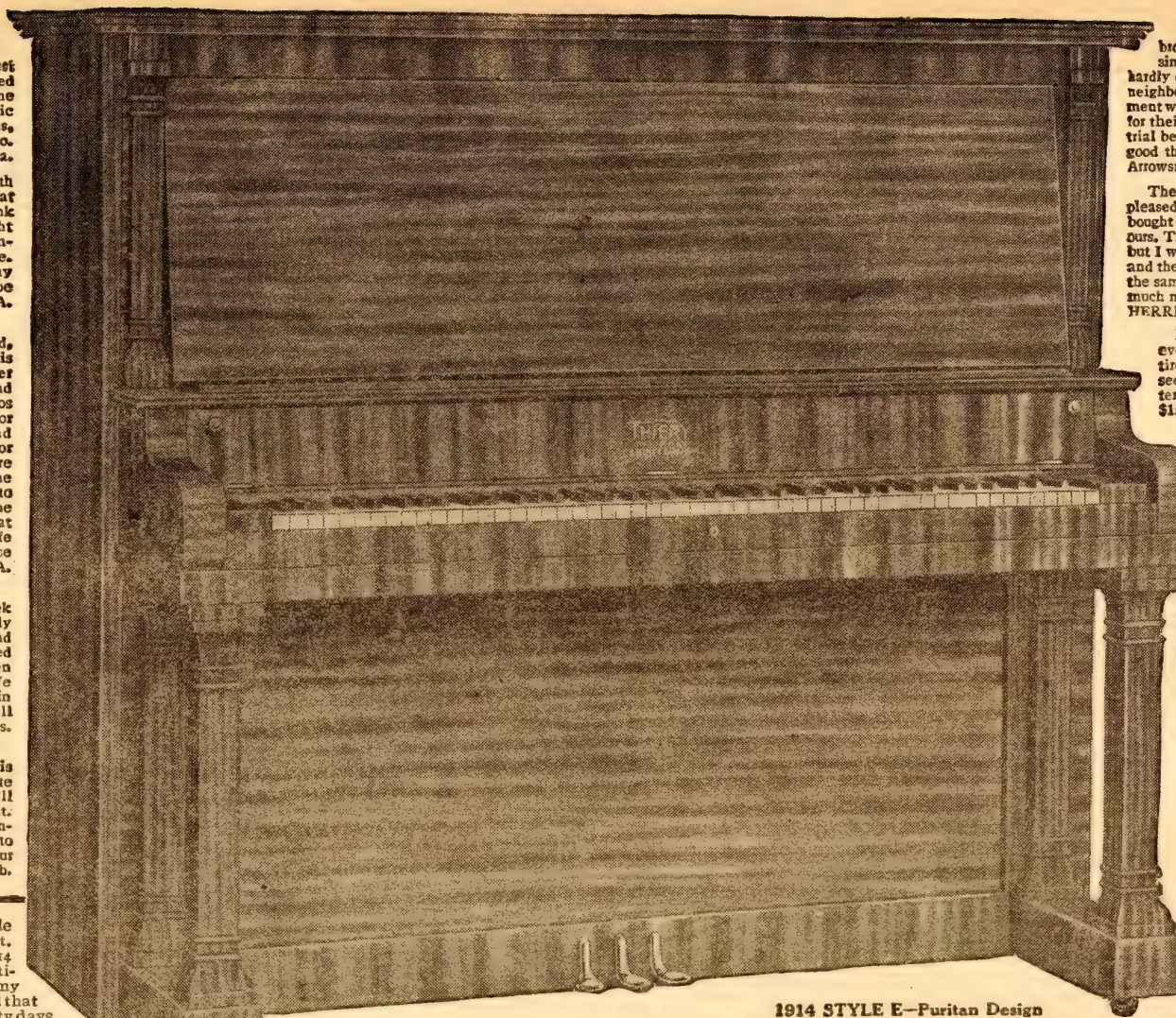
We are very much pleased with our piano, would not part with it at anywhere near the price. Think there will be two or more bought from you before long in this community as this one has proved so nice. You may use this letter in any way you want because the piano can't be beat in quality or price. WILL A. DAVIS, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

As far as our opinion is concerned, my wife and I both agree that it is the prettiest piano we have ever seen and it is as fine in tone and appearance as the \$500.00 pianos sold around here. The instructor was here again the other day and after playing on the instrument for a while she said, "I am getting more pleased with this piano all the time and I'm going to recommend it to my new students instead of the pianos they are buying here at \$350.00 and up." She told my wife not to let the piano go back because it was a big bargain. GEORGE A. HILL, Jr., Anna, Illinois.

Our piano arrived all O.K. a week ago. We have tried it out thoroughly and are well pleased with it and some of our friends have also played on it and say it couldn't be beaten at anywhere near that price. We thank you for your promptness in shipping and you may be sure we'll recommend the piano to our friends. F. KINLEY, Federal Dam, Minn.

As the free trial on my piano is nearly up, I feel it my duty to write you regarding the payments. You'll find enclosed draft for the full amount. I am simply delighted with the instrument and shall always be ready to speak a good word for you and your pianos. J. MORAVEK, Canton, Neb.

This new Thiery Piano style "E" is a full size instrument. It is just one of the new 1914 Thiery Pianos that are beautifully illustrated in colors in my new Style Book. It is so good that I'll ship it anywhere on thirty days trial and guarantee it against any defect in material or workmanship with my written unlimited guarantee.



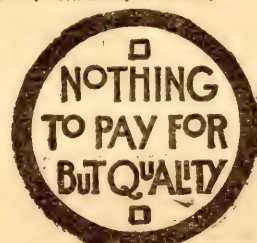
1914 STYLE E—Puritan Design

The piano arrived Tuesday. It was brought to our home yesterday and it is simply beyond all our expectations. I can hardly explain our satisfaction. One of my neighbors was sorry when she saw the instrument when she figured how much they had paid for theirs. I won't even need the thirty days trial because I can see in a minute just how good the piano is. TESSIE OXLEY, R. 2, Arrowsmith, Illinois.

The longer we have the piano, the more pleased we are with it. One of our neighbors bought a piano at about the same time we got ours. They paid \$100.00 more for their piano, but I wouldn't think of trading with them and there are so many others who have made the same remark and add that our piano is so much nicer in tone and finish. CHARLES HERRMANN, Veblen, So. Dakota.

I find that the Thiery Piano is up to everything you claimed for it and am entirely satisfied with it. Everyone that sees and plays on it claims that it is better than the pianos sold here at \$75.00 to \$150.00 more money. Even some who have purchased these other pianos have visited at my home and admitted that altho my piano costs considerable less money, it is much better than theirs. CLYDE WILLIAMSON, Cannelville, Ohio.

We have the Thiery Piano at home now and there isn't a piano in our neighborhood that can come up to it in either tone, style or finish. The piano reached here without a scratch and we have already decided to keep it. I want to state again to you that we have the finest piano in this county. FRANK ROMBACH, Box 35, Rock Lake, N. Dakota.



when you buy a Thiery Piano

Will you accept a Thiery Piano in your home and play on it for 30 days *at my expense?* Just to prove that a Thiery Piano means more quality for less money—more for *your* money inside and out! I know of no better way to prove this to you than to invite you to accept my offer. The publishers of this paper know that I will do just as I say. And I'll pay all the freight going to you—and all the freight coming back to me, but there's small likelihood of you returning it. You'll probably decide to keep it before six days have passed—and then you can take two or three years time to complete payment if you do not wish to pay cash.

1914 Style Book Free

My new piano Style Book is the finest printed book of pianos that you have ever seen. It is printed in seven colors, showing all Thiery Pianos in Mahogany, Walnut and Oak cabinets. It is interesting from cover to cover and if you are at all interested in pianos, you'll be glad to receive this book. I'll send it free, postpaid, with trial order blanks, special prices, etc., immediately upon receipt of the coupon below.



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J. B. THIERY, Milwaukee, Wis.

Forward to me by return mail, postpaid, your new 1914 Style Book, with 30 day trial order blanks, special letter with prices direct to me, easy payment plans, etc. and without slightest obligation to send for either a piano or organ, just as you advertise in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

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"Place (X) mark in square (opposite book you want)"

NAME _____

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MY OFFER:—Any reliable reader of this paper desiring to try and test a Thiery Piano for a period of thirty days at my entire expense, can do so without any advance money and no obligation of any kind except to merely ship back the instrument at my expense if it isn't just as represented in every way. It is a real thirty days free trial. It gives you the opportunity of proving to your own satisfaction that dealing with me means a saving of from \$75.00 to \$150.00 and that a Thiery Piano is better in tone, easier in action and prettier in design than the vast majority of pianos sold now-days at an average of \$100.00 more money. This invitation is open to any reliable reader of this paper. Fill out and mail to me the coupon shown below.

Thiery Pianos are "Quality Pianos." They are made for homes that know it doesn't pay to buy cheap pianos. Thiery Pianos are so good that they are guaranteed against any defect in material or workmanship as long as the purchaser keeps them. **No instrument at any price can be guaranteed any stronger.** They are made in Genuine Mahogany—Genuine Walnut—and finest English Oak. The cabinets are double veneered both inside and out. They have Empire Grand Tops. Brass pedals and trimmings and the finest genuine ivory keys. They have overstrung strings in the bass and three strings to each note in the treble. They have full bronzed plates of the best plate metal. Sounding boards of the best mountain-grown spruce. Yet you can purchase a Thiery Piano for less than \$200.00 all freight paid and have from one to three years time to complete payment.

Hundreds of homes all over the United States are sending for Thiery Pianos just because they are exactly as advertised. No other piano ever sold direct to the purchaser has met with greater success. All middle profits are scratched out when you deal with me. I have no agents or representatives of any kind except my own customers.

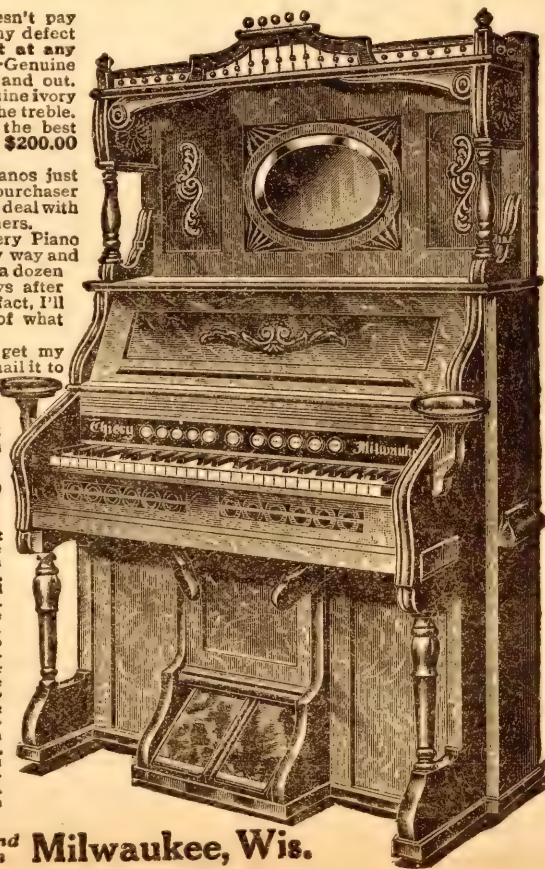
I'll give you all the way from one to three years time to pay for a Thiery Piano if you do not wish to pay cash. I'll arrange payments to suit you in every way and if you don't want to pay monthly, you can pay quarterly, semi-annually or a dozen other different ways. You can pay a certain amount sixty or ninety days after you receive piano and the balance in two or three payments later on. In fact, I'll accept any payment plan that I can afford to accept and regardless of what payment plan you choose, the price will be just the same.

Don't close a deal anywhere for a piano of any kind until you get my Style Book and special prices. Just fill out the coupon below and mail it to me and I'll gladly send you my new Style Book with complete particulars of my proposition. You are under no obligation to accept any offer that I make to you. All I want is just the opportunity to prove to you that Thiery Pianos are just as advertised and that with one of them in your home, you will have the finest piano in your community at anywhere near my price.

Would You Like an Organ?

Thiery Organs are the real "Music-Makers" of all organs but they don't cost any more than the common organs, nor as much—that's why more Thiery Organs are being sold to particular homes all over the country than any other organ on the market. If you want an organ instead of a piano, I will gladly send you my color printed Organ Style Book, showing all Thiery Organs in colors with testimonial letters from buyers everywhere.

I'll ship the organ you choose on thirty days trial and you will be so pleased that you will decide to keep it before you have had it 10 days. Then you can pay for it in little by little payments if you don't want to pay cash. Altho Thiery Organs are known today as the finest instruments on the market, yet you can buy one for as little as \$2.50 a month or \$5.00 every two months until paid. The best Thiery Organ built can be purchased for \$4.00 a month. Of course every Thiery Organ is fully warranted—shipped direct to you—no agents' or middlemen's profits for you to pay—and if you're not glad you sent for it, you need not hesitate to return it at my expense. You can get a Thiery Organ now on "little by little" payments and a year or two after you have it paid for, I'll take the organ back as part payment on any Thiery Piano you wish. But just send for the organ book and price list with complete particulars and I'll gladly send it to you postpaid at once. Just fill out the coupon accordingly and everything will go to you immediately.



J. B. THIERY The Piano and Organ Man Milwaukee, Wis.

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C. A. Coey, the world's Premier Autoist and winner of many world's records, builds this machine and makes you this offer. It's no get rich quick scheme—no don't delay writing today. It's the most important thing you can do today—just ask for details.
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How to Get a Fine Watch

Your choice of any make—Elgin, Waltham, Hampden, Illinois, Rockford, Hamilton. 21 jewels adjusted. Any style case. All sizes. Thin model or regular. Watches taken from bankrupt and overstocked dealers. We sacrifice them for quicker sales. Rebuilt and made perfect in our own shops. Better time keepers and last longer. Less than the price of a cheap watch. Your choice sent free for examination at our expense. Write for list of sacrifice bargains and extremely special offers.

Send No Money—Write for List

Write today for our big special bargain list of sacrifice offers. You will be amazed at our prices on the world's finest watches. See for yourself. Send your name and address and get all particulars. Just ask for latest sacrifice list of rebuilt bargains.
Rebuilt Watch Co., Dept. 3103, Chicago, Ill.
59 E. Madison St.

SPREADERS \$64.75 UP

RAISE BIGGER CROPS

My New No. 8 Low Down Manure Spreader

used now means bigger crops next year. You know this yourself. Manure spreading time is all the time. This new No. 8 Low Down Manure Spreader is Galloway's greatest spreader.

Positively the best spreader on earth. Double chain drive, endless apron; force feed; front wheels cut under load; close hitch; highest draft of any low-down machine. Capacity 60-70 bushels. All steel gear, complete with double-free and neck-yoke. Flexible rake; high speed beater pulverizes, flings any barnyard material. Steel wheels; gears coupled with channel steel, trussed like steel bridge. Box seats on rear truck, 45 inches high. Superior in every respect to now fangled freaks of heavy draft that eat you up for repairs, annoy you and kill your horses.

R. K. Foust, Ashley, Ohio, writes: "Please find draft for spreader received October 6th. Assure you I am more than pleased with same. It has proven all you claim and more. By buying of your company, I saved \$21.80 and got just what I was looking after."

My Book "A Streak of Gold" FREE
tells all about handling manure to get the greatest profit out of any spreader at any price, until you have dropped a postal asking for this great book worth \$1.00 (costs you nothing) and my BIG SPECIAL SPREADER CATALOG that tells the truth about the spreader business. Mailed free. Get RIGHT on this spreader proposition before you buy.

Wm. Galloway, Pres.
Wm. Galloway Co.
639 Galloway St., Waterloo, Iowa

What We Want You to Know and Why**Being a Few Words on Particular Matters****Another European Pest Comes to America**

The gypsy moth, imported from Europe years ago, and by accident liberated, has caused irreparable damage to trees in the eastern states, and the fight to combat them has cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Following this experience comes the European pine shoot moth, which, according to the Department of Agriculture, threatens us with serious loss. This insect is believed to have been introduced to America within the buds on imported pine seedlings which have come from France, England, Holland, Belgium and Germany. It has been discovered in ten localities (in six states) from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania, chiefly confined to nurseries. Experts believe that if it once obtains a foothold in our native pine forests it will be impossible to eradicate, and the damage it will do our future forests will be enormous. The moth, small and orange red in color, hollows out the buds and ends of twigs, causing deformity, crooked growth, and a waste when the tree is cut for lumber. The only way to destroy this insect and its larvae is to cut off the affected twig and burn it.

Facts for the "Back-to-the-Farmers"

The Department of Agriculture is said to constantly receive scores of letters from city folks who have come to the conclusion that the reason all farmers are not rich is because they lack intelligence and business ability. The Department does not encourage this view, which, as every farmer knows, is absurd. "Farmers as a class are intelligent, industrious, and many of them of excellent business judgment," declares the Department. "Those who have made a thorough study of the business side of farming know that it is not an easy matter to make money by farming. Only the most practical and experienced farmers are making much more than a living out of their farms. Most of the money that has been made out of farms in recent years was not made by farming, but by the rise in the price of farm lands." All of which is very true. But this condition need not and should not continue. Farming should be fairly profitable. The farmer should be able to pay himself good wages, pay himself legal interest on the money value of his farm and equipment, and make a fair profit on his business transactions, as any manufacturer must if he continues in business.

The Post Plan of Road Improvement

The late C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Michigan, before he died began work on a plan to utilize the land along the roadways not used for actual traffic for the growing of fruit trees, not only to beautify the highways, but at the same time produce revenue toward the upkeep of the roads, and supply fruit to the fruitless at a reasonable price. Mr. Post believed the plan to be entirely practicable. It was his idea to have regularly employed crews in each township or district to keep the roads in repair, and that these crews could easily plant and care for the trees and take care of the fruit.

This novel idea may work out in a satisfactory manner. If it results in the removal of unsightly trees, brush, hedge rows and weeds, and induces a well-kept, slightly and sanitary roadway, it will be of that much benefit. We have serious doubts of the scheme producing revenue to reduce the road tax, however. The cost of planting and caring for the trees will be rather heavy, we imagine. Then the trees will be sprayed, of course. The fruit, grown on public lands by public employees, will be public property, and it may require a larger crew to keep the fruit on the trees until it can be gathered by the proper authorities than it will to keep the roads in condition. We understand Calhoun county, Michigan, in which Battle Creek is situated, will make the experiment. It will be interesting to watch the outcome.

More Light on the Methods of Marketing

Anoka, Minnesota, is situated on the Mississippi river twenty miles from Minneapolis. In September the farmers in the vicinity of Anoka were selling their potatoes to local dealers for 35 cents per bushel. At the same time the city housewife in Minneapolis was paying 70 to 75 cents for the same potatoes. Some one, it is said, made an investigation and the following disclosures: The Anoka dealer shipped the potatoes to Minneapolis and received 45 cents per bushel for them. The Minneapolis wholesaler who bought them paid the freight, amounting to 4½ cents per bushel, making the potatoes cost him about 50 cents laid down in Minneapolis. He then added 7 cents for his profit, selling to retailers at 57 cents per bushel. The retailer added 13 cents per bushel and thus the consumer paid 70 cents for what the grower sold for 35 cents. The retailers say they can not handle potatoes for less than a gross margin of 12 or 13 cents per bushel. This barely gives back the cost of handling, shrinkage, losses by waste, and by bad credit accounts. A gross profit of from 3 to 3½ cents per peck does not seem unreasonable. The wholesaler declares he can not handle potatoes on a less margin than 7 cents per bushel and make any money. He pleads wastes, costs of handling and storage, etc., in support of his statement. The local buyer, who says he so often hits a low market and losses, must have a margin of from 10 to 12 cents per bushel or be forced out of business by his occasional losses.

Under the present system of marketing, nothing better than this need be expected. The system could not survive on any less. This in itself is sufficient to condemn the system, from both the producers' and the consumers' standpoint. The farmer does not receive enough, and the consumer pays too much in proportion to what the farmer receives. The producers must organize, establish receiving depots in the markets, handle their potatoes with such care there will be little waste, and deal direct with the retailers of the cities. This will eliminate the local buyer and the wholesaler and save a possible 17 cents per bushel. Then if consumers desire to take part in the matter of saving, let them form co-operative purchasing clubs and buy direct from the producers' receiving depots. This is the only practical solution of the problem.

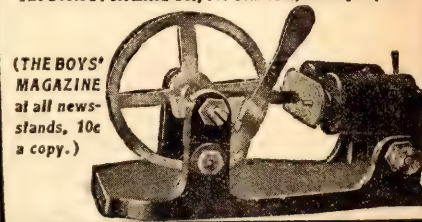
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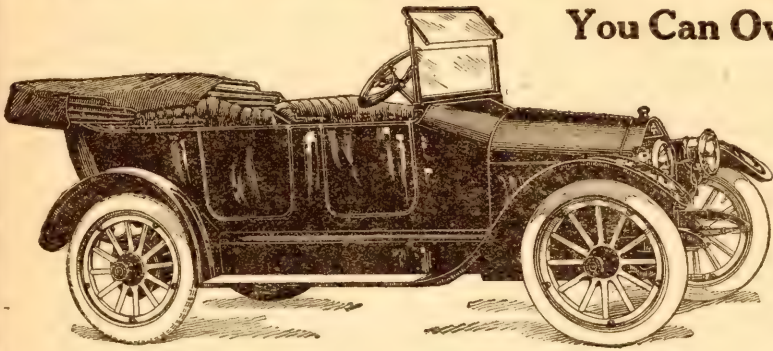
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Yes, it is easily possible to become the owner of this beautiful automobile. It is the greatest opportunity every offered you. All you have to do to earn it is to take subscriptions to our popular farm paper—Missouri Valley Farmer. The subscription price is only 25 cents a year, 50 cents for three years, or \$1.00 for six years. Yearly subscriptions count 500 points, 3 year subscriptions 2,000 points, and six-year subscriptions 4,000 points. The automobile will be awarded to the person having the most points on January 30, 1915, which is the close of this offer.

In addition to the automobile there are 29 other prizes, costing over \$800.00. We will gladly send you full information about these prizes. As a special inducement for you to send in your name and start working for the prizes, at once we will allow you double the points mentioned on the above scale until January 2nd, 1915. This will give you a good start toward the automobile. In case of a tie, a prize exactly like the one in question will be awarded to each tying contestant.

During the past few years we have given away 23 automobiles to our readers for taking subscriptions to our publications. None of these winners were any more capable than you are yourself. We will gladly furnish you with their names and addresses so that you can write them about their experiences in our past contests. They will be glad to tell you about the easy way in which they won an automobile.

A Big Surprise Awaits You—Mail the Coupon

Every person who sends in the coupon in answer to this announcement will receive not only full particulars about our great automobile offer, but will also be entitled to our big surprise. It is a real surprise, too. We have a number of good things in store for those who accept this offer. It is going to be the biggest and most liberal contest we have ever conducted on Missouri Valley Farmer. You should take advantage of this opportunity at once if you want to get the most out of it. Just think of the number of autos we have given to others. Don't you think it is worth a trial? The accompanying coupon will bring you full information by return mail. Your name and address, properly filled in, is all that is necessary. You are under no obligations whatever, and will not have to spend one cent to win this automobile. Do it now and get an early start.

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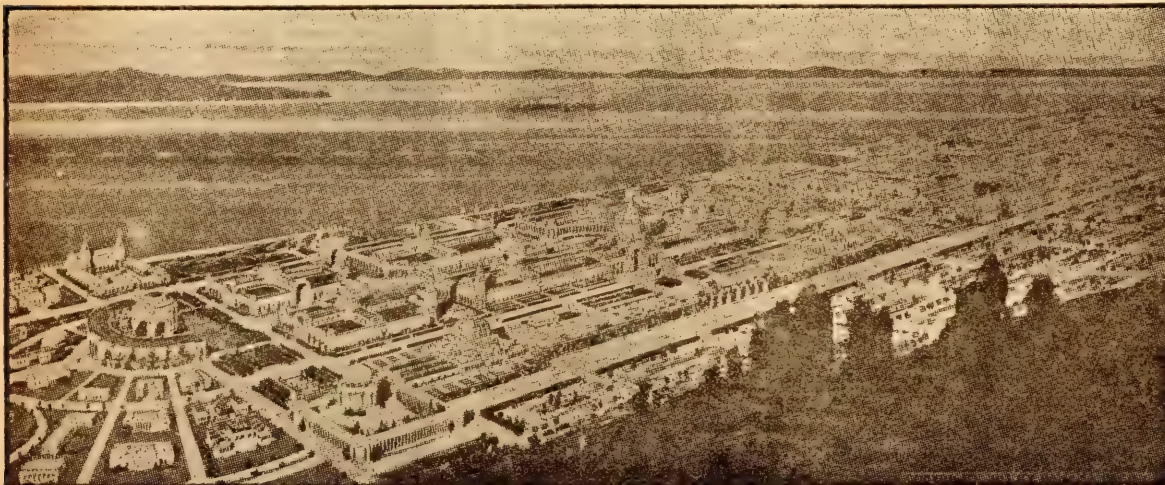
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Do you want to obtain a free trip to the Panama Exposition? Of course you do. Everybody does. The Panama Canal is the world's greatest achievement. There is nothing to compare with it, and a grand World's Fair to celebrate the realization of this dream of four centuries is eminently appropriate.

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Will you be one of the party to enjoy the greatest sightseeing trip in the world without one cent of cost to you? In no sense is this great exposition simply a local California affair. Millions are planning to make this trip. Those who fail to visit California in 1915 will miss an opportunity of a lifetime. It is different from any other world's fair. It will surpass all others in every conceivable way.



Birdseye View of the Exposition

FEATURES OF THE GREAT FAIR

Thirty-one countries will have great exhibits. Over forty states, besides Hawaii and Porto Rico, have pavilions along the water front on the avenue of states.

The "Zone," devoted to amusements and fun, covers sixty-two acres. It will eclipse the "Pike" of St. Louis and the "Midway" of Chicago. The greatest military bands of the world will be there. A miniature "Panama Canal," correct in every detail, showing how the great canal carries the ships from ocean to ocean, will be presented. Sixteen million incandescent lamps will be used to illuminate "Yellowstone Park," reproduced in miniature. Also there will be the "Cascade of the Nymphs of Fairyland," with 30,000 gallons of water tumbling every minute. Hundreds of educational features, exhibits, art, beautiful structures, etc., will give every one a most wonderful sight.

CUT THIS OUT

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—I have read your announcement concerning the free trip to the Exposition and would be pleased to have full particulars.

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We mean exactly what we say when we state that you will go on this magnificent trip free of charge. It will not cost you one cent. But we are going to send only a limited number. This is not a voting contest or a chance scheme. It is truly the most wonderful offer ever made before. Make up your mind that you are going to "Frisco" next year and write us at once. Address all communications to

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J. A. Everitt
Editor

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Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 15, 1914

No. 22

Balanced Rations

Song of the Corn

Heap high the farmer's wintry board!
Heap high the golden corn!
No richer gift has autumn poured
From out her lavish horn.

Through weeds and grass and opening flowers
Our plows their furrows made,
While everywhere the sun and showers
Of March and April played.

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain,
Beneath the sun of May,
And frightened from our sprouting grain
The robber crows away.

All through the long bright days of June
Its leaves grew green and fair,
And waved in hot midsummer's noon
Its soft and curling hair.

And now with autumn's moonlit eyes
Its harvest time has come;
We pluck away the ripened ears
And bear the treasure home.

—Whittier.

A seed corn campaign should be instituted in every community.

In farming there is a time for everything, and everything should be done in its time.

The information and money which we dig out for ourselves is of the greatest value to us.

Produce well, and sell well, and then you are in position to buy well and abundantly.

A farmer who would be an up-to-date farmer naturally should read UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

When farmers learn what co-operation really means the farming class will be the governing class.

The Texas and Oklahoma farmers have adopted as a slogan, "Make a living first, then plant cotton."

The old Farmers Alliance still lives lustily in North Carolina. The Farmers Union is also strong in the Tarheel State.

Let us hope that when the war dogs of Europe are again chained their tails shall be cut—just behind the ears. Muzzling is useless.

Hostetter's Almanac, Dr. Pierce's Account Book and Pilgrim's Progress don't constitute a very good farm library. Get a few standard books on agriculture.

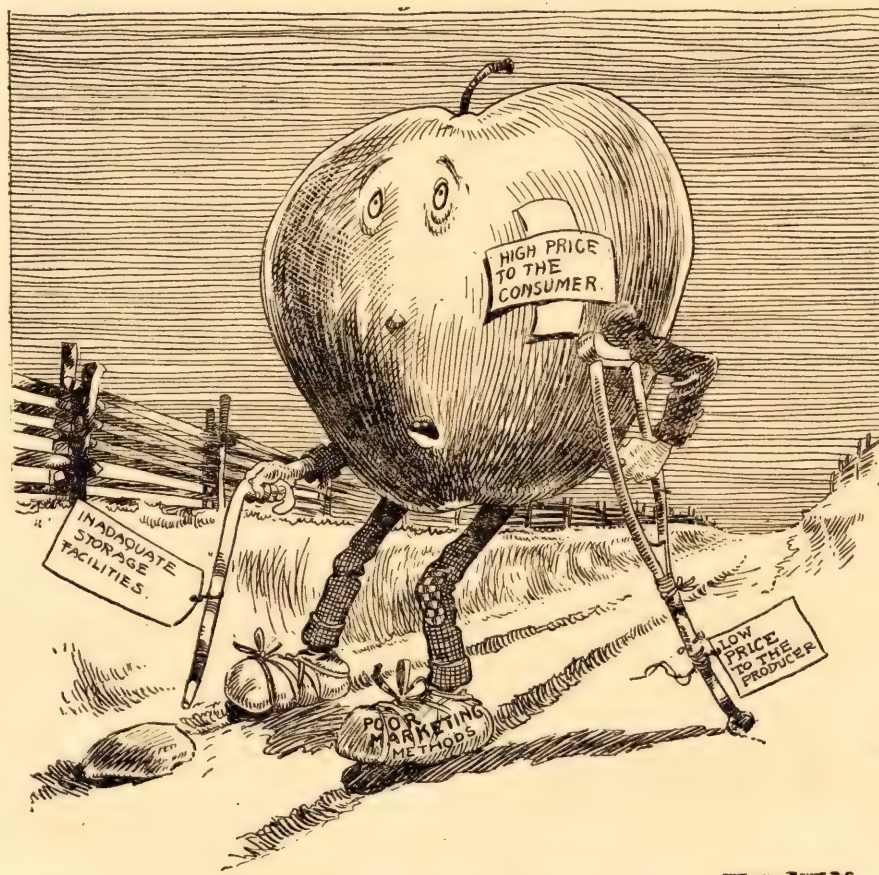
The old-time "hay ride" is being crowded off the roads by the automobile excursions, but we will wager that for genuine fun the hay ride deserves first place.

The Department of Agriculture insists that farmers should realize the necessity of physiological and pathological studies of plants. A dictionary would be the first requisite to most of us in such cases.

There is a man in Alabama who has never seen wheat growing in the fields, and he isn't blind either. Don't pity him—he has a chance. Pity the fellows in Europe who will never see wheat growing again.

With all these "buy-a-bale, buy-a-bull, buy-a-barrel" movements, the average farmer doesn't lose sight of the fact that what he most needs is a selling movement. When he sells what he has at a fair price he can and will buy what he needs at a fair price.

Getting to Market



This Is When the Apple Crop Goes Lame

Not Production Only

SECRETARY HOUSTON of the Department of Agriculture, in an address recently before the National Dairy Show Association at Chicago, admitted that "up to the last two or three years, unquestionably attention was directed too exclusively merely to the production side of rural life." The slogan has been, he continued, "make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," and individualism characterized thinking and acting. Obviously, he said, there is more to rural life than the mere increase of crops and animals.

We are proud of these admissions in high official circles, for we never heard such things said previous to our persistent and self-sacrificing fight along these lines in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is a guarantee that these evils so persistently and so stubbornly ignored by the public will be remedied. Vital as are the problems of production, says Mr. Houston, even more urgent are the problems of marketing and distribution. He told the dairy men that Congress has appropriated \$200,000 for the study of marketing. The object of all this, said the secretary, is to do justice as between producer and consumer; to guarantee that the producer shall get a just price for the specific product which he offers for sale, and to the consumer that he shall get the specific product for which he pays his price.

But, after all, the remedy is in organization—farm organization. Secretary Houston says extreme individualism in agriculture has had its day. There can be no question, he affirms, "that the key to the solution of many of the problems of rural life will be found in some form of concerted action or of co-operation. Some form of organization is as inevitable as it is desirable. Without it the farm can not have adequate schools or social life; without it he can not secure good roads, standardize his products or economically market them."

That is strong language for the head of the Department of Agriculture, and it is encouraging. But the government undertakes so many things that it poorly accomplishes. An official timidity seems to stand in the way of results. This brings the actual work back to the farmers themselves. Unorganized, they are helpless even with this powerful official support. The greatest wrongs are local in their nature and their effects. Even a marketing bureau at Washington can not take cognizance of them. But the local organization can see them, and backed by a nation-wide organization power it can remedy them. Thus do we look to the local, and to the combination of locals—to the universal federation. How can the farmers hesitate in the face of these high official declarations?

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"The farm boy of today will be the farmer of tomorrow."—The Carolina Farmer. Not if he can get a job in town.

"The American saloon has had its day."—Southern Farm Journal. And the night is theirs until the dawn of a new day.

"As we predicted, Congress has adjourned and done nothing."—The Southern Cultivator. Now if you want to start an argument, make that statement to Big Business or the labor unions.

"There are some 96,000,000 progressive people in the United States—and Uncle Joe Cannon."—Farm, Stock and Home. Yet Uncle Joe, in spite of his 78 years, recently made more progress than some of the most rabid progressives.

"Any southern farmer who would plant a normal crop of cotton in 1915 is an enemy to the public good, as well as to his own welfare."—The Southern Cultivator. "Ephraim is joined to his idols. Let him alone."—Hosea 4, 17.

"The government must help in crop marketing as well as crop making."—Progressive Farmer. But the government will not unless the farmers compel it, and the farmers can do what the government would do more easily than they can make the government do it. To do the thing right, brother farmers, do it yourselves.

"The deplorable financial conditions which the railways are facing, and the legislative barriers thrown in their way constantly, have forced the wisest heads to seek in vain for a solution to the troubles."—Railway Journal. But haven't we been given to distinctly understand, by those same wise heads, that an increase in rates is the only solution?

"As a class we farmers are systematically robbed at both ends of the line—buying and selling."—Southern Farm Journal. Oh, we wouldn't call it robbed. It is our own choosing. If we met a man with a string of fine fish, and bought them at a good price within 200 yards of the river where they were caught, we wouldn't call the fisherman a robber. We'd call ourself a fool. We could had we been so minded, have secured fishing tackle and gone fishing for ourselves. When farmers organize and do their own business the "robbing" will cease.

"The one great problem in this country is the development and utilization of our resources. The European war will teach our people the value of our wonderful home resources and how to utilize these resources at home and to manufacture the surplus into finished products which can be sold in the markets of the world."—The Farmer. What is true of the nation should be true of the community. Every farming neighborhood should study its own resources for neighborhood welfare, and then work all together for their development and utilization.

EDITORIAL

Thanksgiving in America

IN THIS YEAR of 1914 the people of the United States have much to be thankful for. The official departments of the nation report in the main the largest crop yields of any previous year. This is a little hard for a great portion of our farm population to understand, for over a large area of our farming country an unprecedented drought prevailed during the growing season. The drought was accompanied by unusual heat, and many crops were greatly reduced in yield and some of them almost destroyed. But still there is no great cause for alarm. The unlimited resources of the country and the wonderful variety of its productions will insure such an abundance that no one need suffer or be seriously limited in their supplies. The fall season has been remarkably favorable even in the heat and drought-stricken regions, and the pastures have been extra good, and have held out until late. There is truly much to be thankful for.

There has also been a general depression in business. Those who buy to sell again and whose business is to invest money in enterprises whose success is a hope of the future, though they sometimes take apparently unwarranted risks, are, from the very nature of their business, inclined to be timid. They look with distrust and suspicion upon any change that may affect the business in which they are engaged. Laws have been enacted during the year that have had this effect, but even the financial skies are now clearing, bank balances are attaining the usual total, and business confidence is being restored. Yes, we have much to be thankful for.

And we are at peace. Mexico on our southern border is still in a turbulent condition. Today we may see there signs of peace; tomorrow we may hear the distressing sounds of conflict. A prudent President has maintained our national honor and caused our government to be respected everywhere, but his policy has kept us out of war. Less considerate action might have had our soldiers falling in lines of battle in that unfortunate republic. We truly have much to be thankful for.

But look across the seas. The greatest nations of earth, the homes of civilization and progress, the regions where the wisest go to learn more, where science has made its greatest attainments, and where the religion of Jesus Christ is understood to prevail—these countries are engaged in the deadliest war human beings ever fought, a deadlier war than history knows. Less than a year ago we could not have believed such a thing possible.

We believed education, religion and civilization had taken the human family entirely above such national conflicts. But they are there. Death is everywhere. Cities that have stood for a thousand years are destroyed in a day, and countries that have yielded an annual support for much of the world are laid waste and left as shattered monuments of human destructiveness! Every knee that bends in prayer next Thanksgiving Day will thank God that the United States is at peace.

But that is not all. While we deplore the destruction of life and property across the seas, we know that the hand of production is palsied there, and yet supplies must be had from some source. The broad door of America is open, and it is about the only one that is. Depression even here followed the beginning of the terrible war over there, but that depression can not continue. The warring nations must have the products of the soil, of the mines and of the mills, and there will be a way made to get them there. We need not be afraid though our acres produce twice as much as they have done before, nor if the cattle on our thousand hills and the live stock in our rich pastures doubles. So be it. In some way money will find its way here to pay for them. The nations that have ceased to produce must have them, and friendly hands will reach across the seas to get them. Be thankful that our energies are devoted to production rather than to the destruction of our fellow-men.

And education is abroad in our land. Our farmers are learning as they never did before. They begin to realize that they are a part of the business world; that they have a right to control their trade as others have to control theirs. They are learning how to "produce two blades of grass where one grew before," and they are learning that even the extra blade belongs to those who produced it—that they may sell it or keep it, as to them seems best. In other words, that they have a right to figure up its cost and to add to that cost a reasonable profit, as other producers of salable commodities do. They are learning, too, that scattered over the vast area of this great nation they must unite and co-operate if they maintain their just rights and get what truly is theirs. All this not to harm any person on earth, not to deny the needy the means of supply, but merely to shake off the hands of speculation and greed that have so long had them and their customers by the throat.

Well may songs of praise and prayers of thanksgiving come from grateful American hearts.

Strange Fascination for Quantity

EVERYBODY seems to have a strange fascination for quantity. This specially manifests itself in those who would teach farmers how to manage and work to improve their condition and that of the country. They can see nothing but quantity. No matter what is produced, their teaching is that success lies in producing more and more of it. Recently picking up one of our Indiana farm paper exchanges, the first thing we noticed was this full page display head: "To permanently increase profits from Indiana farms, cover the state with good live stock." What does it mean to cover a state with stock? Of course the expression is not to be taken literally, but it was intended to specially emphasize the importance of an unlimited increase of live stock and the good results that would come from it. No doubt that our production of live stock could be profitably increased, but when we work to that increase we must take into consideration the de-

mand and price. This seems to be entirely lost sight of by the teachers of "success" in farming. When the farmer produces more of anything than he needs for his own use, the surplus is to be sold, and if there is profit in it to him depends entirely upon the price he receives for it, and the price depends upon the needs of those who must buy.

Suppose live stock production in Indiana should be increased as indicated in the above quoted headline, what effect would it have on the price—on the profit to the growers? If the state were covered with good live stock, other conditions remaining the same, would that increased number of stock be worth any more than the average supply that is now produced? Statistics, official figures, show many cases where great crops, overabundant production, did not bring as much to the producers as the smaller preceding crops. And this is just as true of live stock as it is of soil-grown crops. Only very recently a headline in a market

report was: "General cattle supply burdensome and market is slow and lower." Not that there is any less demand, but that the "supply is burdensome." In the same paper we find this significant declaration: "Lard and fully cured meats scarce and firm, but green meats lower and very dull." The stored meats held by the packers were kept off the market except at the fixed price, but the live stock and meats nearest the farmers were "slow and lower and very dull." A still later paper says: "Several adverse conditions worked to the detriment of the market, but chief among them was the burdensome volume of the supply."

If Indiana, or any other state, or all the states, were covered with good live stock, the tremendous surplus would have to be sold. What then of the "burdensome volume of the sup-

ply"? We do not know why teachers do not think of this feature of big crops and overproduction. To consider the profits to the producers on a single article in a moderate supply and then estimate the same profits on a multitude of articles in an excessive supply is sheer folly. As the supply increases the price falls until in many such cases there have been no profits at all. There are no doubt many things, live stock among the rest, of which a reasonable increase would bring increased profits to the producers, but the idea that an unlimited increase would bring unlimited profits is unworthy the teachers in any line of business; especially so with the present control of market prices. Only a certain quantity will be bought anyhow, and only a certain portion of needs will be supplied. What goes beyond that there is no demand for and it goes to waste.

Why Not All Crops?

THE Fruit Grower and Farmer, a leading journal published in the great Central West, arguing the necessity for organization to properly handle the fruit crop, says: "The fruit grower working alone, independent of his neighbor grower, is not in a position to get the best price for his fruit or to lessen the cost of producing it in either large or small quantities."

That is very true, and it points strongly to the necessity of organization and co-operation, both in marketing and production. Individualism in the fields and orchards can not be otherwise than a struggle when there is unity of action in almost all other lines. The gains to the fruit grower by co-operation are proven in many cases in various portions of the country. We may call attention to the Wathena Fruit Growers' Association of Kansas. Eight years ago the fruit growers of that section were receiving from 50 cents to 90 cents a crate for their berries. This year the lowest was \$1.50 a crate, as we learn from a report in the New York World. The association now does a business of more than \$500,000 a year, and owns property worth \$20,000. Had it not been for organization and combined action those fruit growers would today be working as individuals, producing what they could under numerous disadvantages and selling their fruit at whatever the buyer might decide to offer them for it.

But why is this not true of all other crops? Note the condition of the cotton growers when the European war ruined the buyers' market. The cotton growers were in such straits that various liberal schemes were devised to relieve them, until finally, with the indorsement of the United States government, it is proposed to create a

special market for \$150,000,000 worth of cotton.

Wheat affords another good example this year. In the great winter wheat regions as the grain started from the threshing machine to the speculators' market, from 60 to 70 cents was all that was offered. We urged the growers not to sell for less than a dollar, and, as we did once before, inaugurated a campaign for "dollar wheat." There was a powerful organization behind us, and soon prices began to climb. Other conditions not seen in the beginning helped, and in some places the price has gone as high as \$1.50 a bushel. What now of the individual wheat grower who rushed his grain off to the 70-cent market?

But that is the way of the unorganized farmers. No matter what crop is grown, it is at the mercy of those who buy to sell again, and such buyers naturally force the price as low as possible, while they make their selling prices as high as possible, and the unorganized producers and consumers can not help themselves. There certainly needs no further proofs of these disastrous facts.

In organizing, then, why not include all the crops and the whole country? The same machinery will accomplish every purpose, and easily make farming as independent in business as it is now said to be in its personal living from the soil. If there is a prejudice in favor of or against certain forms of organization that prejudice is entirely overcome by the recently-adopted plan of federation, open on equal terms to all, and that is pledged to both a national and local system of marketing—of price control, unlimited distribution, and complete and equitable supply of demands. It is not of fruit, wheat, and cotton only, but of all crops that are grown for market.

A Warning to Poultry Raisers

THE Department of Agriculture warns poultry raisers that there is danger the poultry trade may be monopolized, shut out from trade competition, as is the cattle and beef trade in the hands of the packers. In this event, says the Department, just as the farmer with a few beef cattle to dispose of has to seek a market (be controlled by a market) several hundred miles away or deal through the local commission man or agent, who will buy live cattle, so will chicken raisers have to dispose of their product for live shipment to Chicago or other centers, unless local poultry dressing and refrigerating establishments are maintained.

The Department, therefore, encourages dressed-poultry men not to centralize their killing establishments, but

to have smaller ones near the poultry raising districts, so that the live chickens need not be shipped so far and for that reason may be received in better condition.

While it is apparent that the main purpose of the Department in this warning is to secure a better quality of meat for the consumer, it is of no little concern to the poultry raiser also. The monopolization of the market centralizes the control of the price and makes the poultry raiser as helpless as the grower of live stock now it. We may be sure that such a condition is coming, and poultry raising will then not be half so profitable as it is now. The only remedy we can see is for the poultry raisers to join with other producers in controlling the marketing of their products.

November Fifteenth Feature Article

From the Tree to the Table

A Study in the Methods of Marketing the Apple

profitable. No matter how little care or how large a yield, inferior apples will not sell at a profitable price. The first concern of the man who would grow apples to sell at a profit is to select desirable varieties and give them the care essential to the production of fine quality. Care must also be taken to produce quality economically. This in itself is a factor deserving the closest study. A man can, if he likes, put a piano polish on a bean pole, and it would make a very fine bean pole, yet it would add nothing to the quantity or quality of the beans grown thereon. But with apples it is different. Uniformity, color and flavor are greatly to be desired along with quantity. One can, by going to sufficient expense in time and money, produce superior apples, but to make them the most profitable the expense must be held at a minimum for practical results.

When the crop is matured on the tree the farmer's individual influence upon the factors governing the profit to be obtained is reduced almost to the vanishing point. The problem, therefore, is to put the fruit in proper condition to bring the best price and to find the market where a profitable price will be paid. This problem is a very broad one, and as important as it is broad. It has been neglected to

their own goods must inform themselves on this point. In communities where the packing is done by an organization, each member should take a personal interest in having the work done in such high-grade manner that an enviable reputation will be obtained for the goods packed by them. If the writer owned an orchard in a community where the picking, packing and selling was being done by an association, he would not only insist upon a careful, discriminating pack, but would have his own personal label and guarantee placed on every box or barrel of his own fruit, so that any dissatisfaction might be traced back through the association to him, and he would get credit for all points of superiority. The most successful shipping association will be that one whose members are not only willing, but will insist on standing back of their own products with their personal guarantee. It will not take the trade nor the consuming public long to recognize and reward such care and integrity as this.

The fruit must be handled from orchard to ultimate consumer in the manner which will most effectively prevent deterioration.

Inferior grades should be eliminated from the green fruit markets and disposed of in other ways. There is, of



THE SAME TO THE BOTTOM

THE APPLE, notwithstanding its disgraceful participation in relieving our first parents of their privileges in the Garden of Eden, has held first place in the esteem of humankind as the fruit par excellence, from that day until this. Its popularity is justly earned. The apple is the king of fruits, and its uses are so many and well known that to enumerate them would not be worth while. Everybody eats apples, in many shapes and manners, or would if they could have them.

The apple industry in the United States is an immense one. We could relate how many acres, and trees, and barrels, and train loads, and men, and dollars are employed in the production and marketing of the annual crop, but of what would be the benefit? No one could realize the magnitude by looking upon figures in cold type, astounding as they would be. And to the layman the figures would be important only in their significance. With apples in superabundance the universal appetite for the delectable fruit should be satisfied. Yet it is not, and "There's a reason."

To the apple grower, whether he owns a large commercial orchard and markets his crop by the train load, or is a farmer with but a few trees which provide him with enough for home use and a small surplus to sell, there are two principal objects to engage his attention, i. e., securing a crop and securing a profit. In producing the crop about everything rests with the farmer as an individual. In securing a profit, the individual learns that conditions over which, as an individual, he has little or no influence, rule with an iron hand. The downfall of Father Adam and Mother Eve was the first disaster in the apple business where the grower lost out, but it has not been the last, as many of their descendants can testify, to their sorrow.

Several things well worth mentioning here have a great deal to do with selling apples at a profit. The fruit must be desirable. Poor fruit is never



FARM STORAGE PLANTS IN NEW ENGLAND



PICKING—WHERE MARKETING ACTUALLY BEGINS

the hurt of both producer and consumer.

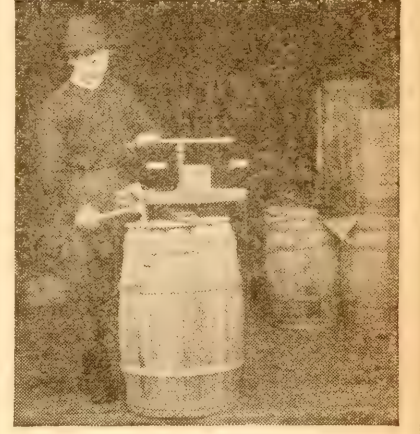
In some localities, where commercial orchards are extensive, methods have been introduced which in a measure offer assistance to the growers in this particular matter. Organized effort has been made to find the best market, and to put the fruit on that market with the minimum of expense, and in the form of package popular with the trade in the markets patronized. Economy and efficiency demand that the work of picking, packing, storing, shipping and selling should be handled by experts. The field was an excellent one for co-operative effort, which has been utilized to a degree, but not to the extent which the industry will eventually attain. Like all other economic reforms, of broad and lasting effect, time is required to work out the thousand and one matters of detail. The growers must perforce be put through the school of business experience, where the length of the term depends upon the interest taken and the progress made.

After picking the fruit must be put up in that form which will command the respect of the market for which it is intended. Here is where expert service is required. Farmers who pack

course, a demand for cheaper fruit, for special purposes and among that class of consumers who can hardly afford to pay the price to be asked for choice and fancy grades. This special market should be carefully studied, and reached in a way that will not operate in any way to the disadvantage of the market for the better grades, a task which can be accomplished only by handling the fruit through a thoroughly efficient selling agency, and the willing co-operation of the growers themselves.

The cold storage of apples has worked wonders in the industry. The growers, while profiting in a general way by the advantages in storage, have not profited as much as they might, by any means. Nor can they fully realize the benefit cold storage can normally large production, until be to them, especially in years of abnormally large production, until through a compact co-operative organization they place themselves in position to control the storage of their fruit and sell from the storage plant as well as from the orchard or packing plant.

Only the choice and fancy grades of standard varieties should go into cold storage.

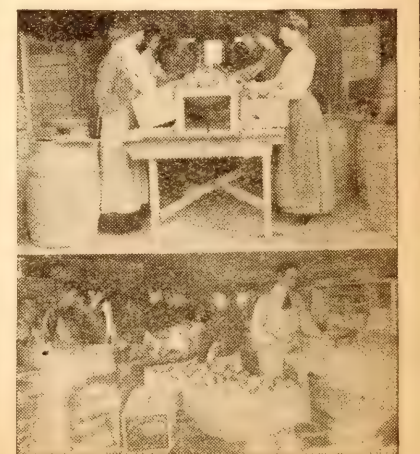


HEADING IN

Marketing should include supplying country towns and rural districts with the fruit they could gladly make use of, could they obtain it at a price within their means. This is a market of immense magnitude awaiting development, and when properly developed will be of untold benefit to the entire apple industry, by preventing the congestion of the large markets, a condition which is of injury to the grower and but little, if any, benefit to the city consumer. A system should be devised for the distribution of fruit in rural sections, and this should be done through a thoroughly organized marketing system to embrace all farmers and all crops. This is the only system which can handle the marketing of the entire production of the apple or any other crop with the greatest degree of success.

To consider this problem of the disposition of low-grade apples, a by-products congress has been proposed, delegates to be composed of one representative from each growers' association, one from each cannery, evaporating and drying plant, cider and vinegar mills, one from each railroad and one from each commercial club interested. Out of this meeting is expected to develop a big co-operative organization designed to systematically handle the low-grade fruit in the most profitable manner. The general plan is to first promote and develop the canning, evaporating and other methods of treating the fruit to the point where the bulk of the crop of low grades will be cared for, and second to open up and supply markets to absorb these products.

Out of the country-wide agitation which is enveloping the apple growers of America will come an enlightenment which, in fewer years than we may imagine, will perfect a system of apple distribution from the tree to the table to gladden the hearts and brighten the lives of the thousands who raise and the millions who eat, as Adam did, the apple.



SORTING, GRADING AND BOXING IN OREGON

THE FARM *and* ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

Preparing for Winter

THERE are a great many little jobs that require our attention before winter sets in, some of which are absolutely essential, but more of them in the nature of aids to spring work or comforts to stock or family, and it is these last that are apt to be neglected. First of all it is necessary to look to the comfort of the stock. While the family is considered first, of course, yet they can make their wants known and household conveniences can generally be attended to during colder weather; but our dumb animals are not so fortunate and must stand all discomforts and exposures they may be subjected to through neglect or carelessness. Because of a broken pane of glass an animal may be subjected to a bad draft during the entire winter, a tumble-down wall which will allow the cold air and snow to blow into or beneath the stables, cracks in the siding or a door that does not shut as it ought to. All these things demand our attention and we must look after them, for, besides the comfort of the animals, they mean dollars and cents to us. It is well to provide straw in plentiful supply where it will be dry and easy of access and not be used too sparingly as bedding. Good sound wheat or oat straw makes the best bedding material for the stables I have ever used. The chickens require dry, warm, clean quarters and need to be gotten used to going there before real winter sets in, so they will not remain in the small coops or use the farm tools and buggies for roosts. Good ventilation of the stables is a very important matter. Look at it from this standpoint: We can live thirty days or more without food; we can live seven days without water; but we can not live ten minutes without air. Moreover, we can as readily poison ourselves with foul air as with foul food or water. By getting these things into our heads we will do something at once to supply our stables with pure air. I use the King system of ventilation and it is the only one I have ever seen that will properly ventilate a stable. It costs but little. By this system of ventilation the fresh, pure air from the outside is taken in and the cold foul air removed. For its successful working it requires first a stable or room that is comparatively air-proof. There must be no direct openings to the outside or through the ceiling to the space above, such as hay chutes or other openings for putting down hay and bedding unless provided with doors or covers so they may be closed. The fresh air is admitted through several small air ducts well distributed on all sides of the building opening to the interior at or near the ceiling and on the outside three or more feet lower down. If the openings are directly through the wall at the ceiling the warm air will escape, and if lower down the fresh air will come in and be drawn out by the large ventilating shaft and the air above will not be changed. Of course the farm machinery must be well housed for the winter. I have a good shed in which all my implements are kept when not in use. The machines are thoroughly cleaned of dirt and all wearing parts well oiled before being put away. When necessary they are painted. Money spent for good paint is well invested. About the dwelling are many little things that are needed to be done before real cold weather comes. Banking about buildings may be needed, slippery places made safe, a drain fixed, screens removed. The yards will present innumerable little jobs, as the cleaning up of leaves and rubbish, protecting vines and shrubbery, repairing the yard fence, filling low places with gravel, and arranging

things for convenience and comfort about the house. It pays to make things handy for the winter's work about the house, and there are many little things that can be done which will lighten the labors of the housewife. The young orchard should be protected from rodents before cold weather arrives, which can be done by placing screen wire veneer or tarred paper around the trunks. This is indeed a good precaution for all young fruit trees. It is well to haul out all the manure which may have accumulated, not forgetting the hog yards and hen house and yards and including the ashes. Fence posts may be set and new fences built or old ones repaired. If the fence is not ready the posts may be set and will be solid in the ground when the fence is put on. We must not neglect to provide ourselves with a plentiful supply of reading matter for the long winter evenings; a daily and a weekly newspaper or two, some good magazines, poultry and farm papers (among these being UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which is worth many times its subscription price to any farmer in the land.)—John Underwood, R. R. 2, Tunnel Hill, Ill.

The Production of Clean, Safe Milk

PERSONS engaged in the production of milk and consumers interested in procuring clean, safe milk, will be interested in the factors for producing the same. The essential factors are outlined as follows:

Clean, healthy cows, kept in clean, light, well-ventilated stables; stable so constructed as to be easily cleaned; a clean, well-drained barnyard; clean utensils, thoroughly sterilized; clean, healthy milkers that milk with dry hands; a small-top milking pail; immediate cooling of the milk to 50 degrees F. or lower; storage of milk at a low temperature until delivered; a separate house for handling the milk; an abundant supply of pure water.

A new bulletin of eighteen pages, containing a number of figures and describing in detail the practical methods that should be followed in the production of clean milk, has been issued by the Department of Agriculture. A summary of the bulletin follows:

Bacteria find their way into the milk from various sources. So many come from the udder itself, where they grow in the milk cisterns and ducts. The greater number, however, come from the dust of the air, the dirt from the udder and flanks, from the milker, and from unclean utensils. Disease-producing bacteria may get into the milk from cows having such diseases as tuberculosis, or from people who handle the milk, who may themselves have contagious diseases, or who have been taking care of patients afflicted with such diseases as typhoid fever, diphtheria and septic sore throat.

The consumer is sometimes responsible for the contamination of the milk. Milk bottles should not be taken into a sick room, because infectious diseases can spread by carrying infected bottles back to the dairy farm. If bottles are left where there are contagious diseases, they should not be collected by the milk man until they have been properly disinfected by the board of health. In the case of typhoid fever or some serious diseases which may be carried in the milk, it is better for the customer to put out a covered dish for the milk or have it delivered to some member of the household. Until official permission has been granted no milk bottles should be removed from a home in which there is or has recently been a case of communicable disease. The consumer should not use milk bottles for holding vinegar, kerosene, or liquids other than milk.

The consumer is interested in clean milk primarily because no one cares to use a food which is not produced and handled under sanitary conditions. Serious epidemics of typhoid fever, septic sore throat and other diseases have been disseminated through the milk supply. The weight of scientific evidence at the present time leads to the conclusion that tuberculosis may be transmitted from animals to human beings, particularly children, who consume raw milk containing tubercle bacilli.

Cleanliness is not an absolute safeguard against disease, but it is the greatest factor in preventing contamination. From the health standpoint there is great danger not only from the specific disease-producing bacteria previously mentioned, but from milk that contains large numbers of miscellaneous bacteria which may cause serious digestive troubles, especially in infants and invalids whose diet consists chiefly of milk. There is also the minor consideration of the loss to the consumer from milk souring or otherwise spoiling before it can be used. The cleaner the milk, the longer it will keep good and sweet.

Most producers of market milk have experienced the chagrin of having a shipment of milk refused or returned because it reached the market sour, tainted, or otherwise in poor condition. Delivering sour or tainted milk usually results in losing the confidence of the dealer; or if it is delivered direct to the consumer, it means the loss of good customers. A reputation for clean milk means fewer complaints, a better class of patrons, and a steady market for the product of the dairy.

Healthy cows to breed from and pure milk to feed upon are two important factors in rearing thrifty calves and in the development and maintenance of a healthy and profitable herd. Aside from these immediate and definite benefits there is another consideration, not immediately measurable, but of vast influence, namely, the moral influence, for no one can learn to produce good and clean milk without learning good methods of care and management of the herd, and the study of these things leads to greater care and intelligence in the economic features of the business.



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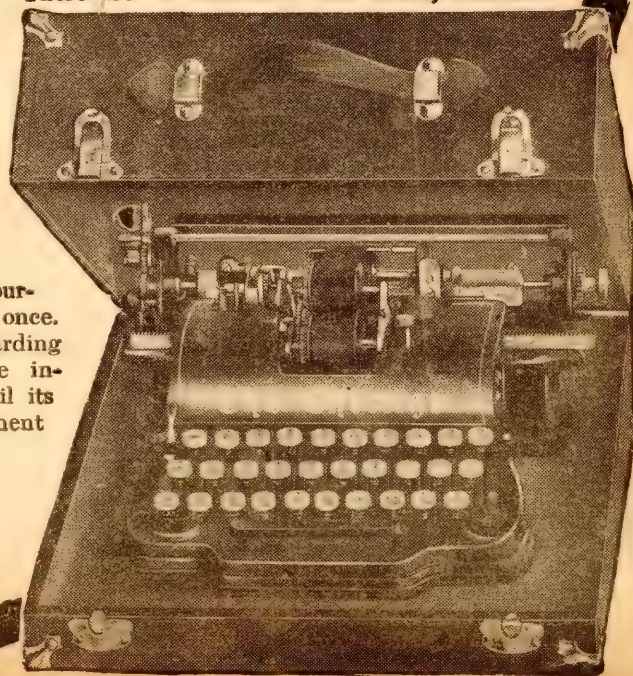
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LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

Advice to Stockmen

By E. J. Gibbons

THE FARMER must learn how to handle his cattle, just as everything else on the farm. Instead of buying thin cattle in the spring of the year as a great many have been doing, it would be better to buy thin cattle in the fall of the year, say in October or November, when one can buy them at the lower prices. Then have enough roughage to rough this thin stuff through until the spring and then pasture and fatten out for the next spring and ship it to market.

A great many farmers have been buying their thin cattle in the spring

and paying outrageously high prices, putting them on grass and marketing them off the grass in the fall, and have not been able to get their money back. By handling them the former way, the farmer is assured a good profit. Holstein or Jersey steers sell for \$1 to \$2 a hundredweight less than steers composed of Herefords, shorthorns, Angus or any other breed.

We advise the farmer to buy cattle weighing 500 to 600 pounds, and then he ought to make them weigh 1,200 pounds when he markets them in a year and a half. These 500-to 600-pound cattle are generally called long yearlings and should be of good beef type.

The packers always pay better for fat cattle in the spring, between February and June, as at this time they have their grass cattle out of the coolers and are hungry for fat stuff, so they pay better prices.

We believe that every farmer of the Northwest should arrange to raise enough corn to feed at least a carload of cattle and a load of hogs every year.

Minneapolis and St. Paul constitute a pioneer market in the dairy business, and farmers can do nothing better than raise this type of cattle, as they are bringing from \$60 to \$75 a head at the present time. Many stockmen buy them at the yards at \$45 to \$50 a head, being then five to six months of calving, such cows when fresh bring \$10 to \$15 profit, and a little roughage feeds them through.

Every farmer purchasing cattle on a market to take back home should consult a good commission man who can pick out the kinds that will make the farmer money, and also give the farmer his up-to-the-minute knowledge of the true value of such cattle, thereby saving the farmer from paying over market values for the stock.

We advise marketing hogs at 250 pounds weight, as hogs of this weight are considered matured. It does not pay to feed them to make them weigh 300 to 400 pounds and run a chance of losing them from either cholera or other diseases. Any hogs weighing 250 pounds are considered matured on the market during the present time.

The big breaks in the hog market generally come in June and October, so we would advise farmers not to market their hogs in those months if possible.

Caring for Breeding Ewes

(By Archie E. Vandervort, Sidney Centre, N. Y.)

IN CARING for breeding ewes during the winter months, first of all, I aim to have all the ewes come into winter quarters in a good strong condition and free from parasites. If they show any symptoms of being effected with stomach worms, I have them drenched with a good worm remedy at once. After this treatment I keep salt to which has been added some worm powders constantly before them. There are a number of different brands of medicated stock salt and worm powders in the market, all doubtless possessing some good qualities, and, I think, act as a preventative, but I have never yet found anything that would expel worms from sheep after becoming badly affected. Tobacco mixed with salt is also recommended as a preventative.

The sheep should be examined for ticks. It is certainly a waste of money to winter a lot of ticks. Just bear in mind that if you start in the fall with a few ticks, by spring the poor animals will have several hundred of the blood-suckers on them. It will pay to dip them, even though the weather is cold; in this case they can be protected until dry.

The method of feeding depends very much upon local conditions. Some

years a breeder may have more clover roots than another. I do not think it pays to feed light rations during the winter, even though the sheep are in

for light, and so arranged that they can be opened when the weather is very warm and muggy.

As soon as the ewes commence to lamb, the flock should be divided. When all danger of ewes producing a large flow of milk is passed, say a week or ten days, the feed should be increased to about all the ewes will consume, especially roots and the grain ration. By the time the lambs are two weeks old they should be docked and a place provided for them to feed separate from the ewes. Commence by giving a few cracked peas, oil meal, bran and cracked corn and clover and alfalfa hay. The troughs should be protected with some form of cover, so the lambs cannot get in with their feet and soil the feed. All feed not eaten should be cleaned out daily and given to the older sheep.



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AGENTS

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enough to keep a hog well conditioned for 2 months. For sale at most druggists, grocers and feed dealers. It is convenient to buy in case lots, 4 dozen cans, \$4.80, at which price we will ship it to you direct, prepaid, if your dealers won't supply you. When ordering send us your dealers' names.

Don't Take Chances

Putting Anything Claimed To Be "Just As Good" In Your Hogs' Stomachs

Don't make doubtful and perhaps dangerous experiments with "any old lye". Merry War POWDERED Lye has been proven—its use is not an experiment—it is safe to use according to simple directions.

Let us send you free our valuable booklet "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising".
E. MYERS LYE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Dept. 220

"There Are No Substitutes"



"NO MORE HOG CHOLERA FOR ME I EAT COOKED FOOD"



Just Hog Talk—however hogs don't want cholera, worms or disease—but the health that comes from good, clean, wholesome food. YOU SHOULD GET

THE WHOLE STORY

Every farmer who raises hogs—you—absolutely needs to know the whole story—needs our free booklet "The Undigested Toxins—The Science of Feeding."

It tells the whole truth about raw and cooked foods—how to prevent hog cholera, worms and other diseases in animals—how to keep hogs, cows, sheep and poultry healthy—new thoughts—old methods—

Puts Dollars in Your Pockets

Send for a booklet TODAY—tomorrow you may forget.

HEESER BROS. & CO., Box 53 Tecumseh, Mich.



When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
Up-to-Date Farming

NO. AX25

YOUR CHOICE ONLY

10 CENTS

WRITE FOR
KRESGE'S KATALOG
of the
WORLDS BEST
5 & 10 CENTS
BARGAINS

NO. AX26

The beautiful boudoir caps pictured above and thousands of other wonderful bargains in lace, embroidery, dry goods, notions, enamelware and household necessities are illustrated and described in Kresge's Free Katalog.

FREE Kresge's Katalog of the world's best 5 and 10 cent bargains doubles the buying power of your nickels and dimes. Will help you reduce the high cost of living. Write to nearest point, Detroit, Mich./or St. Paul, Minn., for Free Katalog.

Our References: Any Bank in the world and millions of customers

Address: Office Box 16-B

S. S. KRESGE CO., Detroit, Mich.
St. Paul, Minn.
The Original Parcel Post 5 and 10 Cent Store
With over 100 Branches

Life Size Doll Given
2 1/2 Ft. High

Handsome, unbreakable, life size, cloth doll, big as a baby, can wear baby clothes. Pretty face, with pink cheeks, red lips, bright eyes and blonde head. This lovely great doll can be dressed and undressed and put to bed just like a real baby. We give with it FREE an extra premium of two pretty 8-inch dolls. All three dolls given for selling 12 packages Blaine at 10 cents each. Write for Blaine.

BLAINE MFG. CO.
220 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

PERFECT HEALTH

Assured with the QUAKER Thermal Bath Cabinet. Cures without drugs. Nature's own way. A Turkish Bath for 2c. Relieves Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Muscular Soreness, Stiff Joints, &c. Gives Beautiful Complexion—Reduces Fat. FREE Booklet tells fascinating history and how used by over 100,000 people, has restored many to health, strength and physical perfection. AGENTS WANTED. Quaker Co. Dep't 1132 Cincinnati, O.

CHART OF CHORDS

By using it anyone can play the Piano with a few hours practice. Sample with 100 Popular Songs and full instructions, by mail, post paid, only 15 cents. Address, D. Cecil Conner, Box 348, Springfield, Ohio.

WATCH RING & CHAIN Given

We will send you 20 of our high grade, easy to sell, fine assorted jewelry novelties; distribute them at 10c each. Send us the \$2 collected and we will give you a beautifully engraved, latest style, Ladies' or Gents' American WATCH. Guaranteed 5 years, fine time keeper, looks and wears like Gold. Also Handkerchief, some Chain and Im. Diamond Ring, ALL FREE. Extra present if you order now. Send no money, we trust you.

NATIONAL GIFT CO.
Dept. M228, Elmira, N. Y.

Green Onions in Winter AND SPRING

EGYPTIAN OR PERENNIAL ONION SETS

By setting our Perennial Onion sets this fall—September and October—you can have the luxury of green onions any time in first thing in the spring before bottom sets can be put in the ground. It is a perennial and once planted you the winter when the weather is mild and always the will have them always. A profitable market crop.

PRICE—By mail postpaid, 1 quart, only 20 cents; 2 quarts, 35 cents; 4 quarts, 60 cents; 1 peck, \$1.25. Remember, we prepay charges at foregoing prices. Per bushel, by freight or express, \$2.00.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Woman's Work and Welfare
Helpful Hints for Homefolks

reaping, garnering the harvest and getting ready for the winter, father and the boys are up and out before sunrise, and oftentimes 9 o'clock in the evening still finds them at work, while mother and the girls are in no wise behind in long hours of labor. But after the crops are all safely housed, the barn in good shape for the stock, the wood in the shed, the coal in the bin, the canning, preserving and pickling out of the way, there come the long evenings when the lamps must be lighted early, the outside work finished by dark, and the regular inside housework soon after, and from this time until 9 o'clock there should be a coming together of the family in a way not possible in summer time or in the long hours of work.

Now, in many homes—too many, alas!—but little attention is paid to the children during these golden hours of the day. They may be told to study, which is good for part of the evening, or to keep quiet while father reads the news, which is also good if father reads it aloud and the family afterward discusses what is read. Or, they may be allowed to read what they please if they will only refrain from talking, or go to a neighbor's on their promise to be home by bedtime.

But this does not give an ideal home life. Home should be a place in which lives are bound together by common interests; where minds are molded into seemly shapes and hearts are mellowed and softened by father and mother love—a place from which, by and by, will emanate sweet, tender,

fragrant memories of happy days when the family circle was unbroken; of fun-loving, rollicksome times in which father and mother were the prime factors; of evenings of wholesome games that gave rise to much harmless rivalry, laughter and merriment, and the last hour of the day given to song in which parents and children joined. Evenings spent in this way will give the children their rightful inheritance of beautiful memories.

An old writer very wisely says that "the meaning of song goes deep." Through all the years to come the children's lives are influenced, in a measure, by the songs that were sung in the home. In later years the memory of the lullaby song that was sung by the mother as she rocked them to sleep is like a tender, comforting hand laid on the forehead. Recalling the songs of young girlhood and boyhood, when life was sweet and free from care, will keep the heart young and attuned to the joyous things of life. The love song sung in the rose-time of life, when the heart was first awakened, will carry its fragrance down through all the years. The song of maturer years, sung perhaps with an aching heart, when recalled will bring the memory of the comfort that the song gave when sung, and that helped to comfort others.

In the many homes in which UP-TO-DATE finds a hearty welcome, let us sing together the best of the new songs, father and mother learning them with the children. Then let us join in the old songs that never wear out—Annie Laurie, Ben Bolt, Last

Thanksgiving

FAMILY REUNIONS on Thanksgiving Day are beyond value in bringing together the home folks and in renewing and keeping bright and warm on the altar of our hearts that love and affection that should never be allowed to die out.

In these festive comings together little grievances and jealousies are all forgotten and there is a warm friendliness shown and felt by all present. And when grandparents, parents and children gather around the family table to partake of the sumptuous repast that is generally prepared for the occasion, jollity and merriment find full sway and all are happy.

This is as it should be; and yet, underlying it all there should be that true spirit of Thanksgiving that leads into a special recognition of the great reasons we have for being thankful; for however rough the road may be, however dark and leaden the skies, there is not one of us but what has manifold reasons for earnest thanksgiving; for, to quote little Glad on the "Dawn of Tomorrow," "There ain't nothin' so bad as it might be."

In the olden days, when our forebears were surrounded by dangers, seen and unseen, they felt the need of a stronger Hand than theirs to ward off the perils that constantly confronted them, and to guide them into paths of peace and plenty. To them Thanksgiving was a solemn holy day, much of which was spent in prayer. Today much of the time is spent in "eating, drinking and making merry." These are both food in their way. Neither should be left out. There should be the thanksgiving and praise and there should be the hours of jollity and merriment.

Surely on this Thanksgiving Day our mothers, wives and daughters have special reasons for being thankful that our beloved country is not involved in the terrible war that is devastating homes, costing hundreds of thousands of precious lives and bringing untold suffering on helpless women and children.

"For life and strength and health,
Best of all earthly wealth,
We give Thee thanks.
For these, our friends so dear,
Gathered from far and near
This feast day of the year
In the old home,
We give Thee thanks."

Winter Evenings in the House

THE long winter evenings, so rapidly approaching, should be made the happiest time of the whole year in the old farmhouse. During plowing, sowing,

Most Important "First Aid" in Case of Illness

A comfortable, warm room night and day makes it much easier to take care of a sick person. Especially if the heat is from a portable stove that you can carry wherever you wish—the NEW PERFECTION Heater that burns clean, convenient, economical oil, most satisfactory of fuels.

This little heater will keep the family comfortable all winter, whether they are sick or well. Invaluable in early spring and fall when the regular fires are out.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Look for the Triangle for Warmth, Comfort and Good Cheer

Burns 10 hours on one gallon of oil—can't smoke. No trouble to re-wick. In the New Perfection wick and carrier are combined. Fresh wicks come ready to put in, trimmed, smooth and ready to light. For best results use Perfection Oil.

Your dealer has the NEW PERFECTION Oil Heater on exhibition. He will be glad to show you the different models. Send us your name on a postal and we will forward you the NEW PERFECTION Book.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, Ill.

(249)

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
Up-to-Date Farming

NEW INVENTION

BRAND NEW SELF-HEATING IRON
Makes and contains its own heat. Works while it's heating—beats while it's working. **SAVES MILES OF STEPS.** Economical—SAFE—Convenient. Used anywhere, any room, on porch or under shade tree. Clothes ironed better in half the time. No waiting, stopping to change irons. **Right Size, Right Shape, Right Weight.** Neat, durable, compact. No tanks, no fittings standing out at back or side to bother. No wires, hose. Unlike any other. **Cheap Fuel—1c.** Does Ordinary Ironing. Price low. Sent anywhere. Write today for **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL** offer. Not sold in stores. **Guaranteed.** Send no money—only name and address.

AGENTS MAKE MONEY
Quick—Sure—Easy. All year business. Sells itself. Experience unnecessary. Every home a prospect. All can afford. Even 2 or 3 sales a day gives \$27 to \$40 a week profit. Easy to sell 6 to 12 a day. Write today for description, money making plans and how to get FREE Sample.

C. BROWN MFG. CO. 4274 Brown Bldg. Cincinnati, O.

THE AWL FOR ALL
Sew Anything
Leather, canvas, shoes, harness, saddles, buggy tops, etc. Any material, any thickness. Myers' wonderful Sewing Awl makes lockstitch, neat, quick, easy. See that real it keeps the tension right. **AGENTS WANTED.** Big money. **C. A. MYERS CO. 6346 University Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

I Have a Contract to Distribute a Million FREE Packages Borax Soap Powder. Want reliable men and women to help. \$15 weekly. **D. WAVERLY BROWN, 732 N. Franklin St., Chicago.**

This Stem Wind WATCH GIVEN AND RING

Genuine American Watch, fine timekeeper, guaranteed 5 years, solid Composition Gilt Metal Case, looks and wears like gold. Also handsome embossed ring, BOTH FREE for selling 24 packages BLUINE at 10c each. Write for BLUINE today. **BLUINE MFG. CO. 217 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

THESE GIVEN 4 RINGS
Write for 12 packages BLUINE to sell at 10c a package. Remit \$1.20 when sold and we will send FREE these 4 genuine gold plated rings, guaranteed to give satisfaction. **BLUINE MFG. CO. 214 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

SIGNET BRACELET AND RING GIVEN
Genuine Gold plated, diamond arm, richly chased, heavy signet medalion; also 2 watches with this ring. Both Given for selling 12 packages BLUINE at 10c. each. **BLUINE MFG. CO., 213 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

CAMERA & FRAME GIVEN

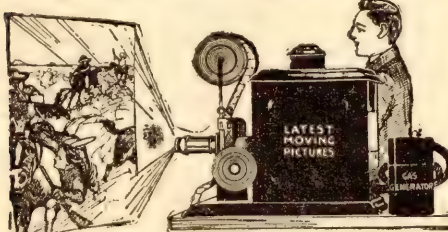
We give Camera, 2 packages plates, developing outfit, instructions and handsome photo brooch, frame FREE for selling only 12 packages BLUINE at 10c. each. You can earn money making photo brooches with this. Write for FREE BLUINE MFG. CO. 213 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

THIS AIR RIFLE GIVEN

for selling 12 packages BLUINE at 10c. each. Rifle first class in every way. When sold return our \$1.20 and we send rifle. **BLUINE MFG. CO., 213 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

GIVEN

Moving Picture Machine



Moving Pictures in Your Own Home

This is a real, fine moving picture machine; just like the illustration; generates its own gas for light; does not need electric light, gas or lamp with this machine. Takes regular standard film; same as the real "Movie Show"; gives a big sharp picture nearly six feet square. We furnish films free with machine. It is made of black Japan sheet metal, beautifully finished. The latest mechanical 8-wheel mechanism for operating. Imported triple polished and ground lens; reflector to make strong light, much stronger than electric light. Gives clean, sharp and life-like moving pictures. A child can learn in a few minutes how to operate. Machine perfectly safe for any one to handle.

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY

and just say you want a moving picture machine FREE. We will tell you how any bright boy or girl, or any other person, can earn this wonderful moving picture machine in one day's time. The plan is very simple, any boy or girl can do the little work we ask. Don't hesitate, but act quickly. Be the first in your neighborhood to get one of these real moving picture machines without costing you a penny. Address

H. DAY, Manager, Department UF Springfield, Ohio

Rose of Summer, Old Folks at Home, Robin Adair, Land o' the Leal, Love's Old Sweet Dream, and a score of others equally worthy.

Let us teach the children all the best songs we know, and some of the foolish ones, too. No child should be deprived of the pleasure derived from singing Billy Boy, Old King Cole, The Song of the Owl, and kindred songs.

Let us encourage those who stand on the threshold of life to memorize large numbers of songs, that the singing of them may give pleasure to others and influence the lives about them.

Let us persuade the dear old folks to sing the old songs that are immortal, and let us all sing with them. Never mind if their voices are thin and wavering and sometimes sadly out of tune. By and by, when they sing "the song triumphant" we will be glad we sang with them in the old home.

Fine Thanksgiving Recipes

SCALLOPED OYSTERS—Scalloped oysters are best cooked in individual dishes or in low au gratin dishes, in which the cooking can be done quickly. Serve the instant they are cooked or the crumbs settle and the dish loses its lightness. For a quart of oysters take one cup and a half of sifted bread crumbs, half a cup of cracker crumbs and a scant half cup of melted butter. Divide the butter between the bread and cracker crumbs and reserve the cracker crumbs for the top of the dish. Clean the oysters carefully. Put a layer of oysters in a dish, sprinkle with bread crumbs, salt and pepper; add another layer of oysters with a tablespoonful or two of broth, crumbs and seasoning. Use the cracker crumbs above. Bake from ten to twenty minutes, according to the number of layers.

THANKSGIVING ROAST TURKEY—Select a young fowl and after thoroughly cleaning wipe it perfectly dry inside and out with a clean cloth; rub the inside with salt and stuff the breast and body. Dredge with flour, rub on a little soft butter; sprinkle with salt and pepper; place in a dripping pan and pour in a cup of boiling water. Baste often and cook until thoroughly done.

DRESSING—For an eight or ten-pound turkey cut the brown crust from slices of stale bread until you have as much as the inside of a pound loaf; put it into a suitable dish and pour tepid water over it; let it stand but one minute, as it soaks very quickly. Now take up a handful at a time and squeeze it hard and dry, placing it as you go along into another dish. This process makes it very light. When it is all dry toss it up lightly with the fingers, add pepper and salt, a teaspoonful of powdered summy savory and the same amount of sage, a half cupful of melted butter and a beaten egg. Add also a half canful of oysters, slightly chopped. Work all together and it is ready to put in the fowl.

Household Helps

IN MAKING CAKES, whatever eggs are to be used should be added after all the ingredients are well mixed. By observing this rule two eggs will be found to go as far in enriching the cake and making it light as three would if added at an earlier stage of the preparation.

To bake potatoes quickly, boil them in salted water for ten minutes, then put them in the oven. The boiling water will heat them through and they will bake in a short time.

Whenever you are baking cookies, pin a piece of muslin over the bread board, stretching it tight. Flour the muslin well and you can roll the dough as soft and thin as you please. A piece of muslin around the rolling pin is still another improvement.

Coffee stains, even when the coffee has been mixed with cream or milk, may be removed by rubbing the spots with pure glycerin. Rinse afterward in lukewarm water and press on the wrong side of the fabric (either silk or wool may be so treated) with a warm iron.

If windows are cleaned with vinegar and water they will be brighter and keep clean longer than if cleaned with water alone. Polish in the usual way with a soft linen cloth or leather.

Ink can be removed from white goods with tomatoes if applied freely. Cold milk is good when the stains are fresh, changing the milk as often as necessary. If very obstinate, and the material will stand hot water, the stain should be covered with melted tallow, then washed in the usual way.

To test drinking water put one teaspoonful of granulated sugar in a pint of the water you want to test. Cork tightly, place on the kitchen mantel shelf. If pure the water will remain clear; if not it will cloud densely and ought to be analyzed.

When ironing linen, if the article becomes scorched lay a wet rag over the mark and pass a hot flatiron quickly over it, causing it to steam freely. Repeat again and again until the mark disappears, which it soon will do if the garment is not really burned.

Egg stains on table linen should be soaked in cold water before the table cloth or whatever article may be sent to the laundry. The stains are easily soaked out in cold water, but putting them in hot water will "set" them, making them almost permanent.

Specially Selected

Money-Saving "Standard" Bargains
Chosen specially for you and guaranteed exceptional value

Clothes for the whole family—clothes that are stylish, dependable and becoming. All this is offered you in the **FREE "Standard" Bargain Bulletins**. And, as an example of "Standard" value-giving, we offer you the splendid values listed below (taken from the new "Standard" Xmas Bulletin). Order them and convince yourself by your savings that it pays to shop at the "Standard." The "Standard" Xmas Bulletin is brimful of hundreds of equally splendid opportunities—the choicest bargains of the season. It's just issued and therefore shows the latest and most charming winter clothes for men, women and children. You, too, can have this money-saving Bulletin—you must have it in order to enjoy a lower cost for clothes and genuine clothes satisfaction.

Cut coupon, mail it today and we'll send you the "Standard" Bargain Bulletins, beginning with this new Xmas Bulletin, absolutely **FREE**. Send coupon at once—**NOW**.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
or your money back

Plush Muff FREE

with this Handsome Plush Coat \$5.98

XCC598—An unequalled bargain. Splendid warm winter wrap of durable black Plush—a good \$9 value, yet with matched plush muff **FREE**. Coat stylishly modeled on straight-fitting, graceful lines, with full, becoming shawl collar and turned-up cuffs. Substantially lined with high-grade black sateen and closes with three large buttons. (Sizes 34 to 46 bust.) This \$9 value, with muff **FREE** and postpaid in the U. S.—

\$5.98

HCC699—Same as Coat XCC598, in stout sizes, 41 to 51 bust. Postpaid—

\$6.99

XRR398 \$3.98

with muff FREE

Stunning All-wool Serge Dress \$6.98
The new Basque Design

2VD692—No other fashion is quite as charming as this quaint Russian model. A "bustle dress offer," so unusual that you, too, should have the pleasure of owning one. Will be admired by every one—and then, our price represents a saving to you of \$2. Made of excellent fine quality All Wool Serge with becoming, long-waisted Basque and handsome, pleated Russian tunic. A lovely trimming is provided in the bottom; collar and cuffs of contrasting Roman stripe material. Closes in front on a satin panel and a dainty finish is offered in the hemstitched white organdie collar and detachable hemstitched satin messaline sash. In black, navy blue, wine, brown or dark green. (Ladies' sizes 34 to 44 bust; misses' 14 to 18 years.) This \$9 dress postpaid in the U. S.

\$6.98

Stylish Cotton Serge Dress \$1.59



VDD159—One of the most becoming winter dresses, and indeed a very tasteful, practical style. Carefully made of good, serviceable Cotton Serge in black or navy blue. Bodice effectively bloused and is charmingly trimmed with the stylish striped material in collar and cuffs. A wide crushed girdle charmingly finishes the waist and smartly heads a graceful Russian tunic. Closes conveniently in front beneath button trimmings. (Comes in ladies' sizes 34 to 46 bust; misses' and small women's sizes 14 to 18 years.) One of the season's biggest dress bargains. Special, postpaid in the U. S.

\$1.59

Girl's Warm Chinchilla Coat \$3.98
with matched chinchilla muff FREE

XRR398—Warm Chinchilla Coat of good heavy quality, in gray or dark blue. A dressy winter garment at a bargain price, and offered with matched, warmly bedded pillow muff **FREE**. Made in popular, becoming box style, trimmed with black Plush collar, cuffs and belt; closes in smart single-breasted effect, with ornamental buttons. (Sizes 6 to 14 years.) A \$5 coat, with muff **FREE**, and postpaid in the U. S.

\$3.98

Standard Mail Order Co.

Dept. 176 New York City

NAME.....
STREET.....
PO.....
STATE.....

FREE BULLETIN COUPON
Standard Mail Co.
Dept. 176, New York City
Gentlemen: Please send me **FREE** the "Standard" Bargain Bulletins, beginning with the new Xmas Bulletin.



This Elegant 56-Pc. Dinner Set Is Yours

The Most Gigantic Offer Of The Century.
You Need No Money. We Trust You. We Pay Freight.

What more satisfaction or pleasure could you have than to possess a Dinner Set so beautiful and so attractive that it would be a joy to your heart and the envy of your friends and neighbors? We now offer to every woman, **ABSOLUTELY FREE**, a fine, stylishly embossed, handsomely floral decorated full size 56-pc. **For Selling Only A Few 7-Pc. Berry Sets**



Pattern, the latest brilliant cut-glass design, full size for family use, as per our No. 2133. If preferred, you can have choice of hundreds of other useful premiums, such as Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Linens, Dry Goods, Graniteware, Lamps, Rugs, Clocks, Dishes, Silverware, in fact, anything you need; or we will pay you a **Large Cash Commission**. Since 1897, we have furnished thousands of agents' homes. We don't try to sell **YOU** anything. We want you to introduce our fine Groceries, Family Supplies, Novelties and Jewelry. Our plans are simple, easy, sell at sight. Every home is a prospective sale. Save money for your friends and earn a valuable premium at the same time. No experience is needed. The quality of our goods is unquestionable. Best of all

We Pay The Freight
On your premiums and customers' goods and allow you 30 days time to deliver and collect. In this way you see and know that everything is just as advertised before paying us. Therefore, from beginning to end of transaction you do not invest a penny of your own.

Special Extra Present
A handsome 26-pc. Silverware Set, an elegant decorated Parlor Lamp, a 10-pc. Decorated Toilet Set or a 30-pc. Crystal Glass Table Set is given **FREE** of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name and address and ask for this **FREE PRESENT**. In answering, ask for **Special Extra Present Offer**, on which we illustrate many other handsome articles. Write for our **FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT** and particulars. You advance no money. You have nothing to risk. Our methods are honest. A 2-cent stamp or a post card is your only expense to try our plan. Remember, the sample outfit and special present are absolutely **FREE**. Send at once. Don't delay. **WRITE TODAY.**

THE PURE FOOD CO., 205 W. PEARL ST., CINCINNATI, O.

Poultry Paper 44-124 page
up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents. Poultry Advocate, Dept. 97, Syracuse, N. Y.

New American 20 Year Thin Model Watch
Elegantly engraved, gold finished throughout, double hunting case, high grade ruby jeweled American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. Equal in appearance to a \$50.00 watch. **20 YEAR GUARANTEE** sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents free. **\$3.75**
20 Year Guarantee
Let us send it to you C. O. D. BY INSURED PARCEL POST, pay your postmaster our Special Price **\$3.75** when you receive the watch. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mention Ladies' Gents' or Boys' size. **HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 1165 CHICAGO, ILL.**

JEWELRY CATALOG All the newest novelties in high grade, low price jewelry. **DOLLAR JEWELRY CO. (Not Inc.) Dept. H, CHICAGO, ILL.**

POULTRY! Our book tells how to make money with poultry; description of poultry houses and plans; how to feed and receive for making flocks; tells about largest poultry farms in the world. Worth dollar to you. Contains four beautiful color pictures suitable for framing. Sent for ten cents. **UNITED POULTRY FARMS (Inc.), Box 15, Hope, Ind.**

GENUINE DIAMOND GIVEN YOUR BIRTHSTONE
4 solid gold filled Rings, guaranteed for 3 years. **GENUINE DIAMOND** chip. Set with your initial. **TIFFANY WEDDING** Ring. **SIGNET YOUR INITIAL** Ring. **IDEAL WATCH CO., Dept. M-213, Elmira, N. Y.**
CARDS Send 2 Stamp for large Sample Album of 1000 Cards. **Post Cards and Premiums. Star Beau Catcher and list of 2000 Songs given Free. OHIO CARD CO., 810 Cedar, Ohio.**

PUZZLE Can You Name the Ten Advertisers Represented Below?

A Little Effort Will Win a Valuable Cash Prize

SHYON
Big Money in T...
an trap for...
Funster Anima...
to increase you...
1.00 a can post...
at World's...
no more...
5000...

By the Box
your conven...
separate foil...
18 ten-c...

Free
send us your...
PRESENT. In...
Present Offer, on...
some articles. Write...
and particulars...
nothing to risk...
stamp or a post...
at once.

Insurance
under the...
Z-shaped lugs...
conditions. Fr...
of steel. A...
ce. Wind...
water, an...

Do not
the whole...
Undigested...
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Do not
about raw and cool...
worms and other...
bees, cow...
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let a minute slip...
at Now! Write y...
for 3 cents m...

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STEPS. Econom...
anywhere...
shade tre...
the time...
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you have
an, a conven...
t, economical...
that you can...
Fire to dres...
the bath room...

War
Name and...
application to us.

YOU PAY

Explanation
Reproduced above are portions of ten advertisements in this issue. For instance, the first is part of the Funster Bros. & Co. advertisement. Can you find the others? Try it.

Conditions
In addition to the solution of this puzzle, each contestant must write a letter telling how long he (or she) has taken Up-to-Date Farming, if he expects to renew, and why. In case of a tie the best letter will get the prize. Letters must be mailed in an envelope addressed to the Puzzle Editor.

Prizes
First prize to correct answer and best letter...\$3.00
Second prize...2.00
Third prize...1.00
All answers must be received not later than Dec. 5. Mail answers separate from other matters, such as subscription orders, etc.

Address Puzzle Editor, Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis
Price Winners Announced in Dec. 15 Issue. Watch for another puzzling puzzle.

What is Now the Fashion



6937—LADIES' SHIRTWAIST. New and serviceable; may be worn with separate skirt or embodied in costume. The back extends forward upon the shoulders in the manner of a small yoke. A plain, flat vest with a wide turnover collar of fancy design in one piece. Sleeves plain, but with ornamental cuff. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material, with three-fourths yard of 36-inch plain fabric for vest and collar.

6946—BUNGALOW APRON. Often worn instead of a dress rather than over one. Has a deep yoke. Yoke and skirt sections close in the center of the back and a strap from side seam to side seam holds in the garment to the figure. Small sleeves may be used or omitted. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires, for apron and cap, 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

6929—DRESSING SACQUE. The sleeves may be long or short and the surplice closing of the front leaves the neck a trifle exposed. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

6901—NIGHT GOWN. Front and back are plain and full length. Small turnover collar. Sleeves long or short. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

6944—LADIES' DRESS. In this model the extension of the upper ends of the sleeves forms the shoulder yoke and the sleeves are cut with a little easement under the arm, to meet a similar shaping of the blouse. This is quite plain in both front and back, with open neck finished with a frill. The three-gore skirt is joined to a deep yoke and is gathered at sides and back. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 44-inch material and 1 yard of edging.

6452—CHILD'S SLEEPING GARMENT. This is made without a yoke and with or without feet, as preferred. The closing is

down the back of the waist and across the waistline in the back. Canton flannel, outing flannel and sateen are excellent for winter use. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material and three-fourths yard of edging for the neck.

6914—GIRL'S DRESS. The plain blouse dips down in front and back, forming a small tab in the center. This may be faced with contrasting material and have the appearance of a belt. The skirt has two gores. Slightly circular in cut, box pleats in front and back. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 44-inch material, with one-half yard of 36-inch contrasting goods to trim.

6928—GIRL'S COAT. Double-breasted and may close high up at the throat or lower as shown. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material, with three-fourths yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim.

6908—DOLL'S DRESS AND COAT. Cut in sizes for dolls measuring from 14 to 26 inches from crown to sole. Twenty-four-inch size requires seven-eighths yard of 27-inch plain goods and 1 1/4 yards of 27-inch goods for the dress and five-eighths yard of 27-inch goods for the coat.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each
Address Fashion Department
Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

SAMPLE 49c.

FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU
Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid 5 for \$2.10. **S.E. Ferry, Irvington, Ind.**

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THANKSGIVING? Yes, there is much to be thankful for. Young people have opportunities in this country that they have not anywhere else, and there is an equality of privileges that are not found in any other country. But whether those opportunities and privileges are made available depends upon the young people themselves—upon all the people, in fact. Young people should always have aspirations that lead them a little higher, not necessarily into a higher calling, but a higher position and greater achievements in their calling, whatever it is. And the grownups may well have the same aspirations. How powerfully that appeals to the farmers! What unlimited room is there for a better system of production and marketing! We always think of these things when Thanksgiving time approaches.

We will begin our letters this time by introducing this Illinois boy, and the other writers will follow:

DEAR CADETS—Here comes an Illinois boy who wants to correspond with boys and girls from other parts of the United States. I am 17 years of age and have read UP-TO-DATE for two years. It is certainly a fine paper, and if the farmers would listen to its teaching they would be more prosperous. I live on a farm, but I don't depend on farming for a living. I have three brothers and two sisters, but only one brother is at home. One is a fuel inspector on the Sioux Line railway and the other is in Salem, Ore. I like music and can play the violin best. I have taken sixteen lessons on it, and can play fairly well by note. We have an Edison phonograph, and I can play several pieces with it. I attended the State Normal at Carbondale last year, and hold a second grade teacher's certificate, but I am not teaching this winter. I am going back to school in December. I should like to receive letters from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Claude Ferrell, Crab Orchard, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy 16 years of age. I was born in Pennsylvania, and when I was a year old we came to Colorado, where I have lived ever since. We raise corn, wheat, oats, cane and millet. Our summers are dry and hot. The temperature is from 95 to 108 in the shade. In winter it is from zero to 28 below. I wish to receive cards and letters from girls and boys in every state in the Union.—Samuel Shafer, Holyoke, Colo.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Oklahoma boy of 18 years. We came from southern Minnesota and have lived here eight years. I am a faithful reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it can't be beat for a farm paper. We raise corn, maize, cane, kafir

corn, broom corn and wheat. There is no timber, just rolling plains. I live on a farm of 480 acres, and I must say I like the country better than the city. I would like very much to hear from the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all letters received.—Kirby Pierce, Redpoint, Texas County, Oklahoma.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farm boy of sunny Tennessee, and I live on a farm of 40 acres. I read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it a grand paper. I think every farmer should read it. Farmers don't read enough, and we Cadets ought to do all we can to induce them to read the good old UP-TO-DATE. I like farming fine, and enjoy reading good farm papers. I especially like farming under the demonstration plan. We raise cotton and most all kinds of grain, such as wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat and barley; also sweet and Irish potatoes. Our farm land is generally level. We have hot summers and cold winters, but I like winters best, and the falling of the silver leaf and the night's cool breeze show us that the cold winter days will soon be here. I hope all of the Cadets will get busy and send me a shower of letters and post cards, for I just love to read letters, and some rainy day, after I've done churned for ma, I'll answer every one of them.—J. B. Washburn, Loretts, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS—Here I come, a jolly German American country girl. I live on a farm of about 160 acres in the good old state of Minnesota, but Nebraska is my native state. I just love farm life; it is much better than town life. We raise all kinds of crops and garden truck. I help outdoors in the busy season, but I love to do housework. I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it a nice paper, so I would like very much to become a Cadet, for I always read that page first. I will be glad to receive letters and cards from all the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Alvine Behrens, St. James, Minn.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy of 18 years and I live on a farm of 150 acres. My mother has been taking UP-TO-DATE for three or four years, and I think it is a fine paper. I would like to receive letters and cards from all of the Cadets, and will try to answer all of them.—Leo VanVerth, Terra Alta, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a little farmer girl 11 years old, and I have a sister 7 and a brother 4. Papa has taken your paper eleven years. Our schoolhouse is a mile away, and there are seven churches in our neighborhood. So many gods, so many creeds, so many ways that wind and wind; while just the art of being kind is all this sad world needs.—Bernice Anderson, Crary, N. D.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farm boy and live with my parents on a 50-acre farm. We own 165 acres of work land, and we have three beautiful houses on our place. I work on the farm in the summer and at the carpenter trade during the winter. I read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it is a fine paper for the farmer, and boys and girls. I would like to receive letters and cards from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all. Would be glad to ex-

change photos also.—M. E. Adams, North Harlame, N. C.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. My father has taken it for about three years, and I think it should be in every home. I am 16 years old and live in an apple district where we grow the finest apples in the state. I would be glad to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys, and promise to answer all I hear from.—Paul Teal, Beaumont, Cal.

DEAR CADETS—May a wild west farmer boy of 25 years join you? I lease one of my father's farms in the foothills. I own two horses that I ride and drive, and I break my neighbors' horses for the use of them in the summer. I have lived here all my life, and I think it is a nice country. I have fine times fishing and hunting. I am subscribing for UP-TO-DATE and enclose 50 cents, for I enjoy reading the Cadet page very much. I stay alone much of the time, and I get a little lonesome, so I will gladly answer all the cards and letters I receive.—Marion H. Hackler, Whitmore, Shasta County, California.

DEAR CADETS—I am a little girl 11 years old, but I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it very much. I live in the country, and we have two cows, three horses, two hogs, and some chickens. For pets I have two pullets, one white and the other black. I play on the piano some. We raise corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye and oats; also peaches, pears, plums, apples and grapes. I wish to become a Cadet of Equity and would be glad to get cards and letters from the Cadets, also photos, and will answer all I receive.—Mabel R. Grubbs, Trone, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am 19 years old and have been reading the Cadet letters for sometime, and have concluded to send a letter and see how many of the Cadets will write to me. I am greatly interested in postoffice buildings, as I am the stenographer and bookkeeper for a contractor who deals principally in postoffice work. In fact, I would very much like a card of every postoffice situated in the capital of every state in the Union, and I will reply with a card of our new postoffice building which has recently been completed here at Wooster. My work compels me to stay in town though my home is in the country, and I spend nearly every Sunday in the country. The country is rolling in this locality, and there are some very beautiful scenes. I like the country very much, and I love all outdoor sports, music, painting, etc. In fact, I love everything beautiful. I will answer every one who will send me a card or letter.—Florence E. McAfee, 142 North Grant street, Wooster, O.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 13 years and live about two blocks from town. My father owns a large store. I go to school and am in the eighth grade. I would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets.—Emma Lessmeier, Goehner, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—I thought I would try to become a Cadet. I live on a three-acre place in Creston, which is a very small town. We raise all kinds of garden vegetables and also sweet corn and popcorn. We have three horses, and as I love horses I go out driving sometimes. I also love all outdoor sports, and I love to read and sew. My father is a traveling agent for a medicine company and is not at home very much. I am 16 years old, and would like to exchange cards and letters with any of the Cadet boys and girls, and will try to answer all I can.—Anna Grundy, Creston, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy of 19 and would like to join the Cadets. I am a farmer boy, but I will live in town this winter. I enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it a good paper for boys and girls. My uncle takes it, and I would like for every one of the Cadets to write me letters or cards. I will answer every one, and I will exchange photos also.—Robert Woodridge, Highland Park, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING through the kindness of a friend, and I intend to subscribe for it myself soon. I enjoy reading it very much, and wish I could get it oftener. I am 16, and live in Missouri. I am attending high school this term and like it very much. I like to correspond with the Cadets. I will answer all cards or letters I receive.—Constance Gensert, Richfountain, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: Will you please admit a Central Wisconsin girl into your happy circle? I am 14 years old and have been a constant reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about two years. I like it fine. My father owns a farm of sixty acres. We moved here eight years ago this fall. I think this is a very good farming country. I would be delighted to correspond with the Cadets.—Caroline Johnson, Auburndale, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: We subscribed for UP-TO-DATE FARMING only recently, but I like the Cadet page immensely. I live on a farm, and we raise corn, oats, wheat and rye. We also raise apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes, and all kinds of vegetables. I am 14 years old and in the seventh grade. I have always lived in the country, and I do not think I would like the city. I wish to become a Cadet of Equity and would be pleased to hear from the boys and girls—will answer all.—Jewell Sellers, Ollie, Ga.

Good-bye now. Have a good time Thanksgiving, and realize how much better it is for a country to be at peace than at war. Considering what we teach, and how earnestly we are striving for the good of both young and old, I believe it would be an excellent plan to show our appreciation of this Thanksgiving season by trying how many readers we can secure for UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Funsten Pays Cash for FURS

Big Money in Trappings! skunk, coon, mink, muskrat, fox, etc. You can trap furs—we teach you how. **Funsten Animal Bait** guaranteed to increase your catch. Only \$1.00 a can postpaid. Won grand prize at World's Fair, 1904. U. S. government rangers use them. One man got 5 skunks twenty minutes with the **Funsten Perfect Smoker**. Price \$1.50; parcel post 30 cents extra. **Traps at factory prices.** **FREE** 3 books in one (trapper's guide, trapper's supply catalog, trapper's game laws). Tells how, when and where to trap, how to remove, prepare and ship skins. Will send you for market reports, shipping tags and big book **FREE**—write today. **FUNSTEN BROS. & CO., 130 Funsten Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.** Largest in the World in Our Line.

MAKE BIG MONEY SHIPPING FURS

Biggs at K. C. pays highest prices and sends you money by return mail. Nothing deducted for commissions. Honest grading. Fur shipments held separate on request and sent back at once if our returns are not O. K. Guaranteed baits, each package containing special guide for trapping the animal bait is made for. Traps and supplies at factory cost. **FREE** Catalog of supplies and Trapper's Guide, with special fur price lists. **E. W. BIGGS & CO.** Oldest and largest Dealers in Hides and Furs in Southwest. 218 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs, Horse and Cattle Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags. \$10,000 in **BOOK Hunters' and Trappers' Guide**. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. Leather bound, 450 pages. Price \$2.00. To Hide and Fur Shippers, \$1.25. Write today. **ANDERSON BROS., Dept. 35 Minneapolis, Minn.**

This Stem Wind WATCH GIVEN AND RING

Genuine American Watch, fine time keeper, guaranteed 5 yrs. Solid composition, gilt metal case; looks and wears like gold. Also has diamond embossed ring. Both given for selling 25 cakes Olive Oil Castile Soap at 10c each. We send soap postpaid. **Friend Soap Co., Dept. 431, Concord Jct., Mass.**

Locket, Chain & Bracelet GIVEN

Sell 10 boxes of Smith's Rosobud GIVEN. Save at 25c each, the great household remedy, an essential for every home. Return the \$1.50 and we will promptly forward these 3 beautiful gold plated premiums of your choice. From our large stock. **ROSEBUD PERFUME CO., Box 208, Woodsboro, Md.** This offer made by old reliable firm estab. 22 years.

HAMILTON GIVEN RIFLE

Genuine Take-Down Rifle, shoots long and short 22 calibre cartridges. Gun metal barrel, steel frame, regulation sights, automatic slide extractor. Given for selling 30 packages Blaine at 10c each. Write for Blaine. **BLUINE MFG. CO., 478 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

GIVEN POWERFUL AIRGUN

Big lever action rifle free for selling 20pkgs. Post Cards or 20 Art and Religious Pictures at 10c. Order your choice. **GATES MFG. CO., Dept. 899 CHICAGO**

GIVEN TO EVERY BOY AND GIRL

We give a fine Film Camera (takes pictures size 2 1/2 x 3 1/4) or Daylight Camera and complete outfit, plates, chemicals, etc., with full instructions. Just send your name and address, we will send you a Gold Eye Needle. Sell for 10c each giving 24pkgs Gold Eye Needles. When sold return the \$2.40 and this big premium is yours. Guaranteed. **Globe Co., Dept. A 667 Greenville, Pa.**

HADSON'S BRACELET GIVEN

Full size, rich gold plate, beautiful polish, latest design. Given for selling 12pkgs. Blaine at 10c each. Write for Blaine. **BLUINE MFG. CO., 212 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

FREE WATCH RING AND CHAIN

We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamonds cut brilliant for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send \$2.00 we will send watch, ring, chain. **ARDEN WATCH CO., Dept. 40 Chicago**

This Stem Wind WATCH GIVEN AND RING

American Watch, guaranteed 5 years, case Solid Composition Gilt Metal, looks and wears like gold, also Ring, with Sparkling Gem. BOTH FREE for selling 20 packages BLUINE at 10c each. Write for them. **BLUINE MFG. CO., 212 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

Secret Locket set with stone and 16-inch chain Given

for the names of two ladies and 25c. stamps or coins, to pay part of advertising expense. All handsome gold finish. Every girl and young lady should have one. Prepaid by parcel post. **S. E. FERRY, Irvinston, Ind.**

Canada is Calling You to her Rich Wheat Lands

She extends to Americans a hearty invitation to settle on her **FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each** or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help to feed the world by tilling some of her soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think what you can make with wheat around \$1 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is beautiful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

G. W. Aird
215 Traction Terminal Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agent.

Stories Suitable for Church, School or Home Entertainments. You enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c. postpaid.

Cart Load of Fun for 10 Cents
COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Farmers Organization and Co-operation

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity

About one month ago the Postmaster General designated several cities where the respective postmasters should specialize on making the parcel post more popular as a means of marketing farm produce direct to the consumers' kitchens.

One of the things the postmasters were to do was to get the names of families in the cities that wanted to buy direct from the producers, and the names of the producers who wanted to send articles direct to the consumers.

Among the cities designated were Chicago and Indianapolis. In our October 15th number we made some comments on the possible working of the plan, based on the report made by the Chicago postmaster. Or, speaking definitely, we pointed out the apparent weaknesses in the plan and gave our reasons for our conclusions why the parcel post would not be a material factor in solving the great marketing problem in Chicago.

On the 4th of November the postmaster at Indianapolis issued his list of people interested in the plan—would-be buyers and would-be sellers. The Indianapolis list is interesting in showing the great disparity in the number of city and town people to the people on farms who want to sell. There are only twenty-six families listed for Indianapolis and one in each of five towns, making thirty-one families who assert that they want to buy through the parcel post. Against this there were published 405 names of people who want to sell. These people represented 168 different post-offices.

This showing seems to indicate that the people who have produce to sell took much more interest in the move than those who consume. Of course, as far as this first list goes, the would-be sellers got the advantage of a very wide circulation, as it was printed in one of the daily papers. But there is no provision to so publish the names, and if the proportion of one buyer to twelve sellers is maintained in the future it must be apparent that the parcel post plan can not afford any appreciable relief to the people who are seeking better markets and more profitable prices, or to the other class which has been complaining about the high cost of living.

This paper has always contended that the parcel post had but little to commend it in marketing farm produce. There are many places where the plan has been tried, under probably the most favorable conditions that can be produced, only to be nearly abandoned in a short time. With such glaring examples, perfectly known by the postoffice officials, what can be their motive in spending time and money in attempts, that must be vain, to develop it in other places?

May it be to keep the people from seeking more practical methods of marketing? And how much influence is that class of people, who don't want the marketing problem solved because they make immense profits out of the present bad system, exerting on the postoffice department?

In our last issue we printed the following, and reprint it here as a basis for some remarks:

As manager of this district of the F. S. E., sometime ago I advised you that we wanted fruit and vegetables, and you published our wants in The Market Place. I have had letters from various people offering all kinds of truck. This is just what we wanted. But for the good of the service I will say that usually it was not offered in a business-like way. Sometimes there were too many strings attached. Again, the people usually asked more for their crops than they could be bought for from dealers here. Now I do not say that they should not have all they asked, but they surely can not expect us to pay more than current rates. So, if the market price is not satisfactory, let them follow the standing advice of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and hold awhile.

Yours to help in your worthy purpose to make business men of farmers,
R. M. TYSON, Secretary,
Tobias, Neb.

This paper sincerely wants to help all of its readers to market their crops. If the readers themselves will display a reasonable amount of business wisdom no person can conceive of the vast amount of selling and buying that can be done amongst just the farmers who are regular readers.

But, as Mr. Tyson wrote, those who

have produce to sell often make conditions that the would-be buyer can not meet, or the price asked is more than like stuff can be bought for elsewhere. Farmers must get it out of their heads that there are any people who are willing to pay them more than some other person will sell for. Also in these days the producer who hopes to find some other person who does not know the market price, and that he can "put one over on him," is doomed to be disappointed.

But the producers who are willing to divide the usual marketing tolls with the consumers can always find buyers. Take potatoes as an example. The price paid to producers is now as low as 23 cents a bushel in many growing centers, while farmer consumers (and others too) are paying 75 cents to retailers very commonly in Indiana and we are told that in southern Indiana, where the drought was the most severe last summer, the retailers charge \$1. In the southern states northern potatoes rarely retail for less than a dollar, and often for more. Now the people who are paying such prices in the ordinary way must save something if they buy direct. Unless they can, there is no object in doing it. So if the man who has potatoes to sell will share this difference between 23 cents and 75 cents or more, after allowing for transportation, both will reap big benefits and business can be done. A similar illus-

tration can be made for apples and many other things, including corn and oats for feed.

We do not aspire to make business men of all farmers. Human nature can not be changed in a short time and greed is just as prevalent amongst farmers as amongst other people. So we have taught a business system for farmers that meets the conditions as they exist. Even the farmers most devoid of business acumen find in it what they need. In this plan, which we believe will eventually be adopted all over the country, the individual producer surrenders his marketing to the organization that he belongs to and the producers of a whole community select one man as their business agent.

Thus the matters of markets and prices, grades and packages, credits and collections for all the producers of the community are looked after by one man and his assistants. With this system in vogue it will be useless for any tricky producer to "spike" his barrel, box or bale of produce and hope to "get by" with it. But all produce will be inspected on the loading platform, and after a grower has had 10 to 50 per cent rejected a few times he will set out to produce good stuff and leave the culls at home. Without such a system many farmers will take a chance that they can cover up the small, wormy apples, the scabby potatoes, the foul grain or the moldy hay and get the price of first-class produce

Now 90 Men Daily Can Buy a Car Like This

Reo the Fifth has for years almost constantly far out-sold our output. Thousands who wanted it were unable to get it. But we have built new factories—three this year. Now we have a capacity of 90 cars daily. From this time on we shall try to supply the men who want better-built cars.

Reo the Fifth is built for men who want the utmost in a car. R. E. Olds designed it. Into every detail he put the best he knew.

It takes six weeks to build it. There are countless tests and inspections. Utter exactness and super-strength are required in every part.

We limited our output to insure this perfection. At times, five men were waiting for every car we built.

35,000 Cars

We have now built with this

chassis 35,000 cars. Now there are 35,000 actual users advising others to buy this car.

To meet this demand we have this year built three immense factory additions. And this year's output is nearly twice last year's. We have practically stopped our advertising, yet we can hardly build cars enough.

Why Men Buy

Reo the Fifth is a car of extremes. It has vast over-capacity. It is built in a costly way. We spend on each car about \$200 more than we need to spend.

The result is endurance, freedom from trouble, low upkeep. The car stays new. Year after year it renders perfect service.

Men want these things in the cars they buy to keep.

Reo the Fifth is constantly kept up-to-date. It shows all the new ideas in body style, in finish and equipment. We have made 18 improvements this year.

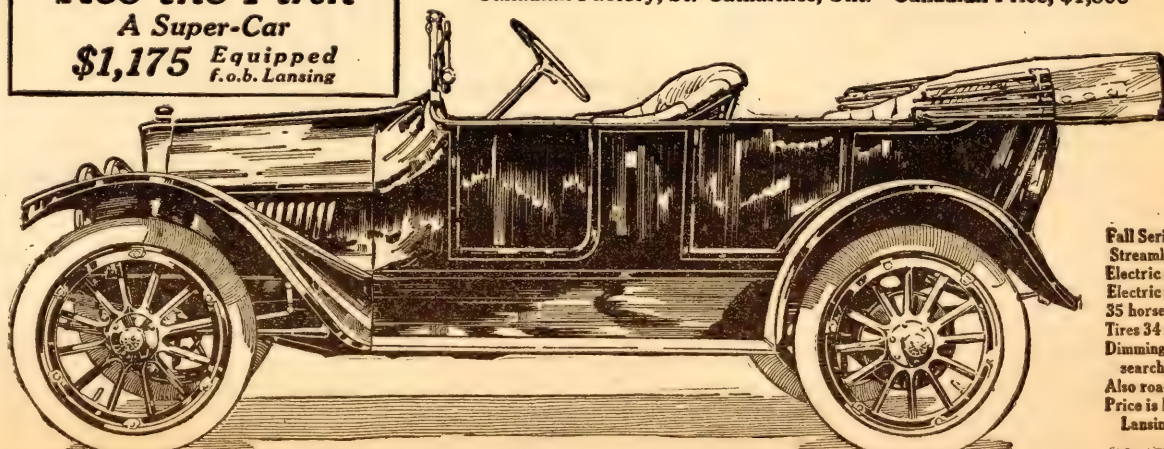
And the price today is \$220 less than it used to be. This is due to larger output and to factory efficiency.

See the latest model. Go into the chassis with your dealer and see where this car excels. The more a man knows of motor cars the more he wants a car like this.

Sold by 1155 dealers. Ask for Reo Magazine, showing how this car is built, and we will tell you where to see it.

Reo the Fifth
A Super-Car
\$1,175 Equipped
f.o.b. Lansing

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Michigan
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont. Canadian Price, \$1,500



Equipment includes mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, clear vision ventilating windshield, speedometer, non-skid tread on rear wheels, electric horn, extra rim, improved tire bracket, complete tool and tire outfit, foot and robe rail, etc.

Full Series
Streamline body
Electric starter
Electric lights
35 horsepower
Tires 34 x 4
Dimming
searchlights
Also roadster
Price is F. O. B.
Lansing

for it. For a fact they rarely succeed, but from this arises most of the complaints between the producer seller and the buyer.

With such a system for marketing in a community we say it will not be necessary for all the farmers to be good business men, because they have employed a business manager. There are also many other advantages of this plan, one of the chief of which is the assembling of all produce to market in car load lots. Of course, the prime object with every set of farmers, when they organize, is to get more money for their produce. To show the money benefits arising from co-operative selling through a central business manager or secretary, we have gathered some statistics from clearing houses of the Farmers Society of Equity and from some buying clubs in cities. The average prices are given in the following table:

ARTICLE	Local Country Paying Price	Realized by Producers by Direct Selling	City Store Price	Consumers' Direct Buying
Apples, bushel.....	\$.28	\$.59	\$1.20	\$.78
Beets, 4 bunches.....	.02	.05	.10	.06
Cucumbers, dozen.....	.08	.18	.40	.24
Corn, Sweet, dozen.....	.05	.10	.20	.12
Cantaloupes, each.....	.02 1/2	.06	.10	.08
Cabbage, head.....	.02	.06	.10	.07 1/2
Eggs, dozen.....	.14	.19	.27	.22
Grapes, 5 pounds.....	.12	.17	.25	.20
Lemons, dozen.....	.09	.16	.25	.18
Onions, peck.....	.12	.25	.40	.28
Pears, bushel.....	.25	.56	1.00	.67
Peaches, bushel.....	.50	.80	1.50	.96
Potatoes, bushel.....	.30	.50	.80	.61
Sweet Potatoes, bushel.....	.55	.71	1.50	.90
Tomatoes, bushel.....	.23	.55	1.00	.70
Watermelons, each.....	.06	.18	.35	.23

This showing is an eloquent appeal for co-operative selling in the country and co-operative buying in the cities. Now if both classes could be brought to appreciate the benefits of such a plan, and if they would be enterprising enough to develop such a plan instead of running after a will-o-the-wisp, like the parcel post, we would see the real beginning of the solution of the marketing problem.

To illustrate: If the 405 producers, who reported to the Indianapolis post-office that they want to sell direct to the consumers of Indianapolis, will now rent a building in Indianapolis and hire a business manager and ship their stuff by freight and place it in their own room for sale, and invite the consumers to get it there, it will be a great improvement over parcel post marketing. But they could even go farther than this. By each of them contributing about \$2 they can buy a motor truck and deliver to the consumers' kitchens.

The parcel post rate is 5 cents for one pound in the first zone, 14 cents for ten pounds, 24 cents for twenty pounds, 34 cents for thirty pounds, and 54 cents for fifty pounds. The containers are usually quite expensive and marketing by this plan involves much details. On the other hand, produce can be shipped by freight in the first zone for 10 to 15 cents a hundred-weight, about the cost by mail for two pounds, the packages can be inexpensive and the details only a trifle compared with the other plan.

The matter of delivery in the city will, of course, be quite an item. But this can easily be solved by starting to supply a limited zone from the first house and adding more receiving and distributing houses as the business increases, and so no long hauls need be made.

We would like to see the 405 producers who are seeking a better plan of marketing hold a meeting in Indianapolis and take this whole matter up. This office will give them every kind of co-operation that we can toward evolving a less expensive and more efficient marketing system. And what we recommend for Indiana and Indianapolis we recommend for all other places where this matter has been agitated. Also the people in the country should take steps to organize local clearing houses of the Farmers Society of Equity to bring about community co-operation for direct shipping to the final markets. This office will be pleased to also see that any person

who becomes interested in this plan is supplied with the necessary instructions and blanks to organize and report a community organization, on request.

If the blank below is used it will give this office the desired information and will enable us to give the party inquiring the information he seeks:

The Blank

Please answer the questions that apply to your case.

1. Do you approve of the idea as expressed in above article to hold a meeting of producers looking to direct marketing through central receiving houses?.....
2. Are you a person who has at any time reported to any postmaster that you want to market by parcel post?.....
3. What postmaster or city did you report to?.....
4. Do you want your community organized and will you take the lead to organize it? Or what are your recommendations to get it organized?.....

Signed

Address

GO TO OMAHA

and attend the three (3) great farmers' meetings from December 8 to 12. See display notice in this paper.

Awl Given

Needed on Every Farm



Save money daily with awl by pairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6 1/4 in. long. Make lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included. OUR OFFER—Awl given with a two years' subscription for \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

Lowest Prices Ever Made On World's Best Roofing



Edwards Patent "Grip Lock"



Corrugated



Brick Siding



Reo Steel Shingles



Garage



21 Ruby \$25 Gold Watch

Lightning-proof, Fire-proof, Rust-proof, Rot-proof, Galvanized Steel Roofing Lasts as Long as Building Stands
Once you have purchased and laid Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing your roofing expense for that building is at an end. Its cost per square is the lowest ever made. It has no up-keep cost. Always beautiful in appearance. Reducing cost of insurance.

EDWARDS Exclusive Tightcote Process

Makes Rust-Proof Roofing. The zinc spelter becomes practically one piece with the steel. No ordinary galvanizing can compare with it. Each and every Edwards Metal Shingle, Metal Spanish Tile, each sheet of Edwards Reo Steel Shingles, Grip Lock Roofing, Pressed Standing Seam or Roll Roofing, Ceiling, Siding, etc., is dipped in a bath of molten zinc, once at a time, after the metal has been stamped and required. The edges are galvanized as heavily as the sides. Not the space of a pin-point on steel exposed to weather.

How To Test Galvanizing
Take a piece of any other galvanized steel, bend it back and forth several times, hammering it down each time. You will then be able to flake off great scales of the galvanized steel with your finger nail. Apply this test to a piece of Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing—you'll find no flaking.

EDWARDS Patent Interlocking Device

Prevents Warping, Buckling or Breaking. Protects Nail Holes—they can't Leak or Rust. Nails are driven through the under layer not exposed to weather—cannot rust. No special tools or experience needed to lay this Roofing; anyone can do the work—layer old shingles if you wish.

Reo Steel Shingles
Cost Less, Outlasts \$ Ordinary Roofing and gives you joy and pride forever. No matter what kind of a building you have in mind there is a style of EDWARDS Galvanized Roofing exactly suited to your needs.

FREIGHT PAID Lowest Factory Prices

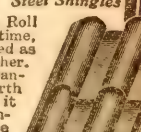
Greatest roofing proposition ever made. We sell you direct—save you in-between dealers' profits. No matter what your building is, we simply ask the right price and our prices are lowest ever made for World's Best Roofing. Postal or coupon brings Roofing Book No. 1191.

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1141-1191 Pike St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Lowest prices ever made on Ready Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Postal brings illustrated 64 page catalog FREE.

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Reo Cluster Steel Shingles



Spanish Metal Tile



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You Save Middleman's Profit—Pay Only for Real Organ Value

My Original Direct-From-Factory-To-Home—Not One Cent In Advance—Free 30 Day Trial—Easy Payment Plan—Absolutely Wipes Out Middlemen—Banishes ALL Competition.

Read Every Word of My Remarkable Money-Saving Plan

The value of an Adler Piano or Organ in your home cannot be figured out in mere dollars and cents. The sweet music of either will bring into your home life those things which money cannot buy. So that lack of ready money or large income may not hinder any one from the enjoyment of music I originated my wonderful plan of selling pianos and organs which has made the name Adler a household word. More than 90,000 of these famous organs are now in the homes of the people—and when I say you pay only for real organ value when you buy one of my World Famed Adler Organs—winners of the highest prize at St. Louis World's Fair—also winners of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., 1913—it means a whole lot to you—your pocket book—in long years of continued service and satisfaction.

I Save You All "In-Between" Profits

I can and will save you \$48.75 because I sell direct from the \$1,000,000 Adler Organ Factory (greatest in existence) at lowest wholesale factory prices. The Adler Plan thoroughly wrecks organ prices, absolutely sponging out all "in-between," extra, middlemen's profits on other organs.

FREE 30 Days' Trial

Send no money in advance. I will ship you any World Famed Adler Organ you may select from my new, big organ book, for an absolutely free playing test—yes, keep it a whole month free—if it does not prove all I claim—just ship it back to me—I will pay freight both ways and your trial doesn't cost you a single penny.

And then a 30 days' approval test and your money back if my World Famed Adler Organ has not held up to every claim I make for it.

My World Famed Adler Organ must sell itself after a free trial in your home. You're the judge, because it is your money and I can not afford to have a single dissatisfied customer.

Small Easy Payments—No Burden To You

No Interest—No Collectors

After you have decided to keep my World Famed Adler Organ you can make arrangements to pay in small amounts as convenient. Ask about our Fall Payment Plan for the benefit of all who depend upon the harvest for income.

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strongest ever made.

Give your own Time To Pay

Send Today For My FREE Wonderful Organ or Piano Book

—and money saving plan. It costs you nothing to find out how much better my World Famed Prize Winning Adler Organs and Celebrated Adler Pianos are than ordinary made-to-sell instruments. Just fill in coupon below and mail it to me. Let me send you my big handsome illustrated Organ or Piano Book and learn about the fairest, squarest, most liberal, most convenient Organ or Piano buying proposition you ever heard of.

25-Year Guarantee

The Greatest Piano Offer Ever Made

My Celebrated Adler Piano winner of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, 1913, is better than pianos that sell for double the money. I let you have your piano on exactly the same terms as an Adler Organ—30 days free trial; all the time you want in which to pay.

Mail This Coupon To Day

C. L. ADLER, President, Adler Manufacturing Company, 5311 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

Make a cross in the square for organs—or pianos—or both. Or write your name and address on postal.

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\$3000 FOR YOU

That's the money you should get this year. I mean it. I want County Sales Managers quick, men or women who believe in the square deal, who will go into partnership with me. No experience needed. My folding Bath Tub has taken the country by storm. Solves the bathing problem. No plumbing, no water works required. Full length bath in any room. Folds in small roll, handy as an umbrella. I tell you it's great! GREAT! Rivals \$100 bath room. Now listen! I want YOU to handle your county. I'll furnish demonstrating tub on liberal plan. I'm positive—absolutely certain—you can get bigger money in a week with me than you ever made in a month before. I ENJOY IT!

Two Sales a Day—

\$300.00 a Month

Exclusive Territory.
100% Profit.

That's what you should get—every month. Needed in every home, badly wanted, eagerly bought. Modern bathing facilities for all the people. Take the orders right and left. Quick sales, immense profits. Look at these men—Smith, Ohio, got 18 orders first week; Meyers, Wis., \$250 profit first month; Newton, California, \$80 in three days. You should do as well. 2 SALES A DAY MEANS \$300 A MONTH. The work is very easy, pleasant, permanent, fascinating. It means a business of your own.

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Furnished

H. S. Robinson, Pres., 734 Factory Bldg., TOLEDO, OHIO
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TERMS—50 Cents a Line, or for seven (7) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals. Each initial, number, abbreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before date of issue. Remittance or reference must accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed 200,000 copies or more. When writing to these advertisers please say, "I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

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Agents Something new; fastest sellers and quickest repeaters on earth; permanent, profitable business; good for \$50 to \$75 a week. Address American Products Co., 539 Third Street, Cincinnati, O.

FARM LANDS

We Call the attention of all farmers and others interested in real farming lands to our choice selection of 20,000 acres of fine smooth prairie lands, located in the southeastern part of the Gulf coast of Texas, at and near the towns of Hampshire and Winnie, Texas. The soil, covered with heavy blue stem and Buffalo grass, is a dark brown loam, with a sufficient amount of sand mixed. Subsoil is clay. These lands are adapted to general farming and are great producers of excellent corn, cotton, ribbon cane, rice, all forage crops, like milo maize, kafir corn, sorghum, and numerous other feed crops, assuring successful stock raising and dairying. These lands, located in the most beautiful climate, are now offered for sale at prices ranging from \$30 to \$60 per acre on very convenient terms. Here is the chance for farmers to obtain a better net result from their investment of money and time and work than on lands in the Middle West selling \$150 to \$300 per acre. This is a fact just considering the possibilities of general farming in this famous section, not counting the profits from truck farming and fruit raising, both of which are at home in the Hampshire-Winnie country. It is worth your while to look into this. If interested in this bona fide proposition, write at once for free booklet on Hampshire-Winnie to the owners, Theo. F. Koch & Co., 832 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale 50,000 acres in the fruit and clover belt of Michigan, in Mason, Manistee, Lake and Wexford counties; fine for fruit, stock or general farming, grains, grasses and vegetables; prices \$10 to \$35 per acre, and much good land at \$18; payments \$10 to \$50 down and \$5 to \$10 monthly on 40 acres, or annual terms. Write for 72-page book and large map and ask about our private car excursion, leaving Chicago Tuesday, November 10; round trip fare to Wellston, my Michigan headquarters, \$8.30, rebated on purchase; return Friday, 7:20 a. m. Do not wait until spring, but come now and get a good selection. George W. Swigart, 2-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Two Well improved farms for sale, in high state of cultivation; 576 acres and 391 acres, respectively; just south of Lamoni, Iowa, in Missouri. No trades. Am sole owner. Description and prices on application. Address C. A. Springer, Gilman City, Mo.

Farms wanted. We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted Farm and timber lands for sale everywhere to keep our large selling force busy. International Realty Corporation, 10 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago.

Free Government Land. Nearly 500,000 acres in Arkansas now open to homestead entry. Guide Book, with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of state, 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

Agents wanted for first-class Arkansas land proposition; no rocks, hills nor swamps; big money for reliable men and women. Call or write Wm. C. Uphoff & Co., Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted Good farm, well located; give description and price; from owner only. Pollitt, Box 754, Chicago.

Little River Valley lands rich and cheap, on railroad. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

Carolina Farms; all staple crops, truck, fruit. Write Henry T. King, Greenville, N. C.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

Get a pound of satisfaction for 30c; Kentucky real leaf tobacco; postage paid anywhere, or 7 pounds, \$2; 11 pounds, \$3; 20 pounds, \$5. Order today. Novice Harper, Box 468, Mayfield, Ky.

For Sale 40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

Thousands government positions open to men and women over 18; \$95 to \$150 month; farmers have excellent chance; write immediately for list of open positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. K26, Rochester, N. Y.

Will Pay Reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages. Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

LIVE STOCK

I Have 100 head yearling steers for sale; also 15-16 pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$20 each, crated for shipment. One registered bull a year old, \$100. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

Holstein calves. Ten heifers and two bulls, 15-16 pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$20 each, crated for shipment. One registered bull a year old, \$100. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

Steers for sale, 60 head calves, weigh 515 lbs.; 45 head Angus, weigh about 675 lbs.; 60 Shorthorns, weigh around 900 lbs. All natives and good quality. W. W. Dyer, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Horse Owners—I guarantee results from my fat-tening recipe. No matter how old the horse. Wilburton, Okla.

Thoroughbred Poland China pigs of the 12-ton kind. They are beauties. Write, Alfred A. Nieves, R. 2, Victory, Mo.

MOVING PICTURE PLAYS

Write Moving Picture plays; \$50 each; all or some; (time); correspondence course not required; details free. Atlas Publishing Co., 380, Cincinnati, O.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Ideas wanted. Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. B. E. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

Patents that protect and pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Young Man, would you accept and wear a fine tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 923, Chicago.

Wash Your Clothes without rubbing. No lyes or acids. Send 10 cents in stamps for enough to do four ordinary washings. Agents wanted. The Ideal Mfg. Co., Dept. 1, Ligonier, Ind.

Seeds wanted. We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

2000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list, it's free. Dekleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. Box 80.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept. 3, Hammond, Ind.

100 Envelopes Your name and address printed on the corner, 30 cents, postpaid. Samples free. D. F. Breneisa, Wheeler, Ind.

A Great Week for Farmers

Three Very Important Meetings in Omaha, Neb., the Week of December 7 to 12

Beginning on December 8, the Nebraska Farmers' Congress will meet in Omaha, Neb., with headquarters at Hotel Rome. Last year the attendance at the Congress was about 1,000. Beginning on the 9th the Farmers Society of Equity's sixth annual convention will convene. Its headquarters will be at the Paxton Hotel. Delegates from many states will be in attendance at this convention. And on the 10th the new American Farmers Federation will open its convention. The headquarters of the federation people will be at the Hotel Millard.

So the second week in December promises to be the greatest week for important farmers' meetings in many years. Omaha should be the Mecca to draw thousands of farmers, particularly those who are dissatisfied with the distributing side of agriculture and want a better marketing system established. No farmer who can possibly attend any or all of these meetings should fail to go, as he probably will never have the opportunity again to meet and help, and listen to so many people who are capable of advising on the great agricultural problems, which are the greatest problems of the age, and problems of all the people.

W. S. DeLano, Lincoln, Neb., is secretary of the Nebraska Farmers' Congress; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind., is secretary of the Farmers Society of Equity and temporary secretary of the American Farmers Federation. E. V. Parrish, care of Convention Bureau of Chamber of Commerce, Omaha, Neb., is in charge of local arrangements.

The sessions of the various conventions will, in all probability, be held in the assembly halls of the respective hotels. Rooms range from \$1 to \$2 for single occupants or 75 cents up if two or more occupy the same room. These rates do not include meals. Of course there are many other hotels, with varying rates.

We hope to have the pleasure of meeting a great many readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING at the meetings.

An Equity Success in Wyoming

In December, 1913, a number of farmers near the town of Pine Bluff, Wyo., established a local clearing house of the Farmers Society of Equity with an initial membership of fifteen. These few members expressed their interest and determination by going to work to build up the local association, and new members were brought in steadily.

The neighboring vicinity of Albin became interested and in March, 1914, a local was organized at that point and this also has continued to grow and prosper. The Pine Bluff local now has a membership of 102 and the Albin local has forty-one members on the list.

The members first began shipping grain by shoveling it into cars, a very slow, laborious method, but the advantage in dollars and cents was so apparent to the farmers after giving the Equity system a fair trial that a short time afterward a day was set and the announcement made for a meeting to consider the purchase and operation of a co-operative elevator.

At this meeting there was a good attendance and after careful consideration it was decided to purchase a new elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity that was being offered for sale in order to settle up a business. They thereby demonstrated sound business qualifications in not attempting to build another competing elevator.

A stock company was organized, the value of shares placed at \$50 each, and a committee of two appointed for each little neighborhood with instructions to sell all the shares possible, for cash or bankable paper. Enough stock was soon subscribed and exchanged for the elevator and the business operations were begun on a practical scale and far more convenient to the members.

Immediately after taking possession of their elevator they met very strong competition from a line of elevators run by private capital, but the stockholders were in the main loyal and the grain came to the Equity elevator. The results were satisfactory and the members were well pleased. They had cause to be, for they were receiving considerably more for their grain than they were accustomed to receiving.

At this elevator these locals handle flour, coal and grain. During the first thirty-five days they sold 100 tons of coal, 40,000 pounds of flour, and bought and shipped several car loads of grain.

The entire business and social affairs pertaining to these two energetic and progressive communities are moving along most harmoniously and with no visible dissatisfaction. A car of binder twine was purchased in the summer at a saving of about \$800. A car of fruit was bought at a little over half of what it would have been sold for at retail by the regular dealers. Just recently these locals purchased a car of choice Idaho apples and will spend their winter evenings in full enjoyment of the benefits and pleasures secured through the Equity System.

This is a lesson and an example to other communities. Opportunities lie along the path of organization and co-operation through the Equity System.

WANTED

5,000 SUBSCRIBERS 5,000 COMMUNITIES
250,000 FAMILIES

To buy their apples from the growers direct in car loads and distribute them. By this plan our country people can get their apples for perhaps half the price they would pay the dealers. They will consume probably twice as many and this will help the producers amazingly.

The apple crop is very large and prices are the lowest they have been for years. Unless some extraordinary thing is done quickly, millions of bushels of choice fruit will sell too low, other millions of bushels will spoil in the orchards, millions of families will pay too high prices, and other millions will not get what they want. We believe the greatest increase in consumption can be brought about with the farmers, as the town and city people have ready access to the stores. So we want each country community to make up a car load order and buy direct. Get together. Appoint one man or woman your business manager. Report what you want to us and we'll print it free. A car load is 160 barrels, or 600 boxes, or 24,000 pounds in bulk. In Indiana 48 pounds make one bushel.

If you have apples to sell report to us also and we will print it free for the sake of marketing the 1914 apple crop at profitable prices and saving the would-be consumers from extortionate prices after only a part of the crop is stored by speculators.

This service is free to all readers.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

GO TO OMAHA

and attend the three (3) great farmers' meetings from December 8 to 12. See display notice in this paper.



RAT CORN
KILLS RATS AND MICE
Rat Corn, the new and scientific discovery, is the greatest rat destroyer in the world. It mummifies rats and mice quickly and without bad, dangerous or disagreeable consequences. Accept no substitutes.
25c, 50c and \$1.00 Cans.
All dealers, or sent by mail.
Botanical Mfg Co.,
315 Race St., Philadelphia

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

We believe the prices attached to the crops named below are fair and equitable and farmers ought to receive them. They are based on the Chicago market, unless stated to the contrary. When the price is paid in the market is the time to sell, allowing freight and a reasonable off of the central home price. We believe these prices will be paid before the next crops are ready, purely on demand. How people will and see these for these them, they will paid. But, regardless of the number reading the paper (the circulation is now over 200,000), those of our readers who demand these prices and hold for them, will be very sure to get them, because the world needs all of the crops, and can not get along with only part of them. Those who control may need to hold until the DUMPERS have unloaded, but their time is bound to come when THEIR price will be paid. **HOLD FOR THESE PRICES. SELL AT THESE PRICES WHEN THEY WILL BE PAID AND QUIT SELLING THE HOUR THEY DROP BELOW, THEN THEY WILL GO RIGHT UP AGAIN.** Keep in mind that the more farmers who hold for and ask the prices the sooner they will come, because of reducing the supply in other hands. A fair price, known by the producers, and that price demanded, will make marketing and prices of farm products as definite as any commodity produced in the country.

The following prices are based on conditions as they exist now. Should conditions change materially in a short time, like the end of the European war, it will make revisions necessary. We predict the war will be a long one.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	\$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard.....	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis.....	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed).....	.75
CORN—No. 2 white, from field.....	.55
OATS—No. 2 white.....	.55
BARLEY—Good malting.....	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding.....	.65
RYE—No. 2.....	1.00
BUCKWHEAT.....	
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel.....	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton.....	20.00

	Oct. 31, 1914	Change from two weeks before
WHEAT.....	72,857,000	X9,022,000
CORN.....	4,133,000	-1,832,000
OATS.....	37,742,000	X3,740,000
BARLEY.....	7,246,000	X 777,000

BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu. 2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white.... .75
BROOM CORN.....

For current market prices see below.
SUMMARY of the general trade conditions of the country, as of November 7, and compiled by Bradstreet's, follows:
STATE OF TRADE—Improvement. Financial affairs in better shape. Large grain exports. Winter wheat area large and condition good. Better feeling at south. Prices higher for cotton. Exports increased. Weather too warm for retail trade. Industries slack. Iron and steel on bottom. Prices low. War orders good. Live stock trade disorganized by epidemic. Clearings larger for week. Small for October. Failures numerous. Building expenditures smaller.

The better tone in business continues. One factor that helps in the betterment is that the fall election is over. Prices for the cereal farm crops are good and some improvement has come to prices for cotton. Live stock, however, is lower and live stock interests are badly upset because of the dread foot-and-mouth disease and the rigid quarantine that is instituted wherever an outbreak is discovered. Several states or parts of states and many of the stock yards of the country are already under the ban. Other exceptions to the general good prices are potatoes and apples. They present marketing problems that it is impossible to successfully cope with under the present system of distribution, storage and sale. This paper, however, shows a way for some enterprising growers to get better prices than the usual markets afford. If other papers would do the same thing greater markets would be found and enormous benefits would be reaped by both producers and consumers. The weather has continued unseasonably mild. This has helped in affording late pasturage, except where droughts prevail, and an unusually good opportunity to gather the corn crop and attend to autumn work. Wheat sowing is still being prosecuted in some southern and southwestern states. The acreage of wheat will break all previous records.

The price of wheat has fluctuated much since our last report. The bears made good use of the daily receipt statistics, which were very heavy, while, on the other hand, the bulls were helped by the fact that the sales for export to Europe broke all former records. Our visible supply report shows that the bears had the advantage because the increase is over ten million bushels since our former report. But since this report of visible supply was made, re-

ceipts have fallen off and we expect our next report to show a liberal decrease. The trend of wheat prices is still upward, and, barring peace talk, which is a remote possibility, we look for considerably higher prices.

The corn visible is less, but other grains are more than our former report. Price of corn is higher, while oats is a little lower. Attention is called to the price of new yellow corn at Chicago, 73 cents.

Potatoes are in a bad way. Considering the great export demand for several food products, we believe the time will come when potatoes will not be held in such contempt. It may be a gamble to hold for a better market, but we believe it is a fairly safe one. At any rate all the surplus beyond immediate consumption that reaches the market is held by somebody. The question should be, who can afford to hold them better than the people who produced them? If the speculators have put the price down to a point that they feel safe in storing, why is it not wise to take a cue from their action and the growers hold them?

Beans promise to go to fancy prices. The crop of broom corn is not large and higher prices are already being paid. This is another crop that we strongly advise storing for a further advance. Somebody is storing. Why not the farmers? The cotton marketing problem has not been solved, but more demand both at home and abroad has made prices a little better. The effort of bankers to get \$135,000,000 together to advance on stored cotton is progressing favorably. If it is consummated we hope the growers will store and accept a reasonable advance rather than sell at a low price and allow the middleman to store it. We are anxious to see what terms the bankers will make if they complete the pool.

Apples. The best thing the apple grower can do, as we see it, is to get busy after trade in rural communities. This paper will do its share. Other farm papers ought to fall into line.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold it for \$1.25 for cash wheat in central markets. **CORN**—Sell old corn at market price. Sell some new corn, if to spare, at around 60 cents from the field. **OATS**—Will probably sell higher. **POTATOES**—See advice above. **BROOM CORN**—See advice above. **COTTON AND APPLES**—See comments above.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on October 31, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Change same period last year	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
WHEAT.....	X1,987,000	X10,291,000	X24,275,000
CORN.....	- 959,000	- 3,511,000	X 585,000
OATS.....	X 754,000	X 694,000	X13,738,000
BARLEY.....	- 195,000	X 194,000	X 1,720,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 41,588,000 bushels. This is 2,199,000 bushels more than two weeks before, but is 381,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 4,588,000 bushels on the same date, which is 212,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 3,591,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on November 7, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Nov. 7, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago.....	1.15 1/2 @ 1.16	1.13 1/2 @ 1.15 1/2	94 1/2 @ 95 1/2
St. Louis.....	1.12 1/2 @ 1.13 1/2	1.11 1/2 @ 1.13	93 @ 94
Kans. City.....	1.08 @ 1.09	1.08 @ 1.08 1/2	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2
Cincinnati.....	1.14 1/2 @ 1.15	1.13 @ 1.13 1/2	95 @ 96
New York.....			97 @ 98
Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard.....			1.18 1/2 @ 1.19
No. 1 northern.....	1.14 1/2 @ 1.17 1/2		A year before, 85 1/2 c and 83 1/2 @ 85 1/2 c respectively.

CORN, NO. 2, WHITE
Chicago..... 78 @ 78 1/2 75 1/2 @ 74 1/2 72 1/2 @ 72 1/2
St. Louis..... 80 78 1/2 74 1/2
Kansas City..... 71 1/2 @ 72 78 75 1/2
Cincinnati..... 79 82 1/2 77 @ 77 1/2
New York..... 80

Note—New yellow corn was quoted in Chicago on the same day at 73c.

OATS, NO. 2, WHITE
Chicago..... 47 1/2 @ 48 1/2 43 1/2 @ 44 1/2 41 1/2
St. Louis..... 49 50 1/2 42
Kansas City..... 47 48 1/2 41
Cincinnati..... 50 @ 50 1/2 50 @ 50 1/2 41 @ 42 1/2
New York.....

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on November 7 and two weeks before as follows: Wheat—December, \$1.17 1/2; May, \$1.24 1/2. Two weeks before, \$1.58 and \$1.51 1/2 respectively. Winnipeg, Canada—November, \$1.20 1/2; December, \$1.19 1/2; May, \$1.24 1/2. Two weeks before December future was \$1.15 1/2. Corn—December, 70 1/2 c; May, 73 1/2 c. Two weeks before, 69 1/2 c and 79 1/2 c respectively. Oats—December, 50 1/2 c; May, 54 1/2 c. Two weeks before, 50 1/2 c and 52 1/2 c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, November 7, 1914
Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday.....	80	140	100
Tuesday.....	75	50	45
Wednesday.....	65	80	80
Thursday.....	40	85	35
Friday.....	45	75	50
Saturday.....	30	55	40
Total, 6 days.....	335	485	350

A fair trade at steady prices. Dealers believed a better feeling existed, although values showed no betterment. Receipts were smaller and the buying of the last few days has been sufficient to reduce the accumulation of stock on track.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, bulk—1 car root rotten, at 35c, 2 cars at 30c, 4 cars at 32c, 3 cars at 33c, 5 cars at 35c, 2 cars at 38c, 3 cars at 40c. Minnesota, white—1 car at 40c. Per bushel, Minnesota, white, bulk..... 35 @ 45c Dakota, white..... 40 @ 45c Michigan..... 35 @ 45c Wisconsin..... 28 @ 45c

The price of potatoes is 8c to 10c a bushel lower than two weeks before and about 30c a bushel lower than a year before. Our advice is that the price being paid at country points is from 20c to 30c a bushel for qualities poor to choice. Considering the market this is about as much as can be realized in the ordinary way. The advice of this paper, however, has been for the producers to try to connect with communities where potatoes are needed and supply the demand direct. When this can not be done, then we advise storing.

SWEET POTATOES—The market was quiet today. There is little jobbing business on Saturdays. Steadiness of prices continues.

Burrels, Virginia..... \$2.25
Hampers, Virginia..... 4.15 @ 4.25
Maryland..... 1.25
Illinois..... 1.00
Virginia are 10c a barrel lower than two weeks before and Jerseys are 40c a barrel lower than quoted two weeks before. Maryland hampers are quoted 10c higher than two weeks before. A year before Virginia barrels were quoted \$1.35 to \$1.60. Jerseys \$2.60 to \$2.85. Thus we see the price of sweet potatoes is considerably higher than a year before, while the price of Irish potatoes is very much lower.

BEANS—A firm feeling lately has prevailed. In the case of Pea Beans there lately has been a small improvement. Demand for this line very fair and steady. Arrivals have been running very moderate. On the part of country holders there has been a firm feeling, with no disposition to crowd sales. Other beans quiet, but some business going on and they also have been firm.

Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice..... \$2.50 @ 2.60
Common..... 2.25 @ 2.35
If poor, lower.
Red Kidneys..... 3.25 @ 3.50
Brown Swedish, long..... 2.50 @ 3.00
The price of choice pea beans is 10c a bushel higher than two weeks before. A year before choice hand-picked pea beans were quoted \$2.15 to \$2.20. Other

varieties are practically unchanged from two weeks before.

HAY—Receipts, 879 tons. Choice prairie hay scarce and firm. All other descriptions of both prairie and timothy hay in fair supply and steady. Demand moderate.

Choice Timothy Hay..... \$16.50 @ 17.50
No. 1 Timothy..... 15.00 @ 16.00
No. 2 Timothy..... 12.50 @ 13.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie..... 6.00 @ 11.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie..... 7.00 @ 8.00
Choice timothy hay is 50c a ton higher than two weeks before. A year before choice timothy was quoted \$18 to \$19.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at \$8.50 @ 9. Oat straw at \$6 @ 6.50. Wheat straw \$6 @ 6.50. The price of straw is unchanged from two weeks before. Also it is quoted the same as a year before.

BROOM CORN—Sales are only in a very moderate way. Car lots are dull. Per ton, Illinois Corn..... \$180 @ 190
Western..... 60 @ 90
Damaged less.

The price is the same as quoted two weeks before. However, they will pay more and buyers at country points are bidding more, mainly because of the disposition of the growers to not sell at prices quoted and the fact that a great many growers have gone together and stored their broom corn for their own account. The advance in the price has already made storing a profitable move.

APPLES—Generally speaking, the market was quiet. Outside orders small and trade mainly local.

A good deal of the barrel fruit offered is undersize and ordinary to fair. This rules dull and weak. No. 1, fine, large apples rule steady. They are moderate sale. Shows, Wagners, Spies and Greenings have the preference. No. 2 stock and odd varieties dull.

Not many bulk apples coming, yet all there is demand for.

Western boxes sell in a moderate way. They are abundant. Some of the large Jonathan are overripe. These have to be sold low to peddlers.

Chicago prices range as follows: Baldwins, \$1.75 @ 2; Ben Davis, \$1.50; Winesaps, \$2 @ 2.50; Wagners, \$2 @ 2.25; Kings, \$2.25 @ 2.50; Jonathans, \$3.50 @ 4; Greenings, \$2.25 @ 2.50, etc., all per barrel. Bulk apples per 100 pounds, orchard run, hand-picked, older and culled out, depending on variety, condition, etc., run from 50c to 70c. Lower grades at 30c to 40c per hundred pounds.

Western Box Apples—Delicious, \$2 @ 2.25; Jonathans, \$1 @ 1.50; Grimes Golden, \$1 @ 1.40; Spitzenburg, \$1.50 @ 1.75, etc.



To Bring Seller and Buyer Together

There is an enormous demand in every part of the country, amongst farmers and people in towns and cities who are readers of this paper, for farm products that are grown in other parts of the country. Therefore, as an additional help to members of the Farmers Society of Equity, we have established this service or any person who will become a member by now paying the entrance fee of \$2.50, may report his crops to sell or what he wants to buy, to the National Clearing House, F. S. E. and get this service FREE.

Rules
To save unnecessary correspondence, the quantity, variety, grade, condition as regards packaging or bulk, and price wanted should be given. If an article that may be marketed by parcel post, a delivered price should be named. Prospective buyers can state what they want and may name the price they will pay. **TERMS**—They may be as agreed upon. Mail shipments should be cash with order. Honest transactions are imposed on every person who uses this department, and when writing.

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KAFIR CORN AND FETERITA—Pure, clean and fine, for seed purposes. R. S. Godfrey, Parma, Okla.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Houses, barns, bungalows, cottages, garages, etc. All material supplied ready-cut to be erected. Best and cheapest. Write for catalog No. 610 before you buy. North American Construction Co., 611 Aladdin Ave., Bay City, Mich.

OLD CORN AND OATS—F. O. B. Kempton, Ind. Corn, 50c bushels, price 75 cents per bushel of 70 pounds in ear or 50 pounds shelled. Will fill out car with oats at 46 cents per bushel of 32 pounds. Frank Ordell, Philo, Ill.

APPLES—500 bushels of Nos. 1 and 2. Varieties are Stark's, Baldwins, Golden Russets, Greenings, Wagners. Price \$2 per barrel. Glen Young, R. F. D. 3, Shelby, Mich.

POPCORN—First-class rice popcorn, 3 cents a pound in ear, in lots of 10 bushels or more. Fleete Gephart, R. 3, Miamisburg, O.

APPLES—Have a car of Baldwin and Northern Spy apples, barreled stock. Also upland grown Michigan potatoes. Melvin Seeley, Bangor, Mich.

POTATOES AND HAY—C. L. Deemer, R. 1, Summer-ville, Pa.

SWEET POTATOES—Three car loads of good eating stock. J. W. Pitts, Pitts, Okla.

POTATOES—Early Ohio and Triumphs. E. F. Butke, Thompson, N. Dak.

SWEET POTATOES—In car lots, 1 cent per pound f. o. b. Pecans in price from 35c to \$1 per pound, paper shell or standard varieties. W. B. Vandiver, Bay Minette, Ala.

SECOND-HAND BEAN AND POTATO BAGS—For information and prices address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Twenty-five cars of good stock. C. S. Marcy, Secretary, Hay Springs, Neb.

POTATOES—Two or three cars of white stock, in bulk. Fay G. Cotton, Secretary, Richville, Minn.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY SEED—Alfalfa \$13 a cwt. Timothy \$2 a bushel. Shelled popcorn 3 cents a pound. Also one 6-months-old pure-bred Holstein bull calf. A. P. Weber, Sec'y, Geneva, Neb.

POTATOES—Fine quality. F. J. Stevens, Pembina, Wis.

NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE, F. S. E., Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen—I have the following to sell (read the rules above and write plainly):

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Coal for All

We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

Farmers' Coal Company
Colorado Springs, Colo.

CLOVER SEED—Red. In quantities up to a carload. Harry E. Smith, Caldwell, Idaho.

THOROUGHBRED HOGS AND PIGS—Both sexes, most of the standard breeds. Can furnish almost anything in above line. W. D. Graves, Missoula, Mont.

CABBAGE—Danish ball head. In carloads or smaller lots. Also potatoes. John McConnell, R. 1, Vesper, Wis.

MILK MAIZE AND MEXICAN BEANS—By the carload and less quantities. J. B. Alexander, Secretary, Wanette, N. Mex.

WANTED TO BUY

CLOVER SEED—Quote price. Dell Upton, Leon, W. Va.
HAY, APPLES, POTATOES AND CORN—We wish to buy these in straight or mixed cars and would like to hear from parties who can load on the L. & N. railroad. Would also like to hear from locals in Tennessee that have butter to ship each week. W. B. Vandiver, Secretary, Bay Minette, Ala.

APPLES—One or two carloads of good winter apples. D. Fluth, Orange City, Iowa.

APPLES—Workers' Co-operative Association, Anderson, Ind., wants to buy a car of 500 bushels of apples, any standard kinds except Ben Davis. Will take sound tree run. P. A. Lyons, Secretary.

POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS—The Producers' and Consumers' League, 650 Madison St., Oak Park, Ill. John Western, Manager, wants to hear from members having the above produce in southern Wisconsin or Illinois.

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waxy texture

the quality of the
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left through which a
forms into golden pea-
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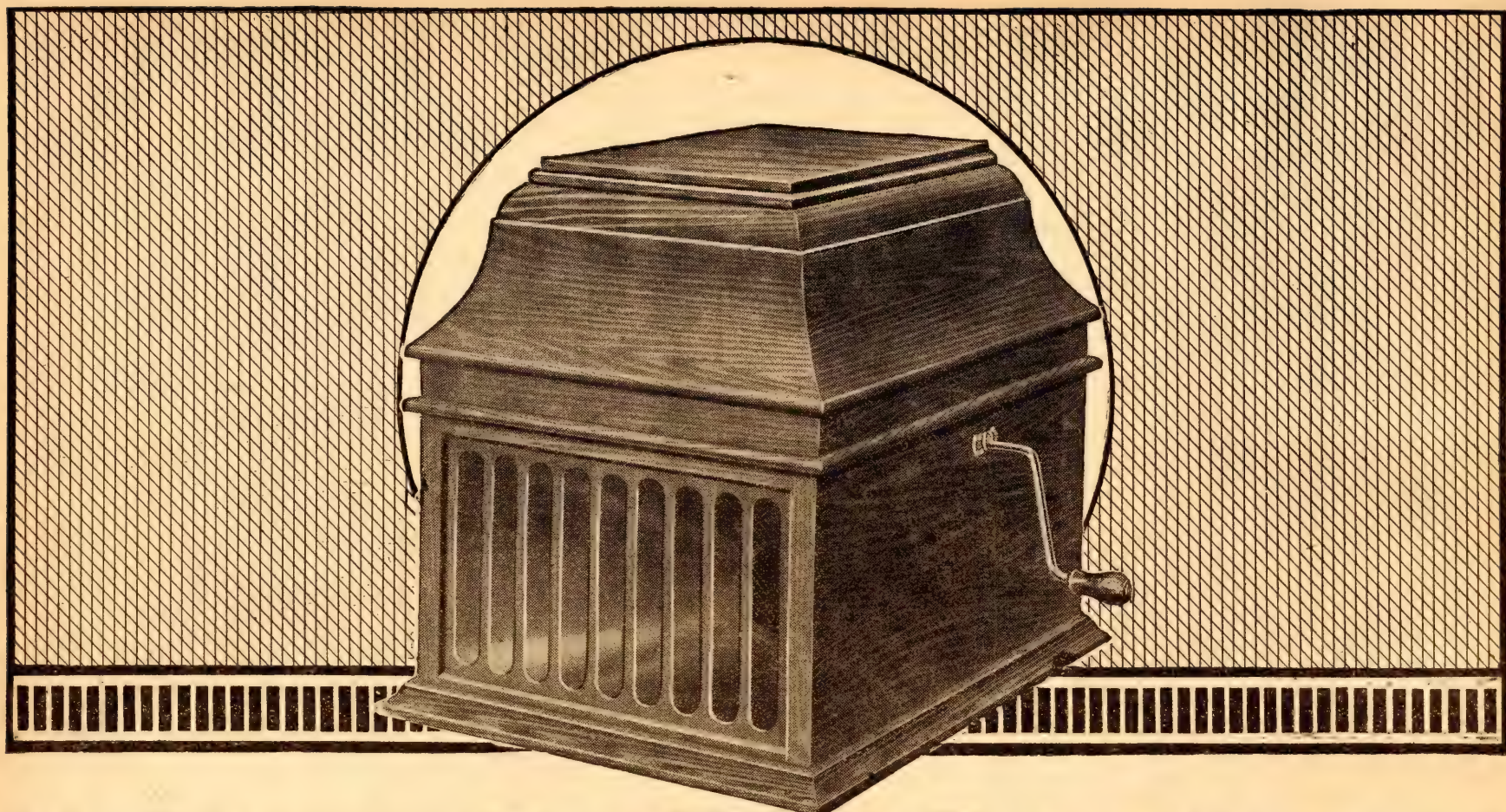
Number 23



FRANK BOYER

Does This Remind You?

The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops



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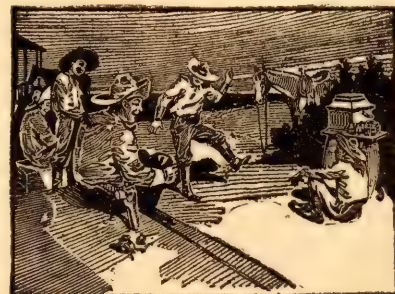
Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these new style Edisons, especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as a few dollars a month. But even if no one buys, there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad anyway that we sent you the new Edison on our free trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the new Edison.



among all his wonderful inventions is his phonograph. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it; over 25 years of work on all these epoch-making inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected!

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Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement—yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.



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I now have a much better proposition than ever before—one that makes my agents more money, and I like it better myself. The reason my agents have been so successful is that I do not handle junk, tinware or cheap John goods of any kind that never lead to repeat orders. I do not pay my agents with premiums, but they get hard cash and soon have money in the bank. It is repeat orders that make money in any business. Go into any home on Monday morning and you will find them washing; go to the neighbors and you will find they are washing too. It is the same thing all over the country. The demand for soap is unlimited, and repeat orders never cease. Now, what does this all mean? It means that someone is getting the enormous profit from your territory which should be yours.

There is big money in the soap business and I give my agents the big end of the profit—a profit so large that I hesitate to state in this public manner what it is, but will be glad to advise you confidentially when you write me. Suffice it to say for the present that you will be satisfied. I can give you a chance to make such a big profit that you will be more than satisfied with your income and willing to stay with me year after year and be one of my loyal representatives. I personally teach every agent how to make money and make it fast. My plan has been a great success, and I will give it to you FREE. Now, I want to say to every man or woman who is anxious to make money and better their condition, write me. Don't lose a moment's time, but write me at once, and address your letter to **JOHN B. HECOX**, General Manager of the Wolverine Soap Company, 306 Water Street, Portland, Michigan.

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will easily shell six bushels per hour. Just screw it to the side of your box, put in the corn, and turn the handle. The corn will fall into the box, and the cob outside. Has simple, accurate adjustment that can't get out of order; has no springs to jar loose. Will last a lifetime. Price 75 cents each. Delivered prepaid east of Kansas City for \$1.25. Add 50 cents more for west of Kansas City.

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Indianapolis, Ind.

What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

When Even Truth Deceives the Unwary

When the nor'westers with a saw-teeth edge on them come whistling and shrieking across the prairies, over the hills and through the hollows, driving us with frosted ears, tingling fingers and red noses to the cozy corner between the kitchen stove and the wood box, we pick up a paper and read with accelerated interest the advertisements of the land companies selling fortune foundations in the sunny south, at so much per foundation. It "sounds good," as the man said after listening to his table neighbor eat soup, but have a care. Those statements may be true, but yet not be all of the truth, and what is not told is probably of more importance than what is. A half-truth is frequently more deceptive than a falsehood. Have a care. There are some things worse than nor'westers with saw-teeth edges, and we always have the cozy corner and the wood box.

The Importance of Cotton

Not all farmers, even in the cotton belt, realize the place held by cotton in the commercial world. Cotton, raw and manufactured, comprises more than one-fourth of all our exports to foreign countries. A very large proportion of the cotton manufactures exported from this country consists of cloths, sent during the fiscal year 1914 chiefly to the following countries and sections: To China, 89,000,000 yards; the Philippine Islands, 86,000,000; the Central American republics, 36,000,000; Cuba, 24,000,000; Haiti, 23,000,000; Canada, 21,000,000; Aden, 18,000,000; British West Indies, 15,000,000; India, 14,000,000; Santo Domingo, 11,000,000, and Chile, 10,000,000. Europe as a whole took 7,000,000 yards; South America, 41,000,000; Oceania, 95,000,000; Asia, 125,000,000; Africa, 9,000,000, and North America, 138,000,000. Germany's cotton mills have, until the war, taken 800,000,000 pounds of raw cotton from the United States, fully four-fifths of all the cotton used in German factories coming from the United States. The United States consul at Breslau states that, despite the war, American cotton can be shipped to Germany via Denmark and the Netherlands, and that up until October 1 at least the mills and factories had been running full time, presumably on supplies obtained before the outbreak of the war. But at the present time little cotton is moving, and consequently business in the south suffers accordingly.

An Appeal to the Christ-Spirit

The greatest war the world has ever known is devastating Europe. Many thousands have already perished and thousands more are dying of their wounds. The continent has become a great slaughter house. All through Belgium, France and Germany, Russia, Austria and Serbia, the war has left communities filled with silent sufferers, whose fathers, brothers, husbands and sons will return no more. Who can adequately picture the miseries that have been wrought in the homes of the humble? Every day the cable brings stories of their wretchedness—women and little children and feeble old folks sitting amid the smoking embers of their dwellings, or tramping the country roads, terror-smitten, hungry, shelterless, sleeping in woods and hedges—waifs of the war. The Christian Herald, the great American Christian weekly, of New York city, is now organizing relief work for the widows and orphans of the war in Europe. Efficient committees will have charge of the work among the silent sufferers in the different countries. Every dime and every dollar contributed to the fund will be used undiminished for supplying food, shelter, clothing and other necessities for these unfortunates. We urge every one who reads this to have a personal share in this work. And in sending your gift, let it be accompanied by an earnest prayer that God in his great mercy will shorten Europe's time of trial and that enduring peace may follow.

Creamery Promoters in West Virginia

Creameries are good instruments for the development of any agricultural community, where there are enough cows to support such an enterprise, but to go into a section where there is practically no interest along dairy lines, organize a stock company and open a creamery is reprehensible. The history of several such cases recently enacted in West Virginia is that a man will enter a prosperous community, claiming to be a practical dairyman, affiliates himself with two or three of the most influential and prosperous farmers and shows them the advantages a creamery affords. These men will then go with him to see some of the neighbors, and interest is agitated to such an extent that before the hard-working farmers realize what they are doing they have signed their names to a contract which will bind them for one or two shares of stock at \$100 each. The creamery will open with no cream routes established and not a sufficient number of cows to supply the cream required. As a result the plant will shut down after operating from sixty days to six months and the farmer has his money locked up in something that will not realize 25 cents on the dollar. However, this is not the worst of it. Any prospects that the section might have had of becoming a dairy section have been paralyzed. Again, the prices charged for the creamery machinery is from 25 to 50 per cent in excess of what it should be bought for from a reliable creamery supply company, and even then the plant is not always completely equipped. It requires about 400 good cows to support a creamery.

A specialist can be obtained from the dairy division of the state agricultural college who will determine the proper machinery necessary and will give an accurate estimate as to the cost. No contracts should be signed with any creamery promoters until after an expert from the Department has looked over the proposition to determine whether a creamery can be profitably established. By acting upon this advice, which costs the farmer nothing, serious losses may be avoided and more efficient creameries established.



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No. 23

Balanced Rations

Signs of the Times

"On a clear and frosty morning, when the snow is soft and white,
Ere the sun has wiped the dainty foot-prints out,
One can see the tracks of rabbits who went calling through the night
On their neighbors in the forest round about."
—F. J.

An object lesson—see the cartoon.

The tenant problem will be always with us.

Russia will have Turkey for Thanksgiving next year—perhaps.

Some farmers would rather have rheumatism than a new idea.

The motor truck may be thoroughly tired, yet it never becomes weary.

If it wasn't for the suckers, all the grafters would soon starve to death.

By the time we get over Thanksgiving we'll be ready for Christmas.

The knowledge we need may be easy to get, once we know where and how to get it.

The farmer who follows the line of least resistance quite naturally runs down hill.

Creamery owners and managers are organizing state associations. Good for them!

The fellow who is an expert at killing time never makes a killing at anything else.

Now let the ghost walk—if it is the community spirit. Yet some people are afraid of "ghosts."

There never was an improvement proposed but what some one said "It won't work." But it did.

There are just two classes of fools, those who believe everything and those who don't believe anything.

Throw out the rotten ears from the corn for market. The new system of grading will make it pay to do so.

Yes, surely, farmers can become master workmen. Given the desire, all the rest will be added in due season.

Whether or not farming is a business, or merely a means of existence, depends almost entirely on the man behind the plow.

America's apple crop amounts to 50,000,000 barrels. Great pie timber. Great evenings ahead, if the popcorn crop is equally good.

What pleaseth well the editor of this paper? A new subscriber. What maketh his heart glad? A renewal. Both are always welcome.

Big meetings in Omaha this month. Farmers are coming to the front. They feel a bit awkward in the spotlight at first, but they'll like it when used to it.

The farmer whose implements have only the blue sky for a shelter will have to make some changes in his farming operations before he will be able to obtain cheap credit.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." A really prosperous farming community will have good roads, good schools, a telephone system, and a wide-awake farmers' club. If you want all these, get the last first and the rest will follow quickly.

Try it Yourself



FEEDING OUTDOORS, AND WHAT OUR CARTOONIST THINKS OF IT

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"The man who offers you something for nothing is a fake."—California Farmer. So is the "something" he offers you.

"I believe in pie for old and young, at least one meal a day the year around."—Southern Farm Journal. That is a creed that suits us, unanimous.

"The highway of good roads legislation is too full of political chuck holes."—The Country Gentleman. Better run the steam roller over 'em a few times.

"Hard thinking always results in easier ways."—Co-operative Manager and Farmer. Yes, usually; but it depends somewhat on which way your thoughts run.

"Co-operation is neighborliness, brotherhood, fellowship and Christianity put to work."—The Progressive Farmer. A long sermon in one short sentence.

"The European war made so much noise we couldn't hear the opening of the Panama Canal."—Farm and Fireside. Never mind, it's only another case of "silence is golden."

"Too many farmers are prone to think that low yields and high prices are the most profitable."—The Price-Current Grain Reporter. Well, sir, are you prepared to say that larger production and low prices are the most profitable—to the farmer?

"Our great trouble has been that the railways have not tried often enough or hard enough to get their case before the public."—Railway Age Gazette. Surely this must refer to the days before the Interstate Commerce Commission reduced rates.

"Any institution that will bring the people of the country neighborhoods together to entertain and be entertained by each other is certainly worth while."—Southern Farm Journal. Wherefore the everlasting success and popularity of the Sunday school picnic.

"All good Americans should be thankful that they live in a land where the people decide their own destiny."—The National Farmer and Stockman. And if the good American people neglect to exercise their decisive powers, there's always obliging politicians on hand to do the deciding for them.

"Many a boy's nature has been soured against the farm by the discovery that, though he 'owns' a calf, a colt or a pig, the animal really belongs to his father when ready for market."—Farm and Fireside. In far too many cases the farmer, and not farming, is the cause of the boy leaving the farm.

"The high cost of living has been discussed from every point of view and there is only one conclusion that we can reach from the discussion, and that is the fact that the farmer is not to blame."—The Farmers Guide. Now, having found a starting point, it ought to be easy to find the real cause of the trouble, by process of elimination.

Size vs. Income

A CAREFUL STUDY of government experts in regard to the profits made by a large number of farmers in different parts of the United States shows that the size of the farm business is one of the most important factors controlling the farmer's income. The problem of how large an investment is needed in order to carry on a certain type of farming to advantage is of the utmost importance. The amount of this investment will vary according to the type of farming and to the region selected.

In a survey of over 100 farms in an irrigated district in Utah only three farm owners with less than \$10,000 total capital received a labor income of more than \$1,000 for their year's work.

By labor income is meant what remains of the net income after deducting 6 per cent for invested capital and working capital—in other words, what the farmer himself receives for his year's work and supervision.

In a group of thirty-five of these men, who had small farms an average capital of \$5,345, the average labor income was \$235. One out of every five received nothing for his labor and made less than 5 per cent in-

terest on his farm investment. With high-priced land this amount of capital gave him too small an area to utilize to advantage. If land were cheaper, so that a much larger area could be obtained with this same amount of money, then \$10,000 might be a sufficient investment to give the farmer a substantial income.

In the central states, where corn, wheat and oats are the prevailing crops, and where land is from \$150 to \$250 an acre, \$10,000 would be entirely too small an investment to yield the owner a good income, for the reason that forty to fifty acres, the total amount of land he could possibly buy with this amount of money, would not utilize his teams, machinery or labor to the fullest advantage.

On the other hand the number of acres is not always a true measure, as a big business can be conducted on a small area. Twenty acres of truck and small fruits may equal a 200-acre farm devoted to grain, hay, cattle and hogs. It is the type of farming that determines the number of acres necessary for efficient operation. Many persons have made the mistake of buying too high-priced land for successful general farming. In other words, they paid truck-farming prices for land which, on account of market relations, should be used only for grain and general farming.

EDITORIAL

Another Effect of Monopoly

THE ELEMENTS of fertility are an important matter in all farming countries. Even in comparatively new and unprecedently fertile America the farmers spend millions of dollars annually for fertilizers. The three most essential elements are nitrogen, potash and phosphorus. The atmosphere has an abundance of nitrogen, and it may be drawn therefrom and left in the soil by the peculiar growth and properties of leguminous plants. Potash is found in a more or less usable degree in ashes where the harder varieties of wood have been burned, but the lack of quantity and the rare opportunity to obtain such ashes make that source of supply entirely undependable. Other sources of potash have been discovered in this country and elsewhere, but they have never been sufficiently developed to make them available. The main source, therefore, is the various potash mines, the richest of which in all the world are in Germany, and to the German mines the world has looked largely for its supply. Of course the great war in which Germany is engaged has greatly disarranged business, and has, in fact, resulted in developments that are somewhat of a surprise to people in general. It seems that the German mine owners have not only monopolized the trade in potash, but that they have conspired to prevent the development of potash elsewhere. Hence every American farmer who has bought fertilizers of which potash was an element has contributed to this German monopoly in prices alarmingly exacting. We quote from a Washington City communica-

tion published recently in a leading farm paper of the United States:

The German potash monopoly is owned by a corporation as big and powerful as Standard Oil. Its profits and dividends have been enormous, and because of the small cost of mining the German deposits this monopoly has been able to fix potash prices for the world, and prevent competition. This monopoly has agencies throughout the world, and sells either to fertilizer manufacturers or direct to consumers. The average price it has been charging has been about \$40 a ton. So, when American business men have proposed manufacturing potash from the native rocks or from seaweed, the German monopoly has served notice on them that if they started anything like competition the monopoly would reduce the price to cost if necessary, and ruin them. And because the cost of making potash from either kelp or feldspar is higher than the cost of mining and importing the German salts, the monopoly has been able to prevent any production of potash in this country, and has collected a price from American manufacturers and farmers that has yielded the German monopolists profits of something like 700 or 800 per cent.

The above is no criticism of the German government. It is merely an illustration of "big business," and shows how easy it is to victimize the unorganized masses who till the soil. If the war so terribly to be deplored impairs the power of this unscrupulous monopoly, it will have been beneficial to that extent at least. No doubt sources of potash will now be developed in the United States. Phosphorus is found in this country in wonderful beds of animal bones in Florida and, we believe, elsewhere, and in grinding phosphate rocks mined in various portions of the country. But the phosphate supply is by no means excessive. It therefore behooves farmers to maintain the fertility of their soil in every possible natural way.

Farmers and Bankers

FARMERS create wealth, and after the wealth so created is converted into money bankers accept it on deposit and loan it to those who need it, on what is understood to be safe security and at a charge for the use of it to pay the banker for the service. That interest rate does not go to those who created the wealth and to whom the money belongs.

The farmers are essential to the existence of the human race, and practically all business is founded upon what they do. The bankers merely serve as a business convenience; they do not create anything, nor do they add anything to the world's wealth or progress. They are simply a go-between, with one hand extended to those who have more money than they wish to use and the other to those who need money badly enough to pay the banker for its use. We repeat, the bank is nothing more than a business convenience.

But one of our daily exchanges, a prominent party paper, by the way, has discovered what it admits to be a new use for bankers. It is that the banker is called upon to interest himself in the affairs of the farmer. It is not assumed that the banker knows more about farming than the farmer, but he is to teach the farmer, at the solicitation of the National Implement and Vehicle Association, "to diversify his crops, especially in the South; to advocate seed selection and intensive cultivation; to encourage stock raising

in order to preserve soil fertility; and to create a demand among farmers for the early opening of federal reserve banks." On this subject the same paper tells us the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America recently adopted resolutions pledging co-operation with Congress in legislation on rural credits. The interests behind these things will show themselves if looked for with any degree of care. These institutions would be glad if they had a better means of getting control of the homes of the people.

But first of all, the new use thus found for the bankers is "to discourage farmers from speculating on future grain prices!" Farmers do not speculate on future grain prices, and never did. They do not buy to sell again. They are learning, however, to make their own prices as everybody else does. The method is simple, and can not interfere even with the bankers' business, nor with that of the implement makers. It is merely to agree on a price and refuse to sell until that price is offered. The implement and other manufacturers do that, and so do the bankers as to their rates. It leads to a more extended and persistent search for demand and a better supply of the needs of the people—cuts out excessive charges for distribution, and actually gives consumers cheaper supplies. But those who grab their profits without earning them may be expected to create all sorts of devices to hinder this true agricultural advancement.

The Land Problem in America

WHY IS IT that there there are serfs in Russia and peasants in almost all the other countries of the old world? It is because the few own the land and the masses must live upon it on the owners' terms. It has long been

taught even to our school children that the great trouble with the common people in Ireland is that the land is owned and inherited by the lords and nobility and there is no chance for the lower class, the common people, to own enough for a burying place. The result is that the working farmers in

Ireland have the scantiest of homes, and often are compelled to take the smaller of their domestic animals into their homes with them. This is not an inherent quality of the Irish people, for they do not do so when they come to America, where people have more room. Some of our best citizens and most successful farmers are Irish, and some of our most beautiful homes are owned by people that originally came from Ireland.

But there is no danger of anything of that kind in the United States, is there? Think a moment. We may have in store some surprises for you. A monopolistic few own and control our great business interests, don't they? Transportation, telegraph and telephone, mining largely, and also manufacturing; buying and selling farm products and also selling farm necessities, as well as the actual necessities of all the people—these are not sold as supplies in an open market, but in a market controlled by the few that own them, and to make their control more absolute each class combines with every other and thus deals with the users and consumers as the Russians do with the serfs and the lords with the peasants.

But, you say, that does not apply to land in America. Hold on. There are now a great many tenant farmers in this country, aren't there? And the number is increasing every year. But, you say again, families multiply, people increase, but the land remains the same. Very true, but we have some surprises as to the ownership of Amer-

ican land. It is asserted and not contradicted that one-seventh of all the land in California is possessed by two ownerships, and that three men own 4,200,000 acres of the land of Florida! A witness recently testified before a House committee that one man owned 3,000,000 acres in Texas. Now think of the inordinate tracts owned by individuals, corporations and companies elsewhere, and there is a problem presented even in America. We have no reference to farm workers who own large farms, but to those who accumulate lands as a means of power, of getting wealth, of making those who have no land, but need homes, subservient to them.

It is but a step from this question to the much-discussed proposition of rural or farm loans. The money is annually gathered in by the wealth absorbers of the country, and when they put it again in circulation they wish to tie it to the only permanent wealth there is, the land, the farms and homes of the people. One-third of the farms of the country, so it is said, are mortgaged now, but those mortgages are only individual security for the money loaned, and are not in good shape to be made instruments of speculation. It is now proposed to group them in various ways and make them bond liens to go on the market, and in the end become absorbents of the land titles. We want farmers to have every opportunity, every consideration, true equity in all things, but we want the land titles of the United States protected, and the land held for the homes of our people.

The Lesson of the Election

PEOPLE with the governing power as have the people of the United States ought to learn something from every general election. It is not so much a question as to who is elected or what political party prevails as it is whether those have been chosen who will most surely succeed in giving the people good government—government that will be to all alike and on the best and most equitable basis of human progress.

The recent election, as have many that have preceded it, proves that what for lack of a better name is called Big Business dominates politics as well as it does common affairs. Questions adversely affecting monopolistic tendencies are never allowed to go by default. Any proposition to take business from the control of the few and restore it to the many who may be engaged in it immediately attracts the attention of the few at the head of Big Business, and it is no trouble for those so engaged to unite in opposition to it whether it affects their immediate line or not. There is a great lesson here for the farmers if they would only see it.

It is also clear that the political parties are dominated by the managers at the top rather than controlled by the masses of the people that do the voting. These bosses set the stakes and the people work to them. The party press is at their beck and call, and works out the plans that come from headquarters. Well, we must agree that that is the only way to succeed, but it often places party papers in an awkward situation, and compels the advocacy of things known to be false and not for the best. The result is that whatever the party favors, the papers of that party support, and whatever the other party or parties indorse the papers of the opposite party oppose. It is not a question as to whether it is good or bad. This is a party extreme which does not make for good government.

A distinctive lesson taught by the recent election is that primary elections cost double what they otherwise, though they make the choice of wise would, are no guarantee that the

best candidates will be given a place on the final ticket. In several well-known cases men were chosen in the primaries who could not have been nominated in representative convention. We regret to say it, but it seems quite apparent that primaries are more easily dominated by schemers, boodlers and bums than are well-ordered conventions. One reason is that busy people, those less easy to control, neglect the primaries, and the independent element of the country has neither moral nor legal right to vote in them.

We note in the recent election, however, an element of independence that is unmistakable. Objectionable candidates that carried primaries overwhelmingly were defeated at the polls, and it is seldom that different candidates on any ticket carried the same party vote, or were elected or defeated by like majorities. This is an encouraging proof that the people voted to an extent at least as they pleased, and it is the best possible guarantee that in future the best candidates will be placed on the tickets and the best officers chosen.

Good Roads and Land Values—The Office of Public Roads has been making extensive studies of the results to the farmers adjoining the improved roads. In nearly every instance the increase in the salable values of the land adjoining has been surprising. Good roads have proven an incentive to rural school consolidation, and by promoting better attendance have improved the schools.

Successful Farming—The office of information, United States Department of Agriculture, recently declared that "from a business standpoint no farm is successful that does not pay interest on total investment, depreciation on equipment, and wages for all labor performed on the farm." This is sound argument, and if any farmer thinks he is a success as a farmer and a business man, let him use the figures of his income in connection with the money value of his farm and its equipment to ascertain if he is making wages on his labor and interest on his money. Such figuring, we opine, would prove a revelation to many of our farmers.

December First Feature Article

Good Roads as Crop Producers

THAT AN improved road will increase vastly the productivity of the area through which it runs has now been satisfactorily demonstrated in Virginia by the United States Department of Agriculture. Conditions in Spotsylvania county were investigated with particular care and the results have proved surprising. In 1909 the county voted \$100,000 to improve 40 miles of roads. Two years after the completion of this work the railroad took away in 12 months from Fredericksburg, the county seat, 71,000 tons of agricultural and forest products hauled over the highways to that town. Before the improvement of the roads this total was only 49,000 tons annually; in other words, the quantity of the county's produce had risen more than 45 per cent. Still more interesting, however, is the increase shown in the quantity of the dairy products. In 1909 these amounted to 114,815 pounds, in 1911 to 273,028 pounds, an increase of practically 140 per cent in two years. In the same time shipments of wheat had increased 59 per cent, tobacco, 31 per cent and lumber and other forest products, 48 per cent.

In addition to this increase in quantity the cost of hauling each ton of produce was materially reduced. In other words the farmers not only produce more but produce more cheaply, for the cost of transportation to market is of course an important factor in the cost of production. From this point of view it is estimated that the \$100,000 spent in improving the roads in Spotsylvania county saved the farmers of that county \$41,000 a year, on the following basis.

Before the roads were improved it was estimated that the average cost of hauling was 20 cents a "ton mile;" after the improvement this fell to 12 cents a "ton mile," or a saving of 8 cents. A saving of 8 cents per mile on 520,000 "ton miles" is \$41,000 a year. The county's investment of \$100,000 in other words returns a dividend of 40 per cent annually.

Because this saving, in cases of this character, does not take the form of cash put directly into the farmers' pocket there is a widespread tendency to believe that it is fictitious profit, while as a matter of fact it is just as real a source of profit as the increase in the price of wheat.

In Dinwiddie county, Virginia, for example, where peanuts is one of the staple crops, the average load for two mules on a main road was about 1,000 pounds before the road was improved. After its improvement the average load was found to be 2,000 pounds and the time consumed in hauling the larger load to market was much reduced. In other words, one man with a wagon and two mules could do more than twice as much work with the improved road than with the unimproved road. This is the explanation of the extraordinary rise in the total output of agricultural products in a country with a good road system.

The road drag is the simplest and least expensive contrivance yet devised for maintaining earth roads. Properly used, the drag gives the needed crown to the road, smooths out ruts and other irregularities, spreads out puddles of water, thereby accelerating the drying of the road, and makes the surface more or less impervious to water. It is safe to say that it is less expensive than any other efficient system of upkeep.

Of more than 2,000,000 miles of public roads in the United States, only about 200,000 miles have been given a hard surface. It is true, of course, that on roads that are entirely unimproved, the drag is practically useless. There is a large mileage, however, that has been partially improved, and it is on roads of this character that the use of the drag is advocated.

In its simplest form, the road drag



SUBSCRIBER W. C. RAMEY, HATFIELD, MO.—A GOOD ROADS ADVOCATE.

consists of an ordinary log split in half and the two halves connected like the uprights of a ladder by means of cross sticks or rungs set in. The log should be about 7 or 8 inches in diameter, and from 6 to 8 feet in length. It is better to have it well-seasoned, hard, tough wood. The two half-round halves of the log form the drag and are usually spaced from 30 to 36 inches apart. The front log is always placed with the split surface of the wood facing forward, but the rear sometimes has its rounded face to the front. This is done in order to increase the smearing action of the drag as it passes over the surface of the road.

The two runners are not placed directly behind each other, but are "offset," as it is called, from 12 to 16 inches. This is done because the drag

is drawn over the road at an angle sufficiently to make the runners free themselves of the material which they scrape. The amount of this angle or "skew" depends, of course, upon the condition of the road. By "offsetting" the runners it is possible to make their ends follow approximately the same line on the road, which they would not do if they were set directly behind each other and the drag drawn at an angle with the road.

In order to provide standing room for the man, it is usual to nail two boards down upon the rungs parallel to the runners. Standing upon these a skillful driver will bear his weight in such a way as to aid materially in the successful operation of the drag.

The drag is drawn by a chain which should be about 8 feet long. This can

be fastened by eye-bolts to each end of the front runner, or one end of the chain can pass through a hole at the discharge end of the front runner, and the other end be looped over the rung at the cutting end of the runner. It is important that the hitching link should be so designed that its position can be changed readily. It is also desirable to provide a metal cutting edge for the front runner. This can be made from a strip of iron or steel, and old wagon tires have frequently proven satisfactory.

The cost of such a drag varies from \$2.00 to perhaps \$10.00 or \$12.00. This practically insignificant outlay will secure an implement that will be of great service to the community for at least three or four years. The fact cannot be overlooked, however, that skill in the use of the drag is indispensable.

The angle that the runners make with the center line of the road, the skew angle, it might be called, is an important factor. For example, if the dragging is done to increase the crown of the road, the drag should be sufficiently skewed to discharge all material as rapidly as it is collected on the runners. On the other hand, the conditions may be such that it is desirable to carry along this material in order to deposit it where there are depressions in the road's surface. An intelligent operator will soon learn many ways of controlling the action of the drag. The length of the hitching chain, the disposition of the operator's weight, the time when the dragging is done, all these exert a marked influence on the result.

As to the time for dragging, a safe rule to follow is to drag the road when the material composing the surface contains sufficient moisture to compact readily, but is not sufficiently wet for traffic to produce mud.

Since the weather plays so important a part, it is not usually possible to arrange continuous employment for teams on the road. It is therefore, desirable, whenever possible, to have the dragging done by persons interested in the road, who will do it in the intervals of other occupations.

In planning the highway system or the main market roads it will be found necessary to omit many roads the improvement of which is greatly desired by abutting land owners. The fact that such property holders must pay a tax for the bond issue is only an apparent injustice, for if the highway system is well planned the entire county will feel the benefits of the improvement. As a rule, main market roads reach the majority of producing areas, and when they are improved all land values tend to increase.

The improvement of market roads results in improved marketing conditions which benefit the city. Most cities are essentially dependent upon the surrounding country for their prosperity and development. The development of suburban property for residence purposes is also dependent upon highway conditions and it is becoming evident yearly that whatever makes for an increase in rural population must be encouraged. Since the introduction of motor traffic, country highways are used to an increasing extent by city residents. In fact, the cost of maintaining many country highways has been greatly increased by the presence of city-owned motor vehicles. The general advance in facilities for doing country business from town headquarters when roads are improved is no inconsiderable factor in the commercial life of the community.



GOOD ROADS WORK—PHOTOS BY INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

THE FARM *and* ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

Better Crops and How to Get Them

EACH YEAR brings better proof that the farmer or fruit grower who sprays increases the value and size of his crops over those he formerly received. Orchards that have been neglected for years have shown wonderful results after they have been sprayed for only one or two seasons. It has also been proven that field crops, such as potatoes, cabbage, etc., which are always more or less subject to damage by insects and plant diseases, have in many cases been more than doubled when they have been properly protected by spraying.

The fact that, after thorough investigation, every agricultural college and experiment station in the country recommends spraying is ample proof that it pays.

Conditions That Affect Your Crops

Assuming that care has been used in selecting the seed or plants, there are three general conditions that will affect the yield and quality of your crop:

The soil must contain the elements necessary to produce the crop.

The soil must be so prepared and cultivated that it will retain the right amount of moisture.

The growing crops must be free from disease and the attacks of insect pests and weeds.

Up until recent years the farmer's chief efforts have been given to the first two requirements. Crop rotation,

branch and spray down, doing one side of the tree at a time. Should a breeze be blowing take advantage of the same and spray but one side of the tree, going up one row and down another. Do not attempt to spray when a strong wind is blowing. Neither can spraying be successfully done in very cold or freezing weather.

If but one spraying can be given it would be better to do this in early spring before the buds start. Spray all of the tree down to the ground, and do not neglect the trunk, as many do under the mistaken idea that only the limbs and twigs require spraying.

If I Were a Farmer

By Mr. Town D. Weller

IF I WERE A FARMER I'd bring up my boys and girls to follow the farm for a living. Of course, this sounds pretty positive, especially in the light of the fact that boys and girls are crowding to the cities almost as fast as the farm can raise them and get them ready to go. But my boys and my girls would stay on the farm. Of this I'm certain.

It wasn't so many years ago but that I can remember how things appealed to me when I was a boy. I was always interested in anything that offered to get me a little money for my own spending, and consequently hoeing in the garden with no compensation but sunburn on the back of my neck wasn't very interesting. A boy has a natural desire for ownership. It doesn't make much difference what it is he possesses so long as he can call it his own. It may be only a collection of tin tobacco tags or cigar box covers, but so long as it belongs to him he's happy. Now I figure that the way to get a boy interested in the farm is to appeal to his sense of ownership.

Let him see that he is going to get something out of what he is doing. When he gets old enough to go into the field give him an interest in the crop. He'll work all the better and it will be worth something to you to keep his mind centered on the farm instead of roving cityward in anticipation of the time he can be his own boss and earn his own pay envelope.

It's the strangest thing in the world how short-sighted some men are, and I really believe that some farmers' sight doesn't get any farther than the end of their nose when it comes to trying to interest the rising generation in the farm. They can't seem to see how much easier it is for the boy on the farm these days to break away and get into the city. That's why so many are doing it. And the city appears to offer such a field for getting rich quickly. The only way I can see to offset these conditions is to take the boys and girls into partnership just as early as possible and prove to them that farming is a good thing.

I may be a very impractical city man, but I believe I could keep my children on the farm in this way. I would make them sharers in the profits of the undertaking and not mere apprentices who have to serve out their time before they can become their own masters.

Practical Results from Fall-Plowed Ground

THROUGHOUT our section of the country it is an unusual sight to find a field fall-plowed for the coming year's crop. In fact, I had never heard of such a happening, myself, until a few years ago, when I read of it in a farm paper. Later I experimented with the matter, and now I am convinced that fall-plowed ground will produce a far more generous crop than spring plowing.

There are other reasons why the

ground should be worked in the fall: First, fall-plowed soil will conserve the moisture, saving up two years' rainfall for one crop. The last three summer seasons have been extremely dry in this section of the country, and moisture has been a much-needed element. Second, as a means of ridding the soil of grub-worms and obnoxious insects that infest the soil, fall-plowing is a reliable factor. The ground should be plowed late enough just to overturn the homes of the insects when they are safely settled for the winter, and they will not have time to burrow themselves deep enough before the freezing weather comes to insure their safety. Third, when the soil is turned over in the fall, it tends to quickly decay any manure or vegetation that happens to be upon it, and the freezing and thawing of the up-turned ground is of great physical benefit to the soil itself.

Last year I fall-plowed a five-acre tract of ground. In the spring I re-broke it, cutting nine inches deep each time, and this spring it was planted to corn. We have had an extremely dry season here, but I raised number one corn on this tract. My other corn was a complete failure, and will not even make any forage to speak of.

Every time, I advocate fall-plowed ground. Even the gardens and truck patches should be fall-worked, which will permit of earlier planting than usual next spring.—H. H. Smith, McLeansboro, Ill.

Swat the Chinch Bug

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the chinch bug is most effectively destroyed in winter quarters. Burn the dry grass, stubble, leaves and rubbish along the fence rows, woods, and wherever it occurs to furnish shelter for the insect. Do this before cold weather begins in real earnest. Exposure to cold will eradicate the pests. If grass remains green it should be pastured.

It is most advisable to get rid of the chinch bugs before they enter the young wheat in early spring. Once there they can not be easily exterminated. Most of the bugs spend the winter in thick bunches of clump-forming grasses in waste places, pastures and meadows, along roadsides, hedge rows and railroad rights of way. Burning may kill them, and what are not destroyed by fire will be frozen to death if their protection is taken away.

Fighting the chinch bug should be a neighborhood affair, another instance where co-operative effort pays.

Anything but Modern

He—I like handy, simple things the best. She—Just like you. I see you are never satisfied with anything that's in use now-a-days.

What It Is to Produce

He—Are you willing to share my lot, Julia, dear? Julia—That depends upon what has been planted on it. Have you sown much wild oats?

That's the Only Chance

Mr. Sadly—It really seems to be true that the good die young. Mr. Badly—Of course. If they die at all they must die young, for when they get old they are not good.

The Proof

"Now, Sambo, tell me the truth. Are you honest? I can't hire you unless you are."

Sambo—I guess I shore is, boss. I've been took up three times for stealin' and they never did prove it on me.

Effect of Neutrality

"How did those boys get into the fight?" "Jim and Tom were fighting and the other boys were neutral, and they had to fight to keep each other neutral."

Saw a Difference

Judge—The law presumes you are innocent until you are proven guilty.

Prisoner—My goodness! The state's attorney don't know much law, then, does he, judge?



fertilizers and manure are used to enrich the soil, and care is always given to keep the growing crops cultivated. In crops that permit it, cultivation serves the double purpose of keeping the moisture in the soil and preventing dangerous growths of weeds.

Attention to the matter of protecting crops from disease and insects has not been so generally given. In increasing the crop yield, however, as much can be accomplished by proper treatment for disease and insect pests as by proper fertilization and cultivation.

The spraying season for the crop of 1915 may begin now. The winter treatment would be intended to clear the trees of scale insects. Trees must be dormant, and should be thoroughly pruned of all dead wood before spraying. Use the concentrated lime sulphur, one part of manufactured solution to ten parts of water. Do not spray immediately after a rain or while the trees are still wet, and try not to spray just preceding a rain. The spray should be thoroughly dry on the trees before a rain comes, giving it a chance to adhere to the bark thoroughly. An ideal spray day is a bright, quiet one when the air is dry and cool. Spray thoroughly. There is a wonderful amount of spray material and time and labor and money wasted because people neglect thoroughness. I doubt if one-tenth of the people who spray do so correctly. Begin at the topmost

A Guarantee that Protects

UP-TO-DATE's guarantee of advertisers has stood between our readers and loss for years—ever since the paper was established. It makes it safe for you to buy from our advertisers. We want you to put your trust in our guarantee and have faith in our advertisers.

It pays to trade with our advertisers through your dealer or direct.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

The Next Time You See THIS in Your Hog-Lot Send for THIS

SEND NO MONEY

When your hogs rub against fence posts, buildings, trees, etc., look out for lice. It's a pretty good sign these blood-sucking parasites are at work in your herd. If neglected they will multiply by the thousands—soon infest the whole herd—keep your animals thin—stunt their growth—sap their vitality and invite cholera and other contagious diseases on to your farm. Dips are helpful but expensive—often dangerous and always troublesome. Why not let your hogs rid themselves of lice, mange and other skin diseases in the natural way. Let them rub against a *Rowe New Idea Rubbing Post* 30 days at my risk. I'll furnish the Posts and the Oil and pay the freight. The trial won't cost you a cent. You simply watch results and pay if pleased.

Rowe's New Idea Rubbing Posts

are simpler, safer, more durable and more economical than any other—use any kind of oil, crude or medicated. Have no valves, nothing to get out of order, work in all kinds of weather the year round. Dirt can't clog them as it does valve and cylinder machines. Rain can't wash out oil. No oil wasted. Every drop is applied as needed right on the itch when the hog rubs. Pigs of all sizes and ages can rub on these posts and keep vermin-free and healthy. Three rubbing bars to each Post. One Post accommodates 30 hogs.

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Just write and tell me how many Posts you want to try 30 days at my risk. I'll furnish the Machines, Oil, everything and even pay the freight to prove my claims. Send no money. Order direct from this advertisement or if you prefer write for big illustrated folder today.

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Our Country Contributors

NOTICE TO READERS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used as follows: \$3.00 for the best articles \$2.00 for the second, and \$1.00 for the third best. All others, 50 cents each.

A Hired Man's Story

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

I WAS 29 years of age when the turning point came in my life. I had worked as a farm hand both by the day and month and had spent several winters working in the woods and at other odd jobs. I had been born and raised on a farm, had a liking to farm work and after working here and there as mentioned I realized more than ever the possibilities in agriculture. It was about 1890 when I invested the wages that I had saved since becoming my own boss in about 100 acres of land. The next year I found a "cook" and we formed a partnership for life. We lived that summer in a vacant house located about a quarter of a mile from my farm. But little of our land was cleared of the brush.

During the winter after we were married we secured a position cooking in the woods for a lumbering crew of from twenty-five to thirty men. Wife did the cooking and I was the flunkey. When spring came we landed back on our little farm with something like \$200 in money. After the spring work was finished we built a house with what we had earned during the preceding winter. We were now full-fledged farmers, having twelve chickens, two cows, several pigs and two horses. The pigs yielded the best results, and a few years later we specialized in hogs, keeping at times as high as forty at once. But this was the time of cheap pork, the average price being from 2 to 5 cents a pound. The very best we ever got was 5 cents, and then we thought we had a bonanza. The chickens and cows did well, but at this time both eggs and butter were cheap, so that our profit was very small. Our field crops consisted of hay, oats, wheat, corn and potatoes.

A few years later I felt that I could use more land to good advantage, so I made an eighty-acre addition to what already was mine.

The old straw sheds were getting poor about this time, and as we kept more stock than formerly we needed extra room, so they were replaced with a large barn for both hay and cattle. The barn served its purpose well until 1912, when it was too small for the number of stock I then had. It was remodeled into a basement building nearly 50 by 50 feet.

On account of the dry weather during the last several seasons we had a shortage of pasture for our milch cows. This last summer I built a solid concrete silo 12 feet in diameter and about 35 feet high.

My barn is now equipped with a litter carrier. I have all the necessary farm machinery. Uncle Sam brings my mail each day. Have a telephone installed in the house and have been my own boss ever since I first bought the farm in 1890, and that certainly has been worth a whole lot.—J. A., Wisconsin.

Community Co-operation Needed

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

WHILE on a trip west in 1912 I was greatly impressed with the way the farmers were organized and marketed their products. A thought came to me that this was what was needed in our own community, where hundreds of bushels

of apples were rotting in the orchards and no sale for them, while at different places I visited apples were selling at from 5 cents to eight cents per pound and not enough to supply the demand.

When I came home I talked organization to some of the farmers. They seemed to be favorably impressed with the idea, but no one takes hold to do anything. What is needed most is a leader, one who will make things go, for without a leader not much can be accomplished.

This has been a remarkably good year for the farmers here as for bountiful crops, but without co-operation and organization they never can hope to be successful.

I remember reading in UP-TO-DATE FARMING twelve years or more ago that the Farmers Society of Equity was being agitated. I did not think then that organization was needed, but I see now that it takes some of us so long to awaken to what is for the best, but seeing thousands of bushels of fine fruit going to waste, while so many people are in need of it and the farmers need the money, as has been the case this year, we realize we have been sleeping and should be awakened.

Give us good organized societies and hearty co-operation, together with good

roads to market our products, and we can give our boys and girls an agricultural education so that when they take our place they will be better prepared to do their task than we of today.—Alice Martin, Elkins, W. Va.

The Daughter on the Farm

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

BLESSED above all others is the lot of the daughter on the farm. Yet too often she fails to appreciate her blessings and make use of her opportunities.

The ambitious farm girl is apt to think her talent is wasted in the country and long to try her wings in the city. This is a great mistake. No life can be more deadening or monotonous than that of the thousands of working girls in our large cities. Living in chilly hall bedrooms, underfed, underpaid, with no social life, they eke out a mere existence. In her home community the farm girl is an honored member of society with her own niche to fill in the family, social and church life. In the city she is only a drop in the bucket, friendless and alone.

She looks with envy on the wages paid the working girl in the city. This

is only a fallacy. Owing to the high cost of living, in too many cases the wages are insufficient for decent living.

The farm girl is monarch of all she surveys. The farm affords her not only countless opportunities for beauty, pleasure and health, but for money making also. Bee keeping, raising thoroughbred poultry, cultivating flowers and vegetables, making first-class preserves and jellies, canning fruit and vegetables, marketing farm products by parcel post, are all money-making vocations for the farm girl. Let her take pride in her work. Let her make her poultry prize winners, her flowers first-class, her jellies the very best. Then, instead of being a mere cog in a machine, as is her sister in the city, she will have that pride and joy that comes to those who create.—Miss Miriam Shafer, Cogan Station, Pa.

A Community Success

OURS is a one-crop country, and that crop is cotton. Consequently our farmers for the most part only have a money income about three months in the year, and often not much money then. In the winter of 1909 a few studious men began work on the problem of inducing the farmers to take up some other line of farming in addition to cotton, with a view to having a longer marketing season and not have all the eggs in one basket.

After much deliberation and discussion it was decided to attempt to foster a co-operative movement for vegetable growing. A leader was selected to make a house-to-house canvass of the community, and secure a list of all the farmers who would agree to plant vegetables, and the acreage each would devote to this work; also the kind of vegetables to be grown. This leader took figures with him to show how by growing in large quantities, ready markets could be found, transportation costs lessened, and a cannery could be built to take care of the products which could not be sold profitably in the fresh state.

The plan worked out successfully. A good acreage was planted to beans, peas, beets, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, cantaloupes, watermelons and tomatoes. These were shipped by the co-operative plan. An expert was employed to show how to sort, grade and pack for best results. The culls were canned, and when late in the season the markets were dull, all the remainder of the vegetables suitable for canning were canned.

The result was that farmers made money on shipping early vegetables, had canned goods for sale at any time, and had a supply of canned goods for home use, which saved much on grocery bills. Cotton, after all, is not the only money crop for the south.—Maggie Wilson, Pauls Valley, Oklahoma.

The Inquiring Mind

Willie (to papa, who was busy reading the paper)—Papa, do they get whalebone out of whales?

Papa—Yes, my son.
A moment more of thought, and then: "Papa, if we were in Cork would we be Corkers?"

No answer.
Another spell of thinking.
"Papa, are boys that shoot crackers cracker-jacks?"

Still no answer, and, discouraged, Willie turned to his mother:

"Ma, women used to wear hoops, didn't they?"

"Yes, my son."

"Were they like the war whoops the Indian squaws used to have?"

Papa almost yelled: "Willie, it is time for you to go to bed!"

With a discouraged look Willie started, but just as he went through the door he turned and asked hopefully: "Is this house built on sleepers so we can sleep in it?"

To Escape the Aftermath

"Why did your uncle marry the widow of a man who died in the penitentiary?"
"He thought she wouldn't throw up her former husband to him."



The Cost of a Telephone Call



DID you ever think how much it costs to give you the telephone right-of-way anywhere, at all times?

Your telephone instrument, which consists of 130 different parts, is only the entrance way to your share of the vast equipment necessary in making a call.

Your line is connected with the great Bell highways, reaching every state in the union—with its poles, copper wire, cross arms and insulators in the country; its underground conduits, manholes, cable vaults and cables in the cities.

You have the use of switchboards costing upwards of \$100,000,000. You enjoy the benefits of countless inventions which make possible universal telephone talk.

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How can such a costly service be provided at rates so low that all can afford it?

Only by its use upon a share-and-share-alike basis by millions of subscribers, and by the most careful economy in construction and operation. A plant so vast gives opportunity for ruinous extravagance; and judicious economy is as essential to its success as is the co-operative use of the facilities provided.

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Every Call means a Pair of Wires from Subscriber to Subscriber—however many Calls may be made or however far apart Subscribers may be.

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

Factors in Cattle Feeding

FROM four-fifths to nine-tenths of the beef cattle marketed from the corn belt are cattle that were not raised on the farms where they were fattened, nor in the same locality, but were purchased as stockers or feeders. Fattening cattle has passed largely from the hands of the general farmers to those of professional cattle feeders.

In not a few instances the cattle feeders who made a specialty of the business have abandoned it on account of the high cost of feeders, high price of grain, high price of land, and the uncertainty of the price of cattle.

The undeveloped state of beef cattle

production in proportion to population and area justifies the expectation of an ultimate extension and development of cattle raising and feeding, and when the cattle raising and feeding farmers learn that beef production is a business much the same as the manufacture of boots and shoes—i. e., that the profit depends as much on adjusting the supply to the demand at a profit to the producer, and get together to put the business on a business basis, the extension and development of the cattle raising and feeding industry will advance fully equal to the demands that may be put upon it.

Corn-fed beef cattle will doubtless continue in demand by a class of trade in which the grass beef of the western ranges can not compete. The grazing lands of the west may be expected to furnish a partial supply of stockers and feeders to the corn belt for many years to come. However, an increasing proportion and eventually a large proportion of the cattle to be finished in the corn belt must be reared there.

Improved farming methods, the introduction of silage, the more complete utilization of roughage and increased attention to manure as a means to maintain soil fertility will do much to increase the number of beef cattle produced in the corn belt.

railroad journey is bound to prove trying on your animals and your disappointment will be great when you get your returns and realize the extent of your shrink. The blame for this is with the shipper wholly—is something the commission house can not avoid unless the shipper weighs his stock up light before loading. In loading stock into cars it is always well to exercise care in the distribution of the various kinds of animals throughout the floor space of the car. Build a good and substantial partition between each class of stock, being careful that your partitions are such that hogs will not be permitted to get under cattle—a frequent cause of the death of a hog or two in transit. Also see that all bulls in cars are securely tied so that the chance of injury to other cattle in the car is reduced to a minimum. We would also caution shippers not to be abusive to animals when unloading them from wagons or into cars. A great many animals are constantly arriving at the various stock yards which show evidence of inhuman treatment. Oftentimes this affects their selling price and it should always be borne in mind that a dumb animal is quite as sensitive to pain as a human being.

4. It permits a larger use of good starter.

There are also other advantages not to be overlooked. Thick cream leaves more skimmed milk on the farm for feeding purposes, and it costs less for transportation.

This is a subject the patrons and managers of creameries should give most considerate attention.

Studying Arithmetic

"Pa, what do five boys and six girls make?"
"They make a noise, my son."

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS
that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

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Experience unnecessary. Earn Big Pay while you learn. Write for big list of positions open and testimonials from hundreds of our students who earn \$100 to \$500 a month. Address our nearest office. Dept. 560 NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco

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Thin Cream or Thick

ACCORDING to the testimony of Professor J. D. Jarvis, dairy expert, thin cream is chiefly responsible for the abnormal loss of butter fat, and the low quality of butter, hence the low prices paid to their patrons by many creameries. Where whole milk is delivered to the creamery there is not such loss, because it is skimmed closely by the separators at the creamery, giving a thick-bodied cream. But the farmer found it desirable to use the hand separator at home, and sending only the cream to the creamery, and not realizing the value of skimming a heavy cream they have negotiated a loss by taking a thin cream from the milk.

Heavy cream means more and better butter, for four reasons:

1. It does not sour as quickly as thin cream.
2. Being smaller in volume, it can be given better care and is more readily handled.
3. It can be pasteurized with less loss of butter fat in the buttermilk.

Don't Neglect the Pigs

IT IS too often the case that any place that will keep him within bounds is thought good enough for the pig. His habit of rooting tends to keep alive the idea that it is not necessary to be particular about the cleanliness of the pig's living room. This is bad for the animal's favorable growth and bad for the owner's profits. Clean, wholesome house room is as desirable for pigs as for any other animals. The best results in raising them can be obtained only by the exercise of alert carefulness. Because they are hardy they are apt to be neglected. The owner should watch daily to see if they eat with a relish. Their condition should be observed to note if the hair looks smooth and bright, and if they are free from vermin. The pens should frequently be cleaned and disinfected.

To keep the digestion good they ought to have some charcoal. The best is made from burning corn cobs. For this purpose use may be made of a pit like a cistern, about six feet in diameter and about the same depth, laid up in stone. Start a fire at the bottom and fill with corn cobs, and as it comes to a bright glow add more cobs until the pit is full. Then pour in salt water in which some powdered copperas has been dissolved and cover the pit as nearly airtight as possible. The result will be the best kind of charcoal which the pigs will relish.—J. W. B.

Shipping Live Stock

By an Old Commission Man

AS TO SHIPPING LIVE STOCK much can be said, and one of the first things to be impressed upon the readers of this publication is that you are assured of a square deal, no matter whom you ship to. The modern commission house is organized along business lines, and all firms are under heavy bonds to make prompt and truthful returns, and while a trifle more care is perhaps demanded in the sale of the various classes of live stock—that is, each man's stuff must be sold separately—we have yet to learn of a commission firm that has failed or refused to give each individual consignment the attention it merits.

Much, or too much rather, can not be said about the preparation of your shipments prior to marketing. It is a fallacy to start your stock out with a heavy fill, for the long and trying

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THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

The Question of Kerosene as a Poultry Remedy

By Archie E. Vandervort,
Sidney Centre, N. Y.

DOCTORING poultry is an unprofitable business, and doubly so if one indulges in expensive remedies. The remedies used in the poultry yard should be simple, inexpensive and heady at hand.

Fortunately every one has them in kerosene oil and lime with the addition of olive oil, sulphur and lard. I am moved to touch upon this subject through recent warnings in popular journals against the use of both coal oil and lime. A caution in regard to the careless use of all remedies is never out of place. Most people dearly love to dose something and the poor fowl makes such an easy victim it may be stuffed or doused too effectually for its health, and I fail to remember a case where the doctoring is not overdone.

Yet many years' experience and observation have proved to me that kerosene, even in careless hands, is about as harmless as anything used in the poultry yard. One should have too much gumption to pour a spoonful of undiluted kerosene down a fowl's throat. Still it is often done and the poor bird lives to tell the cruel story. In the article referred to on the dangers of kerosene its blistering qualities are dwelt upon and incidents given of this result upon both man and fowl, all of which is very true if the kerosene is applied freely and the air excluded by bandages or feathers, but not otherwise.

For sore throat and many kindred complaints in people, kerosene is effective, and for the itching and inflammation of chilblains it often acts like magic, but if either the throat or feet were bandaged with it blistering would follow. The writer is acquainted with an old Texas stockman whose only remedy for forty years for colds induced by the extreme exposure of his calling (shipping horses, sleeping in cabooses, etc.) has been kerosene as an outward application and two or three drops on a lump of sugar taken internally.

For fowls with a wheezing in the throat and stopped-up nostrils nothing is better. A teaspoonful of mixed olive oil and kerosene, in the proportion of about two-thirds of the former to one-third of the latter, given to the fowl and the nostrils well sprayed with a like mixture, will afford almost instant relief, also cure incipient colds and thus prevent an outbreak of roup. The same course in roup will prove as successful as any of the more elaborate and expensive treatments and remedies. In the article before mentioned a case is related of doctoring for scaly legs by dipping the fowls' legs in kerosene and setting it back on the perch with the result that the fowl's breast was blistered. Very likely. The feathers would exclude air and cause blistering, which wiping off the legs or exposing them a few minutes to the air would have prevented. In any case kerosene is too drying in its effects to use for scaly legs. A salve made of fresh lard and sulphur, with a little carbolic acid added, is the better remedy. With head and body lice in either mature fowls or chicks, where grease is so generally recommended, the proper thing is kerosene, but the fowls should not be dipped or soaked in it.

A clean, soft cloth should be dampened with the kerosene and rubbed over the affected parts with the lay of the feathers. It destroys the insects, cleans the feathers and saves no bad results, while grease musses up the fowls and often kills the chicks. To repeat: Doctoring fowls is mighty unprofitable business for the poultryman, and prevention should be his watchword—strong stock, proper feeding and housing, cleanliness. When sickness does occur in the flock his remedies should be the simple ones indicated—and the hatchet.

Among the Poultry

AS IT IS the custom with poultry keepers to cull out all undesirable fowls at this season, and to arrange for the number to be kept over, it follows that owners should have been observant enough to know the characteristics of their fowls, unless large numbers are kept—lest, in order to make room for the younger pullets, older hens be sacrificed which would really have been the most profitable. One of the undesirable qualities in hens is a desire to sit after laying a few eggs. This is caused generally by too much fat and is most common in the Asiatic breeds. Second, those that are ill-formed should be discarded, as this characteristic descends to progeny, and discard all really old hens, but a hen is not to be set aside as useless as long as she furnishes her quota of eggs. Many hens will be found to be laying as well at four years as at two.

Poultry should be well along in the molting process now and some almost through, having begun in August or possibly in July. Such hens will make good winter layers. It is safe to say if poultry does not finish molting by the time cold weather sets in they will be likely to postpone laying until spring, but such ones will prove early spring layers and will continue laying all summer, which will be full compensation for the winter inactivity, provided food and space can be spared. As with the late molting ones, so with the late pullets. Pullets hatched in March will molt in November or possibly in December, just the time eggs are bringing good prices, and there will be no eggs from them until the feather-removing process is over. Those that were hatched in April will be the ones to depend upon for eggs during winter. Leghorns lay perhaps the earliest of the breeds commonly grown. They have been known to lay at five months. The larger breeds begin to lay at eight to ten months.

Food-containing oils, such as linseed meal, mixed with grain food, oats, wheat, etc., will hasten the molting process to some degree. Egg-producing foods should not be fed at this time, but only such as is needed to keep up the system during this drain upon it. Poultry should be well cared for during this critical process, given clean, dry quarters and fed liberally. For hens that have quit laying try a change of food. Give crushed bone and meat scraps and corn soaked in lime water and afterward dried. This aids digestion and assists in egg formation. Give this only twice a week.

—A. C. McPherson.

Poultry Marketing

What is to be done so that the farmer can assure himself that the proper course is being adopted in handling poultry and eggs so that he may get the larger profits? The way will shortly be opened to the farmer to improve his conditions very considerably. The American Poultry Association is preparing a book for the use of farmers and hucksters and dealers and packers and commission merchants that will offer instruction on the important points of marketing poultry and eggs so that much of the loss that now comes to the farmer may be avoided. Many farmers are disgusted when they ship a case of eggs to a dealer because the returns they get are not what they expected. There are breakages and bad eggs to be deducted. When the eggs get to the hands of the dealer there are a considerable number discarded, and those which are

good and those which are not so good are separated. If they had all been good—if they had all been highest grade, the farmer should have received more money for them. Many farmers feel they have been cheated by the buyer of eggs when he complains of poor quality. In their minds they feel that the eggs they shipped from the farm were first class, yet some little things may have occurred while the eggs were in the farmers' possession that changed the condition of the eggs altogether.

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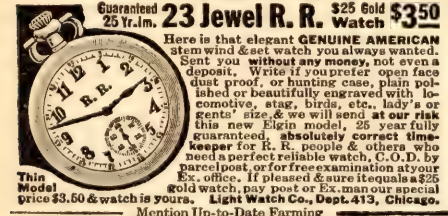
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the body—with the feet elevated nearly level with the hips. This position rests the spine, the whole body relaxes and a sense of restfulness takes possession. Closing the eyes while thus resting is a great help, as it leaves the mind free from suggestion and rests the eyes, which often sadly need these rest periods.

If one is anxious and worried, or too nervous to remain quiet with eyes closed, try reading a few pages of a good, interesting book. This diverts the mind, gives food for thought and relaxes the body at the same time, for if the thoughts are diverted into a pleasant channel the tension of the body is lifted, the nerves quiet down and the whole system is benefited.

Many times when overtired or over-anxious ten or fifteen minutes spent out of doors in the fresh, invigorating air with the blue of the sky above and the green of the grass beneath is of incalculable value. Even in these wintry days, with the far vista now possible of snow-covered hills or broad expanse of prairie, it does one's very soul good to get out and battle with the wind and storm for a few minutes or even longer, and helps to make lighter work of the pile of mending and darning, cooking and baking and the other multitudinous duties of the housewife.

These are but a few simple suggestions, but any one of them, if duly followed, may prevent a nervous breakdown and incidentally assist in making a happy home.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

WHITE curtains may be made a beautiful ecru tint by following these directions: Dissolve tumeric powder, one tablespoonful to a gallon of water. After the white curtains have been thoroughly cleansed, boil in this solution for a few minutes.

NEVER let a mirror be hung where the sun's rays fall upon it. The light and heat produce a chemical disintegration of the quicksilver at the back, which injures the reflective power and makes the glass dull.

BORAX generously sprinkled about the stove and in the corners of a kitchen infested by cockroaches will rid it of the pests in a short time. It is well, however, to occasionally use the borax again to prevent their reappearance.

I WONDER how many cooks know that when boiling meat—corned beef, chicken, or in fact meat of any kind—a tablespoonful of vinegar to a large piece, placed in the water when first put over the fire, will make it deliciously tender. There will be positively no taste of the vinegar in the meat when cooked.

TO MEND broken china, into a thick solution of gum arabic stir plaster of paris until the mixture assumes the consistency of cream. Apply with a brush to the broken edges of china and join together. The whiteness of the cement adds to its value.

TO WHITEN linen or cotton put into every ten gallons of wash water one large handful of borax, or put into the boil water before heating one tablespoonful of turpentine, boiling the fabric in this.

TO PRESERVE the color of black stockings, add a teaspoonful of good vinegar to the last rinsing water, and do not iron them at all, as a hot iron takes out the color.

ONE tablespoonful of kerosene added to each boiler of water will lessen labor as well as whiten your clothes when washing.

TESTED RECIPES

MOLASSES NUT CANDY—Mix one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of molasses, one tablespoonful of vinegar and one ounce of melted butter. Boil until the mixture hardens in cold water, then add a teaspoonful of baking soda and a cupful of walnut meats. Pour into buttered tins and when partially cool mark off into squares.

RED KIDNEY BEAN SALAD—Boil one cup of red kidney beans in salt water until tender; drain and add one cup of English walnuts broken up, six minced olives, and one cup of finely cut celery. Mix well and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

NUT CRACKLE—Cover the bottom of a greased shallow pan thickly with mixed nuts, such as almonds, pecans, peanuts and English walnuts. Put one pound of granulated sugar into a saucepan over the fire and stir until it is melted, being careful not to allow it to burn. Pour at once over the nuts and stand it aside to cool. When cold break into pieces. This is a very popular sweet.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS—To one pint of rich milk add three pounds of light brown sugar and one-half pound of butter. Let the mixture come to a boil, then add one-half pound of scraped chocolate. Let it boil until it becomes quite thick, stirring it all the time. It is best to mix the chocolate with a cup of boiling milk before adding it to the whole. When done flavor with vanilla, pour into buttered pans and cut before it is quite cold.

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common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1,000.00 Reward
will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? **GET ONE FREE.** We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 637 Aladdin Building, Chicago, Ill.
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Kerosene Mantle Lamps in the World

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

95 cents Railroad Watch

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Watch bargains we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for **ONLY 95 CENTS.** Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with **95 CENTS** and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.**

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21 JEWEL 20 YEAR SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH \$5.95

Guaranteed genuine 21 Ruby jeweled watch, both case and movement guaranteed 20 years, latest Railroad model, adjusted to 3 positions, also heat and cold, patent regulator, exposed winding wheel, double sunk white enamel dial, heavy spade hands. Elegantly engraved gold filled case, either open face or hunting style. Movement stamped and guaranteed 21 Jewel, case stamped 20 year guarantee. Worth \$25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Biggest bargain ever offered. Send your name and address and we will send this watch C. O. D. by Insured Parcel Post. Pay your postman \$6.95 when you receive the watch. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order today, mention open face or hunting style. **ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 21-K CHICAGO, ILL.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Stories Suitable for Church, School or Home Entertainments

Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c, postpaid.

COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Sent on 10 Days FREE Trial
This \$100 Typewriter direct from our Factory for Only \$35
Only \$2 Down

Think of it! For only \$2 we will ship you this full size brand new "visible" Chicago typewriter, and let you try it in your own home, store or office, 10 days at our risk. Use it as if it were your own. Write all the letters you want to on it. Keep it the full 10 days before you decide, then if you are not satisfied, just return the outfit at our expense and we will refund every penny you paid us. You take no risk whatever.

The "Chicago" Guaranteed 10 Years

\$35 This is our astonishingly low direct-from-factory price on a brand new, full size, 10 year guaranteed typewriter, and you have the machine to use as soon as you make the first small payment of only \$2. After that you pay at the rate of only \$3 a month until the machine is paid for. You have no interest or extras to pay. The Chicago is guaranteed to do your work as well as any hundred dollar machine. You save \$65 by buying direct from our factory instead of through agents or dealers.

Note the exclusive features—patented eraser plate, line space regulator, rapid envelope addressing plate, and steel interchangeable type wheel printing more characters from fewer keys than other typewriters made.

FREE Leatherette Carrying Case

To those who write promptly using the coupon at the right, we will make a special offer whereby this strong, handsome leatherette carrying case with fine brass lock and trimmings, can be secured absolutely FREE.

GALESBURG WRITING MACHINE CO., Dept. 5005, CHICAGO, ILL.

FILL OUT COUPON—MAIL TODAY
Gentlemen—Without any obligation on my part please send me full particulars of your special easy payment offer on The Chicago Typewriter and tell me how I can get the Leatherette carrying case free.
Name..... Town..... State..... St. No. R.F.D.....
Fill Out Coupon Today

An Equity Success in Wyoming

In December, 1913, a number of farmers near the town of Pine Bluff, Wyo., established a local clearing house of the Farmers Society of Equity with an initial membership of fifteen. These few members expressed their interest and determination by going to work to build up the local association and new members were brought in steadily.

The neighboring vicinity of Albin became interested and in March, 1914, a local was organized at that point and this also has continued to grow and prosper. The Pine Bluff local now has a membership of 102 and the Albin local has forty-one members on the list.

The members first began shipping grain by shoveling it into cars, a very slow, laborious method, but the advantage in dollars and cents was so apparent to the farmers after giving the Equity system a fair trial that a short time afterward a day was set and the announcement made for a meeting to consider the purchase and operation of a co-operative elevator.

At this meeting there was a good attendance and after careful consideration it was decided to purchase a new elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity that was being offered for sale in order to settle up a business. They thereby demonstrated sound business qual-

Santa Claus is Coming

Santa Claus wants every little boy and girl in the United States to have one of these wonderful Christmas stockings when he comes to leave his Christmas presents. As a special holiday treat for our readers, and particularly the children, we are going to give one of these wonderful stockings.

The biggest, the brightest, the roomiest stocking Santa Claus ever had to fill. It is 35 inches long. It is six times as long as the illustration shown here and four times as wide. This stocking is all made in beautiful colors. Santa has on a pretty red and black cap. The bricks in the chimney are of a dark red color. The room in which the little girl is dreaming about Santa is blue and white and the two pretty reindeer which pull Santa's sleigh look like real ones. The stocking is lithographed on good heavy cloth, and is so big that Santa can put most anything in it, even a baseball bat, an air rifle, a pair of skates, a doll, chunks of candy and lots of other nice things.

This stocking will make Christmas look so much more cheerful and the stocking itself will be a beautiful present.

The children will love to pack and unpack this stocking for weeks after Christmas is over. What a lovely Christmas present this will be. Most as nice as the presents which go into it.

OUR OFFER

Send us 25 cents for a new or renewal subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for 6 months, and we will send you one stocking prepaid. If there are two little boys or girls in your house, each of them should have a stocking; or if you have a neighbor or a relative, or probably have a little niece or nephew or cousin to whom you would like to send a Stocking for Christmas, you can have two or more of these pretty stockings by sending us a six-months trial subscription for each, or two for a full year at 50 cents. In filling out the coupon be sure to state whether you desire one stocking or two or more, and send names and addresses of all subscribers written perfectly plain.

— Send This Coupon at Once —

Santa Claus Editor
Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find.....cents, for which please credit me with.... months subscription to your paper, and send me at once..... Christmas stockings by parcel post, prepaid.

Name

Address

Valuable Rewards for Our Subscribers

On this page are some of the most valuable rewards ever offered by Up-to-Date Farming for renewals, new subscriptions and clubs. Heretofore we have not included wearing apparel in our premiums. But knowing the need of such things in every home, and thus to supply a real need, we offer several articles that can be worn, things that there are never too many of. These articles can not be secured to better advantage anywhere else; besides we will extend your subscription from one to three years with the various offers. Each family surely gets money value in the 24 numbers of Up-to-Date Farming. Thus money now invested in subscriptions returns double value. Each article guaranteed or may be returned and money refunded. These articles will make fine Christmas presents.

House Dress

Sent With Two Years' Subscription for \$1



No housewife ever has too many dresses, and more especially dresses which can be worn while at home—more commonly known as house dresses. This useful article every woman must have—can not get along without. The dress which we will send you is strictly high grade. You will consider it a bargain. Send us \$1 and we will credit you to two years' payment to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and send you this serviceable dress. When ordering state color, length, bust, sleeve length and yoke measurement desired. It is made from the very best gingham, with fast colors, having excellent washing qualities, and will iron easily. Send for it at once and you will be pleased.

House Apron

Sent With One Year's Subscription for 60c

This is probably your first opportunity to get a house apron free. It is a new idea and called the "Bungalow Apron." It is made with 4-in. cuffs and a big pocket, all taped.

The apron (just like cut) is 55 inches long, with bust measurement of 42, 46 and 50 inches, and is in reality an over-dress. It is made from gingham and indigo percales, also Hdygrade cloths, all of excellent colorings and designs. This new design was just recently put on the market. Send us 60 cents and we will extend your subscription for one full year and mail you this useful House Apron by parcel post, prepaid. Send bust measurement, also color desired.



School Girl's Blouse

Sent With 2 Years' Subscription for 95c

You have heard of the Middy Blouse. We know you want one for your daughter, especially if she is going to school. Girls, did you know that this is the very latest and that thousands of girls everywhere will wear them this fall and winter? This blouse, like illustration, is made of white jean, collars are trimmed in blue; or you can have it in all white. Those with blue collars are made of galatea and guaranteed fast colors. We are going to send this to you postpaid and credit you with two full years' subscription all for 95 cents. This blouse is made in any size from 12 to 20. Be sure to state size wanted, and if you desire blue collar or all white. This is a useful piece of wearing apparel.



Men's Black Hose

Three Pairs Sent With a Year's Subscription at 50c

Here, gentlemen, is the very thing you need. Three good pairs of "Guaranteed" black hose, absolutely stainless, fast black, garter edge, long ribbed top, best quality of domestic cotton yarn; will give you excellent wear. This is an article that meets the need of every man. Send us 50 cents for a year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we will send you three pairs of these "Guaranteed" hose free. Don't fail to mention size desired.

Seven-piece Berry Set

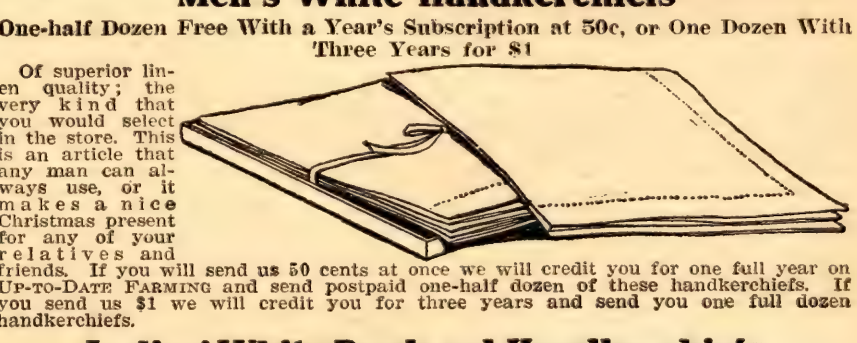
Sent With Three Subscriptions for \$1



Consisting of one large berry dish and six small dishes. It is one of the most serviceable and unique combinations that you can obtain. Can be used for many things besides berries. The decorations consist of a rich velvety underglaze blue border, covered with a pure coin gold wreath design with coin gold edge line. The center is a crown derby design. It is impossible in this illustration to give the rich colorings of the design. This is indeed a great bargain. We are going to send you this beautiful seven-piece berry set and three full years to UP-TO-DATE FARMING all for \$1.

Men's White Handkerchiefs

One-half Dozen Free With a Year's Subscription at 50c, or One Dozen With Three Years for \$1



Of superior linen quality; the very kind that you would select in the store. This is an article that any man can always use, or it makes a nice Christmas present for any of your relatives and friends. If you will send us 50 cents at once we will credit you for one full year on UP-TO-DATE FARMING and send postpaid one-half dozen of these handkerchiefs. If you send us \$1 we will credit you for three years and send you one full dozen handkerchiefs.

Ladies' White Bordered Handkerchiefs

Send 50c for One Year and Get One-half Dozen, or Send \$1 for Three Years and Get a Full Dozen



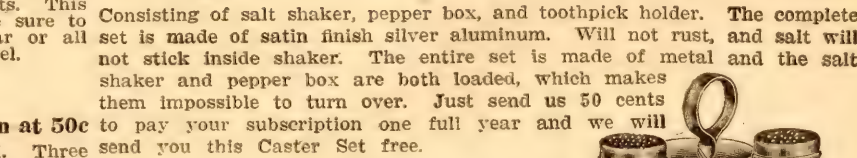
These are plain hemstitched handkerchiefs in popular selling and wearing qualities, with drawn open work hemstitched borders. They have a soft finish of good linen. Send us 50 cents for a year's subscription and we will mail you one-half dozen of these handkerchiefs in a neat box. Or send \$1 for three years and get a dozen. These will make elegant Christmas gifts.



Canvas Gloves

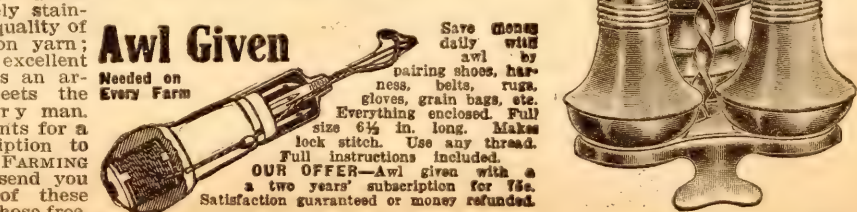
Send 50c for One Year and We Will Send You Four Pairs

Here is the very thing that every man on the farm needs. He will need at least four pairs of canvas gloves this winter. They are made of durable seven-ounce unbleached twill, double stitched, strongly sewed, well finished. We will send you four pairs of these gloves and credit you with a full year's subscription all for 50 cents. State whether you desire large or medium size.



Three-Piece Castor Set

Consisting of salt shaker, pepper box, and toothpick holder. The complete set is made of satin finish silver aluminum. Will not rust, and salt will not stick inside shaker. The entire set is made of metal and the salt shaker and pepper box are both loaded, which makes them impossible to turn over. Just send us 50 cents to pay your subscription one full year and we will send you this Castor Set free.

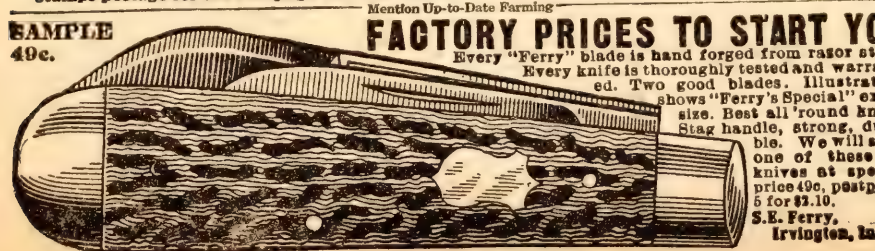


Awl Given

Needed on Every Farm

Save money daily with awl by pairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6 1/2 in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included. OUR OFFER—Awl given with a two years' subscription for 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Up-to-Date Farming, Dept. C, Indianapolis, Ind.



Farmers Organization and Co-operation

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a
Better Method of Price-
Making and Marketing

By the President of the Farmers Society of Equity

Too much importance can not be attached to the meetings to be held in Omaha in the week beginning December 7th.

At the Nebraska Farmers' Congress meeting, beginning on the 8th and lasting three days, many of the leaders in agriculture and other industries will address the people. That the sessions of the Congress will be interesting and helpful to all who attend there can be no doubt. A program of the meeting can be obtained of the secretary, W. S. Delano, Lincoln, Neb.

Naturally the Farmers Society of Equity sixth annual convention, beginning on Wednesday, December 9th, will especially interest the readers of this paper who are members of the society. It will be a more important convention than any of its predecessors, therefore it should have a full representation as provided by the by-laws and which provisions are printed in another column of this paper. The meeting place is central in the country, as well as being very central for the organizations of our society. We urge, if any local, county or district clearing house, regular or federated, or state union has not yet arranged for representation that it be attended to at once.

And to round out the week the American Farmers Federation, that was tentatively organized at Kansas City, Kas., last August, will begin its sessions on Thursday the 10th. Thus the week will be filled with meetings that perhaps will represent the different phases of agriculture more thoroughly than any farmers' meeting or series of farmers' meetings ever held before. The Congress will be given to addresses on all agricultural and some related topics. The Equity meeting will largely concern itself with the great problem of marketing, which is the chief object of the society, while at the federation meeting an attempt will be made to build a platform on which all farmers' congresses, societies, organizations, unions and associations can stand shoulder to shoulder to bring about universal unity in the vital matter, to all producers from the soil, of marketing their products.

We have before us a letter from which we quote this:

Three or more farm organizations, with each a different plan of operation and each a different head through which to operate, can never accomplish the problem of marketing farm crops. Each may have merit, but as long as they do not harmonize in all things and in some things, which are vital, they are at variance. Further trying to solve farmers' great problems along such divided and competitive lines is a waste of time and money.

This writer thus points out the weaknesses of present farmers' organizations and concludes that it will be a waste of time and money to continue in the same way. We know he does not condemn any of the organizations but he recognizes that the time has come when they must put themselves in a position to confer more benefit on their members or they will be discarded by the farmers. We quote further from his letter:

Unless something is done by the various organizations to provide better marketing facilities for their members, such as the American Farmers Federation proposes, I claim that we will observe a rapid falling off in the membership, and many subordinate organizations will surrender their charters and quit paying dues. I mean that unless the national organizations can secure for their membership more benefits

than they have been getting, the organizations will not be worth keeping. What we farmers now demand is an organization that will give us service whenever profitable service is needed, and we are willing to pay for such service whatever it costs.

This brings right around to the years of teaching of this paper, that the bane of American agriculture is too many competing, rival and often antagonizing organizations when it comes to the vital end of all productive agriculture—the distributing end. The competition of the different organizations for the markets is as fatal as the competition of the individuals was. Now don't understand that it is necessary to clear the field of the present organizations and build anew. Not at all. Every present organization, we will say, can be used if the right federation plan is adopted, and every present organization will be strengthened if a platform on which all can stand and work for unity in marketing is adopted.

Another party, in commenting on the meetings to be held in Omaha, wrote this:

I am urging many of our best farmers to go to the Omaha meetings. I am hoping for a large attendance of representative producers and that the final result will be a national farmers' federation big enough, liberal enough, scientific enough, simple enough, but comprehensive enough, broad enough, free enough and unselfish enough to appeal to and satisfy all the different national and smaller organizations in the whole United States. We farmers must demand this; and when it is furnished we must further demand that the present officers of the organizations must stand on such platform or we must weed them out. As far as our vital problem of marketing is concerned the jealousies and selfishness displayed by some national and subordinate leaders must not be permitted to stand in our way. We had better sacrifice such leaders than to continue to do business longer under the vicious system that makes every farm operation a gamble. Let us go to Omaha with the determination to end the competition of many organizations, if a practical plan can now be found, and to select leaders who are broad enough and large enough and fair enough to fill the positions that such an organization or federation demands for the whole agricultural business.

So we appeal again to the farmers to go to these meetings. If not a member of any of the organizations or sent as a delegate, go independently. The time has certainly come when farmers must prepare to do more of their own business instead of turning it over to others to do. And the plain signs of the times show that now they can prepare to do their own business. We have seen every year that hundreds of meetings are held by other people in the interest of agriculture and farmers. But if other people can go to meetings to discuss farmers' matters, why can not farmers go themselves?

They can go. Ten thousand farmers can go to the Omaha meetings just as well as not if they make up their minds to do so, and the little money they will need to spend will be the best investment ever made. And when farmers have the right kind of a business organization they can use it and will use it, because it will not make them any more work and need not take them away from home any more than without it. On the contrary they can turn many of the annoying details of business to the business agent that will represent each community.

On to Omaha!

READ UNDERSTANDINGLY

Some of the trials that a publisher has arise from readers not reading carefully and noting and abiding by the exact terms laid down. This is particularly true at this time of the year, which is the renewing and subscribing time, and when some premiums are offered for renewals, subscriptions and clubs. As there are several such offers in this paper we ask each person to read carefully and understand the terms, and order in accordance with them. As an example of

what some people will do we call attention to the line or two at the top of the first page. A similar testimonial about UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been printed there for several issues. Well, the person whose name was given has each time received a number of letters from people who thought they were writing to the publisher of the paper. So we say "read understandingly" and one cause for delay in your orders having attention will be removed and the publisher will be saved much extra work in a busy season.



When the World Sleeps

—a hundred thousand lone night workers, at a thousand different tasks, lighten the long hours and hearten their labors with the fragrant comfort of fresh-rolled "Bull" Durham Cigarettes.

The telegraph operators in the darkened cities; the night herders on the silent plains; the night-watch on far-sailing ships; to each and all of them comes the longing for the cheerful companionship of these *fresh, hand-made cigarettes*, fashioned by their own skill, to their own liking, from ripe, mellow, world-famous

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
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(Enough for forty hand-made cigarettes in each 5-cent sack)

The world-wide appeal of "Bull" Durham is without a parallel in the annals of creature comforts. Millions of men of all nations and all classes find in "Bull" Durham hand-made cigarettes lifelong enjoyment and lasting satisfaction. Their fresh fragrance and mellow flavor are a revelation. Get "the makings" today and "roll your own."

Ask for FREE
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FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a Book of cigarette papers, will both be mailed to you, free, on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.

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AGENTS

Wash Your Clothes without rubbing. No lyes or acids. Send 10 cents in stamps for enough to do four ordinary washings. Agents wanted. The Ideal Mfg. Co., Dept. 1, Ligonier, Ind.

We Pay \$36 a week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound; year's contract. Imperial Mfg. Co., Dept. 57, Parsons, Kas.

Wanted 100 nursery agents; special inducements; pay weekly. Address Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

FARM LANDS

We Call the attention of all farmers and others interested in real farming lands to our choice selection of 20,000 acres of fine smooth prairie lands, located in the southeastern part of the Gulf coast of Texas, at and near the towns of Hampshire and Winnie, Texas. The soil, covered with heavy blue stem and Buffalo grass, is a dark brown loam, with a sufficient amount of sand mixed. Subsoil is clay. These lands are adapted to general farming and are great producers of excellent corn, cotton, ribbon cane, rice, all forage crops, like milo maize, kafir corn, sorghum, and numerous other feed crops, assuring successful stock raising and dairying. These lands, located in the most healthful climate, are now offered for sale at prices ranging from \$30 to \$60 per acre on very convenient terms. Here is the chance for farmers to obtain a better net result from their investment of money and time and work than on lands in the Middle West selling \$150 to \$300 per acre. This is a fact just considering the possibilities of general farming in this famous section, not counting the profits from truck farming and fruit raising both of which are at home in the Hampshire-Winnie country. It is worth your while to look into this. If interested in this bona fide proposition, write at once for free booklet on Hampshire-Winnie to the owners. Theo. F. Koch & Co., 1832 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Last Private Car excursion of 1914 to the Swigart Tract in Mason, Manistee, Lake and Wexford counties, Michigan, leaves Chicago at 11:30 a. m. Tuesday, December 8; round trip fare only \$8.30, rebated on purchase; come on this excursion; spring, with its unending advance in prices, will be here again before you know it; it is a little harder to buy land each succeeding year; 50,000 acres from which to select for general farming, growing of truck, grains, grasses, live stock, dairying and fruit growing; good transportation, lake and rail; all lands near town and railroad stations; close to the markets of Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit; \$10 to \$35, and much good land at \$18 per acre; \$5 to \$10 per month, or annual terms; write for 72-page illustrated book and large map and tell me if you will join this excursion. George W. Swigart, 12-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

60 Acres fine productive virgin soil near Yellow Pine, Ala.; ideal climate, pure water, healthful location; snow unknown, no hot summers; not far from the Gulf; will produce \$25 to \$100 per acre profit yearly, according to the crops; fine stock country, no winter; produces corn, peaches, strawberries (early), oranges, all vegetables in profusion and early, cane, pecans, melons, potatoes, cotton, etc. I have a special price; bound to increase in value account of Panama Canal trade. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

Virginia Farms for sale, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at \$8 to \$20 per acre; mild and beautiful climate; write for descriptive catalogs. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

Two Well improved farms for sale, in high state of cultivation; 576 acres and 391 acres respectively; just south of Lamoni, Iowa, in Missouri. No trades. Am sole owner. Description and prices on application. Address C. A. Springer, Gilman City, Mo.

Farms wanted. We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Free Government Land. Near 500,000 acres in Arkansas now open to homestead entry. Guide book with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of state, 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Quick Cash for your farm or business, no matter where located; low fees, quick sales; special terms to owners. Write Dept. 4, Co-operative Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.

If You seek a place to winter or grow general farm products, vegetables, oranges, etc., get our booklet. Board of Trade, Box E-265, Bartow, Florida.

Wanted To hear of good farm or unimproved land for sale; send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

California Gems mounted in artistic jewelry; buy direct; free catalog. H. Symonds, Dept. 6, Long Beach, Cal.

Wanted Good farm, well located; give description and price; from owner only. Pollitt, Box 754, Chicago.

Little River Valley lands rich and cheap, on railroad. Robert Sessions, Wintthrop, Ark.

Carolina Farms; all staple crops, truck, fruit. Write Henry T. King, Greenville, N. C.

HELP WANTED

Men and women 18 years or over wanted for government jobs; \$85 to \$150 monthly; 2,000 appointments monthly; excellent chance for farmers; vacations; no lay-offs; "pull" unnecessary; list of positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. N26, Rochester, N. Y.

Will Pay Reliable man or woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

LIVE STOCK

I Have 100 head yearling steers for sale; also know of 8 or 10 loads heavy feeders. Hereford, Angus and Shorthorns. I will help buy for 50c per head commission. Write me your wants if in need of cattle. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Steers for sale, 60 head calves, weigh 515 lbs.; 45 head Angus, weigh about 675 lbs.; 60 Shorthorns, weigh around 900 lbs. All natives and good quality. W. W. Dyer, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Holstein calves. Ten heifers and two bulls, 15-16 pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$20 each, crated for shipment. One registered bull a year old, \$100. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

Horse Owners—I guarantee results from my fattening recipe. No matter how old the horse. Results guaranteed. Mailed for 50c. City Feed Co., Wilburton, Okla.

Thoroughbred Poland China pigs of the 3/4-ton kind. They are beauties. Write, Alfred A. Nieweg, R. 2, Vichy, Mo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Idea wanted. Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "List of Needed Inventions." "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

Patents that protect and pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

SILOS

We Want Farmer agents to sell complete silo fixtures for erecting the sixty-ton Bonita farm silo, with top, for \$90; in actual use in 14 states; guaranteed. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

Get a pound of satisfaction for 30c; Kentucky real leaf tobacco; postage paid anywhere, or 7 pounds, \$2; 11 pounds, \$3; 20 pounds, \$5. Order today. Novice Harper, Box 468, Mayfield, Ky.

For Sale 40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Warrin, Franklin, Ky. R. No. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,500. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Wanted Men to learn the barber trade; the world needs more barbers than any other tradesmen; we have originated a plan to teach it quickly, and earn some money while learning; tools included; board, if desired; open to every one; write today for illustrated catalog. Moler Barber College, 349 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Learn at home, easy lessons, ladies' and children's hairdressing, manicure, waxing, manicuring, beauty culture; many earn \$15 to \$30 weekly; pleasant work; large illustrated book free. Elizabeth King, 87A Station F, New York City.

100 Envelopes Your name and address printed on the corner, 30 cents, postpaid. Samples free. D. F. Breneisa, Wheeler, Ind.

Firemen, brakemen; railroads near your home; \$120; experience unnecessary; send age, postage. Railway Association, Dept. P-53, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seeds wanted. We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

Horse Owners—Results guaranteed from my fattening recipe, no matter how old the horse; mailed for 50c. City Feed Co., Wilburton, Okla.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept. 3, Hammond, Ind.

Thousands government positions open to men and women over 18; \$65 to \$150 monthly; farmers have excellent chance; write immediately for list of open positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. K26, Rochester, N. Y.

2000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list, it's free. Dekleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. Box 89.

Regarding Renewals

A great deal of unnecessary labor in our subscription department, and time and postage on the part of subscribers, will be saved if everybody will remember that credit for renewals can not always appear on the next paper received. Do not expect expiration date to be changed until the second paper you receive. If credit does not appear on your address label on the second paper you receive after paying it will be time enough to start an investigation.

Don't Sell Your Broom Corn

STORE IT. Buyers of broom corn are working concertedly to get hold of as much of the crop as they possibly can at the lowest price they can squeeze. The crop is not large and the price will be higher. The Farmers Society of Equity has arrangements for storing broom corn by which about as much cash will be advanced on it as soon as loaded in car as the buyers will pay, and the grower can get all advantage of the advance of the market. Tell your neighbors, spread the news. Full instructions on request. See also Markets, page 19. This opportunity is open to all readers.

Who Gets the Cream of the Profits?

Our county clearing house has shipped numbers of cars of hogs and wheat, and has a stock of farming implements, and both are saving our members money. In our own local we are going after the cream problem, as our members have a large milk supply and feel that they are not getting a square deal on their cream.—Enoch Peterson Jr., Mink Creek, Idaho.

A Good Word for Us

I am a member of — (a farmers' organization), but UP-TO-DATE FARMING gives me more co-operative information than our official paper. I have read and valued your paper for many years.—George McFall, Illinois.

Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
475 Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT

Try Your Skill and You May Win a Prize

The last puzzle was very popular with our readers. Several hundred took part in the contest, and a large number of exceptionally fine letters was received. It was a difficult task to select the winners. But the three following were picked as the three best letter writers of those who had the correct solution:

L. R. Morris, Holton, Ind., first prize, \$3.00.

Mrs. J. W. Brown, Bucklin, Kas., second prize, \$2.00.

S. C. Elliott, Hugoton, Kas., third prize, \$1.00.

Below are the first and second prize letters, which were exceptionally good:

I answered the advertisement of the Mantle Lamp Company, because a good light of some kind is something no farmer can afford to do without, and because it would be almost impossible to buy such a lamp at home. And last, but not least, Up-to-Date Farming stands back of every advertisement and guarantees it to be reliable.—L. R. Morris.

I have answered the W. F. Young advertising, having been attracted to the "Absorbine" ad as a complete description of bone spavin, which we are making an effort to cure on a valuable horse. I have not received the medicine yet, but if it is all the ad claims it to be, we will be amply repaid in curing the horse.—Mrs. J. W. Brown.

Correct answers to the November 1 Puzzle were: (1) Stover Mfg. Co., (2) W. F. Young, (3) Hunter Watch Co., (4) Miller Mfg. Co., (5) Paragon Tailoring Co.

Here is the new puzzle:

OF THIS PAPER you can find out how to make money in the city and country. It is the only paper that gives you the inside story of the money market. It is the only paper that gives you the inside story of the money market. It is the only paper that gives you the inside story of the money market.

our life is made up of many different parts. Some are good, some are bad. Some are happy, some are sad. Some are full of love, some are full of hate. Some are full of hope, some are full of despair. Some are full of faith, some are full of doubt. Some are full of courage, some are full of fear. Some are full of strength, some are full of weakness. Some are full of wisdom, some are full of folly. Some are full of goodness, some are full of evil. Some are full of light, some are full of darkness. Some are full of life, some are full of death. Some are full of joy, some are full of sorrow. Some are full of peace, some are full of war. Some are full of love, some are full of hate. Some are full of hope, some are full of despair. Some are full of faith, some are full of doubt. Some are full of courage, some are full of fear. Some are full of strength, some are full of weakness. Some are full of wisdom, some are full of folly. Some are full of goodness, some are full of evil. 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My New No. 8 Low Down Manure Spreader

used now means bigger crops next year. You know this yourself. Manure spreading time is all the time. This new No. 8 Low Down Manure Spreader is Galloway's greatest spreader.

Positively the best spreader on earth. Double chain drive, endless apron; force feed; front wheels cut under load; close hitch; light draft of any low-down machine. Capacity 60-70 bushels. All steel gear, complete with double trees and neck-yoke. Flexible rake; high speed beater pulverizes finely any barnyard material. Steel wheels; gears coupled with channel steel, trussed like a steel bridge. Box rests on rear trucks, 42 inches high. Superior in every respect to new fangled freaks of heavy draft that eat you up for repairs, annoy you and kill your horses.

K. K. Foust, Ashley, Ohio, writes: "Please find draft for spreader received October 6th. Assume you 1 am more than pleased with same. It has proven all you claim and more. By buying of your company, I saved \$21.80 and got just what I was looking for."

My Book "A Stroke of Gold" FREE tells all about handling manure to get the greatest profit. No not buy a spreader of any make at any price until you have dropped a postal asking for this great book worth \$1.00 (costs you nothing) and my BIG SPECIAL SPREADER CATALOG that tells the truth about the spreader business. Mailed free. Get RIGHT on this spreader proposition before you buy.

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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

A MONEY-MAKING JOB FOR YOU!

WANTED NOW FARMER OR FARMER'S SON

With rig or auto to call on regular trade with the big Shores Line of Family Medicines, Spices, Extracts, Toilet Articles, Veterinary Remedies, Oils, Etc. Our new, successful plan for increasing business assures you of over \$150.00 per month profits. Ask about it. No experience necessary. Don't worry about capital, but write quick. Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 55 Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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AGENTS Let us show you the best

paying canvassing business in the United States. Write today to the largest makers of transparent handled knives and razors for proof. A postal card will do. NOVELTY CUTLERY CO., 197 Bar St., CANTON, OHIO

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Farmers Sons Wanted

with know- edge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; \$60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

I Have a Contract

to Distribute a Million FREE Packages Borax Soap Powder. Want reliable men and women to help. \$15 weekly. D WAVELEY BROWN, 732 N. Franklin St., Chicago.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

A Merry Christmas for That Boy of Yours!

Your boy's Christmas will be the happiest ever, if you will send him THE BOYS' MAGAZINE. It is a gift that lasts a whole year. THE BOYS' MAGAZINE is chock-full of just the kind of reading you want your boy to have. Clean, inspiring stories by the very best boys' writers. Practical and instructive departments devoted to Electricity, Mechanics,

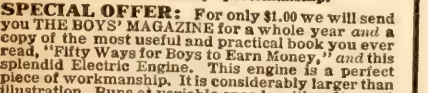
Athletics, Photography, Carpentry and Stamps and Coins. THE BOYS' MAGAZINE is beautifully illustrated throughout in both black and white and in colors. Each issue has a new handsome cover in colors.

WALTER CAMP is a contributing editor. Mr. Camp is known everywhere as America's highest authority on Athletics. Every boy should read Mr. Camp's ideas of true, manly sportsmanship.

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A Card From National Organizer A. Y. Satterfield

I respectfully thank the members for the honors conferred upon me by nominating me to succeed myself as national organizer of the Farmers Society of Equity. I also heartily thank them for the nomination for treasurer, but must say I can not act in either capacity. The only national office I could possibly accept would be on the board of directors, if the members should see fit to elect me to that position. My time is entirely engaged with the Intermountain Clearing House and our fifty or sixty local clearing houses, and I would recommend that the members elect a man who can give his whole attention and time to organizing and superintending organization work—Yours for Equity, A. Y. SATTERFIELD.

Letter From R. M. Tyson of Nebraska

As nothing has been sent you from this district for sometime, I will just send this that you may know we are not dead. Instead we are alive and growing. We are doing business in the same old way and making things hum.

I was out "visiting" last week. Had enthusiastic meetings at Stoddard, Hebron, and Carlton. Our members at all these places are earnestly striving to better their conditions and are meeting with considerable success.

At Stoddard I found them keen to get hold of the business and I am sure they will make some progress in getting new members. While they are not strong numerically, they are strong in will.

Hebron has a large local membership and the meeting the day I was there was at the home of the secretary, H. D. Harding. Members began arriving about 11 o'clock, nor did they come alone or empty-handed. It was an old-fashioned country picnic. There were about eighty people for dinner, for each member took his wife and dinner basket well filled, and such a dinner as it was! Well, I am sorry you were not there. After dinner the remaining stragglers pulled in and there was full attendance at the business meeting. After disposing of all other items they took up the subject of building an elevator and made some progress in raising funds. A committee was appointed to see those not there, and in a short time they will "scoop no more."

That evening found us at Carlton, where another large gathering was on hand to greet us. Carlton has had an elevator since the 1st of July and so has done no scooping this year. They have handled about 100,000 bushels of grain at a profit of nearly \$3,000 to the members. They have a coal yard in connection with the elevator and will be able to show quite a saving on their fuel for the coming year.

At Stoddard I was entertained in the home of Jacob Kerns. At Hebron, Secretary Harding looked after me. Mr. Florey met me there and I enjoyed the hospitality of his home for the evening. At all three places I had the pleasure of talking of the plans of the Equity and was given close attention throughout. I am sure such visits will redound in good to the locals, to the district and to the national headquarters.

At Hebron the city photographer came out and took a photograph of the crowd. If possible will send you one. Also under separate cover am mailing a likeness of myself, so you will know what to look for at Omaha.—Truly yours, R. M. TYSON, District Secretary, Tobias, Neb.

(Editor's Note—We would be delighted to have such letters from all our secretaries and field workers for publication in this department. We are sure that such pleasant and profitable meetings are being held in all parts of the country, but perhaps the secretaries do not realize how interesting the account thereof would be to the entire membership. Let us have more of them.—Ed.)

Encouragement for Everybody

Since we were organized we have done considerable business in the shipping line, but not much in the buying line as yet. In the fall and spring of 1913 and 1914 we shipped twenty-nine cars of spuds, ranging in price from 25c up to 77c, and secured satisfaction in all but one or two cases.

While all spuds were not shipped through the society, the fact that we were in the business enhanced the local price, and in the first case raised it from 20c and 25c up to 49c. And the second shipment, with the exception of one or two cars, brought from 10c to 35c more than the local market was paying.

So we feel that in these two years we have done some good for the farmer. The spirit of the work is strong, and success seems certain to come in the end. The local buyers in this neighborhood are talking strongly against the movement as visionary and impractical, which is but natural for them. Hope this will instill into some weak locals the spirit to go on in the good work.—Your brother in Equity, J. W. EARNES, Secretary, Menan, Idaho.

Helping to Wake 'em Up

I am much interested in your idea of practical co-operation through organization. Our farmers are difficult to arouse. They see no way but to depend on local buyers and are slow to seek any other way. Consequently they keep themselves in a form of slavery, when they should be the most free and independent of all industrial people. I am fully persuaded that farmers must look to organization, federation and co-operation and the establishment of a national system of marketing, as taught by your paper.—A. F. Nichols, Cardiff, Tenn.

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More houses were covered with Oriental Red and Green Slate Asphalt Shingles last year than any other material. They're guaranteed rot-proof, acid-proof, fire-proof, lightning-proof, and water-proof. Are easily laid, will not blow off and make a very handsome roof. As cheap as wood shingles, but 100 times better in wearing quality, durability and economy. Do not under any circumstances cover your roof with wood shingles. They are made of cheap white pine and at the most will not last 5 years. Buy Oriental Asphalt Shingles and you will have a material that is

Guaranteed for 20 Years

Yes Sir! a written guarantee covering a period of 20 years. Remember they are as cheap as wood shingles and can be used in many more ways, and keep your house warmer. The basis is made of the finest quality felt, saturated in asphalt and surfaced with permanent, natural colored crushed slate.

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If your roof is now covered with any other kind of roofing, you need not rip it off in order to apply my Oriental Asphalt Shingles. They come in two styles, square or diamond point strip. Sufficient special long nails are furnished so that they can be laid over old roofing. My special introductory price is positively the lowest ever made **\$4.35** per 100 sq. feet

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OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

We believe the prices attached to the crops named below are fair and equitable and farmers ought to receive them. They are based on the Chicago market, unless stated to the contrary. When the price is paid in the market is the time to sell, allowing freight and a reasonable handler's margin to make the home price. We believe these prices will be paid before the next crops are ready, purely on demand. How people will and see these for these them, they will paid. But, regardless of the number reading the paper (the circulation is now over 200,000), those of our readers who demand these prices and hold for them, will be very sure to get them, because the world needs all of the crops, and can not get along with only part of them. Those who control may need to hold until the DUMPERS have unloaded, but their time is bound to come when THEIR price will be paid. **HOLD FOR THESE PRICES. SELL AT THESE PRICES WHEN THEY WILL BE PAID AND QUIT SELLING THE HOUR THEY DROP BELOW, THEN THEY WILL GO RIGHT UP AGAIN.** Keep in mind that the more farmers who hold for and ask the prices the sooner they will come, because of reducing the supply in other hands.

A fair price, known by the producers, and that price demanded, will make marketing and prices of farm products as definite as any commodity produced in the country.

Minimum Prices

The following prices are based on conditions as they exist now. Should conditions change materially in a short time, like the end of the European war, it will make revisions necessary. We predict the war will be a long one.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	\$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard.....	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis.....	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed).....	.75
CORN—No. 2 white, from field.....	.55
OATS—No. 2 white.....	.55
BARLEY—Good malting.....	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding.....	.65
RYE—No. 2.....	1.00
BUCKWHEAT.....	
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel.....	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton.....	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.....	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white.....	.75
BROOM CORN—Good to choice.....	\$1.00@1.50

	Nov. 14, 1914	Change from two weeks before
WHEAT.....	\$9,826,000	X7,826,000
CORN.....	3,619,000	X514,000
OATS.....	37,938,000	X196,000
BARLEY.....	8,121,000	X875,000

B RADSTREET'S SUMMARY of general trade of the country on November 21 follows:

Improvement. Performance follows promise in some lines. Financial affairs easier. Collections better. Federal bank starts. Exchange resumption. Better feeling at south due to cotton markets reopening and cotton pool formation. Lower prices follow. Cold weather helps retail trade and jobbing business. War orders heavy. Better feeling in iron and steel. Cattle embargoes lifting. Wool trade hurt by war embargoes. Bank clearing rising from bottom. Failures numerous.

The improving business that we have reported the last few weeks continues. Many factories are resuming or taking on more help and lengthening the hours of operation. There is more confidence expressed in financial circles over industries which makes money more plentiful and interest rates lower. The opening of the new banking system on November 20 tended to improve financial matters. This will probably again prove the old saying that the realization is not as dreadful as the fear of it. While many bankers did not like the new system, doubtless the best thing to do was to put it in operation. The weather has been colder, therefore more seasonable and better for trade, while the forehanded farmer has his outdoor work done and is ready to quit field work should rough weather be the rule in future. Prices for cereals have been higher and lower since our last report. The most uncertain element now in wheat price is the size and quality of the Argentine crop, and reports of good weather or bad weather in that country cause fluctuations here. The wheat crop in Australia is so poor that it is practically eliminated as an exporting factor. We look for slightly lower prices in wheat when the Argentine crop begins to move in the later part of December and January, or before such time in anticipation of it, to be followed by higher prices if the European war lasts. The United States having the great bulk of the surplus wheat, and as there is a shortage of bread grain (wheat and rye) in the world, can hold the key to prices. It all depends on what price the farmers who have wheat left and the holders of supply want, and how firmly they hold. It is to

be regretted that the farmers have not in their own granaries the eighty million bushels of visible supply. At 10 cents a bushel it would mean \$8,000,000 more for the growers.

The live stock markets are still much upset over the foot-and-mouth plague. The rigid quarantines have cleared some infected sections, but new cases are frequently found in others. Progress has been made toward stamping it out, but the end, and a return to normal conditions, appear to be considerably in the future. Trade reports reflect a better condition through the south because of the resumption of the various cotton trading exchanges. But the price of cotton is so low (7 1/2 cents for middling in New York on November 22) that the producers can not be in the market to buy heavily notwithstanding that the crop promises to be the largest the country ever produced.

Contrary to our expectations, the visible of wheat shows a further liberal increase since two weeks before. It is now the greatest it has been in many years. The nearest approach to it, previous to this year, was in January, 1912, 70,489,000 bushels. Imports continue large and have aggregated 120,000,000 bushels of the last crop from this country down to November 20. There are also persistent rumors that 50,000,000 bushels more have been bought for export and awaiting carrying vessels. As far as wheat is concerned it is a much desired commodity, and while the supply is large, yet there is prospect of being a scarcity before the next crop comes.

Potato prices are higher, ditto sweet potatoes and beans. Hay is unchanged to a little lower. The printed quotations on broom corn do not truly reflect the market. Many readers of this paper are marketing their broom corn direct under our direction and reaping much benefit. Also a considerable number of cars of apples are being marketed direct to rural communities and both sellers and buyers benefited. Such business can be extended almost indefinitely.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold it for \$1.25, basis of central markets. CORN—Sell old corn, and some new if around 60 cents from the field. If this price can not be obtained we believe it will justify cribbing. OATS—Although higher, we predict still higher prices. POTATOES—Hold liberally and sell at present prices only what can not be securely held. BROOM CORN—Market direct. COTTON—It should be held even though the price is not what it should be for a year. We believe more money can be made by holding this crop than in raising a new one in 1915.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on November 14, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Change same period last year	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
WHEAT.....	X5,242,000	X12,780,000	X22,376,000
CORN.....	-2,691,000	-1,334,000	X966,000
OATS.....	X63,000	X822,000	X1,166,000
BARLEY.....	X66,000	X1,003,000	X1,811,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 40,590,000 bushels. This is 990,000 bushels less than two weeks before, and is 8,598,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 4,352,000 bushels on the same date, which is 236,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 4,914,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on November 21, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Nov. 21, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago.....	1.15@1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2@1.16	91 @96
St. Louis.....	1.12@1.13 1/2	1.12 1/2@1.13 1/2	90 @94
Kansas City.....	1.08@1.09	1.08 @1.09	86 1/2@87 1/2
Cincinnati.....	1.14@1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2@1.15	95 1/2@97
New York.....			97 1/2@99

Minneapolis—Spring wheat: No. 1 hard, \$1.19; No. 1 northern, \$1.15; No. 1 soft, \$1.18. Two weeks before, \$1.18 and \$1.14; a year before, \$1.17 and \$1.14.

	Nov. 21, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago.....	.66 1/2	.78 @78 1/2	74 1/2@75
St. Louis.....	.66	.76 @76 1/2	71 @75
Kansas City.....	.64 @64 1/2	.71 @72	71 @75
Cincinnati.....	.72 @73 1/2	.79	75 1/2@76
New York.....			82 1/2

Note—The prices at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City are for new corn.

	Nov. 21, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago.....	.50 @51	.47 1/2@48 1/2	39 1/2@39 3/4
St. Louis.....	.50	.49	42 1/2
Kansas City.....	.48	.47	40 1/2
Cincinnati.....	.51 1/2@52	.50 @50 1/2	41 1/2
New York.....			

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on November 21, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—December, \$1.15; May, \$1.21 1/2. Two weeks before, \$1.17 1/2 and \$1.24 1/2, respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada—Wheat—December, \$1.16 1/2; May, \$1.22 1/2. Two weeks before, December \$1.19 1/2, and May \$1.24 1/2.

Corn—December, 66 1/2c; May, 70 1/2c. Two weeks before, 70 1/2c and 73 1/2c.

Oats—December, 50 1/2c; May, 53 1/2c. Two weeks before, 50 1/2c and 54 1/2c, respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, November 21, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or any of the representatives of the Society in its directory of "Where to Sell."

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday.....	45	75	65
Tuesday.....	62	45	55
Wednesday.....	35	25	60
Thursday.....	34	30	50
Friday.....	30	30	45
Saturday.....	20	37	50

Total, 6 days..... 226 238 325

Trade quiet, but fully steady at recently advanced prices. Receipts were light, reported at 20 cars, and there was sufficient demand to take care of all desirable offerings at full prices.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, bulk—2 cars at 45c, 1 car at 47c, 2 cars at 48c, 2 cars at 50c; sacked—1 car showing rot at 45c, 1 car good at 48c, 1 car at 50c, 1 car at 52c. Minnesota—2 cars, 1 sacked, at 48c.

	November 21	Two weeks before	A year before
Minnesota, white.....	40@52c	35@45c	.....
Dakota, white.....	45@52c	40@45c	.....
Michigan.....	35@52c	35@45c	60@68c
Wisconsin, white.....	38@52c	28@45c	.....
Idaho gems.....	75c	.....	.....

SWEET POTATOES—A steady feeling prevails. Trade a little quiet today on account of it being Saturday.

	November 21	Two weeks before	A year before
Barrels, Virginia.....	\$2.75@2.85	\$2.25	\$1.50@1.60
Hampers, Jersey.....	1.10@1.50	1.25	1.15@1.25
Hampers, Maryland.....	1.10@1.15	1.00	.....
Hampers, Delaware.....	1.25	1.00	.85
Illinois, No. 1.....	.90@1.00	.75@.90	.75@.85
Illinois, No. 2.....	.50@.60	.....	.25@.35

BEANS—The market remains firm. Offerings are moderate, not large. Country holders are firm, in no hurry to sell. Domestic demand very fair for all kinds. An export inquiry also continues for pea beans. Firm as follows:

	November 21	Two weeks before	A year before
Pea Beans, hand-picked, choice.....	\$2.70@2.90	\$2.50@2.60	\$2.15
Common.....	2.55@2.65	2.25@2.35	1.75@2.00

If poor, lower.

	November 21	Two weeks before	A year before
Red Kidneys.....	3.25@3.50	3.25@3.50	2.80
Brown Swedish, long.....	2.50@3.00	2.50@3.00	1.75@2.00
Bn. Swedish, round.....	2.50@3.00	2.50@3.00	2.00@2.25

HAY—Receipts, 378 tons. Prairie hay in liberal supply and steady. Demand only fair. Timothy hay firm. Demand good and offerings light.

	November 21	Two weeks before	A year before
Ch. Timothy.....	\$17.00@18.00	\$16.50@17.50	.....
No. 1 Timothy.....	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	.....
No. 2 Timothy.....	12.50@13.00	12.50@13.00	.....

The Market Place

To Bring Seller and Buyer Together

There is an enormous demand in every part of the country, amongst farmers and people in towns and cities who are readers of this paper, for farm products that are grown in other parts of the country. Therefore, as an additional help to members of the Farmers Society of Equity, we have established this service TO BRING PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS TOGETHER. Any member or clearing house of the society or any person who will become a member by now paying the entrance fee of \$2.50, may report his crops to sell or what he wants to buy, to the National Clearing House, F. S. E. and get this service FREE.

Rules To save unnecessary correspondence, the quantity, variety, grade, condition as regards packages or bulk, and price wanted should be given. If an article that may be marketed by parcel post, a delivered price should be named. Prospective buyers can state what they want and may name the price they will pay. TERMS—They may be as agreed upon. Mail shipments should always be cash with order. Honest transactions are imposed on every person who uses this department, and dishonesty or trickery will be exposed when reported. Always mention "The Market Place, Up-to-Date Farming," when writing.

THE NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE, FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. Through the advertisement that you placed for us in the Market Place we have sold some of our alfalfa seed and also had a good many inquiries. I think that it is a great feature, and all the different secretaries should use this space and let their wants be known, and also if they have anything to sell, as through this medium the buyers and sellers will be very quickly brought together.—Yours truly, A. E. Weber, Secretary, Geneva, Neb.

FOR SALE

APPLES—Mixed car of Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Wagner, Winesaps, and Spitz, at 50c per box, f. o. b. Myers Falls, Wash. Special grade. Good, sound apples, no worms; all three grades combined; good color. S. J. Ensminger, Kettle Falls, Wash.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Houses, barns, bungalows, cottages, garages, etc. All material supplied ready-cut to be erected. Best and cheapest. Write for catalog No. 610 before you buy. North American Construction Co., 611 Aladdin Avenue, Bay City, Mich.

DRIED BLACK CAPS—Very fine; 25c pound f. o. b. here. Can be shipped by parcel post. G. F. Mighells, R. F. D. 2, Oregon City, Ore.

APPLES, APPLES, CABBAGE AND CARROTS—In straight or mixed lots. George B. Marble, Secretary, Newark, N. Y.

SUGAR CANE SYRUP—Pure Georgia quality. In barrels of about 35 gallons. Price 33 cents per gallon in car load lots or 35 cents per gallon in single barrels, f. o. b. Climax, Ga. A. N. Hester, Climax, Ga.

POTATOES—Bulk or sacked, f. o. b. Denham, G. W. Wamhoff, Denham, Ind.

MILK MAIZE—L. Phillips, R. 4, Guyton, Okla.

PRAIRIE HAY—Several cars of No. 1 and No. 2. For prices write Henry Greve, Earlton, Kas.

HAY AND POTATOES—No. 1 timothy and good quality of potatoes in bulk. John Dorst, Secretary, Arpin, Wis.

TURKEYS AND BELGIAN HARES—Turkeys in bulk. C. Perry, Secretary, Warrensburg, Mo.

POLAND CHINA HOGS—One big type male; price \$20. Eight Aberdeen Angus heifers. Calves all registered stock. Also Duroc hogs, both male and female. D. C. Price, Lebanon, Ind.

OLD CORN AND OATS—F. o. b. Kempton, Ind. Corn, 900 bushels, price 75 cents per bushel of 70 pounds in ear or 56 pounds shelled. Will fill out car with oats at 46 cents per bushel of 32 pounds. Frank Ordell, Philo, Ill.

APPLES—500 bushels of Nos. 1 and 2. Varieties are Stark, Baldwin, Golden Russets, Greenings, Wagners. Price \$2 per barrel. Glen Young, R. F. D. 3, Shelby, Mich.

POPCORN—First-class rice popcorn, 3 cents a pound in ear, in lots of 10 bushels or more. Fleete Geipert, R. 3, Miamisburg, O.

APPLES—Have a car of Baldwin and Northern Spy apples, barreled stock. Also upland grown Michigan potatoes. Melvin Seely, Bangor, Mich.

POTATOES AND HAY—C. L. Deemer, R. 1, Sumnerville, Pa.

SWEET POTATOES—Three car loads of good eating stock. J. W. Pitts, Pitts, Okla.

POTATOES—Early Ohio and Triumphs. E. F. Buttkie, Thompson, N. Dak.

Kans. Iowa and Neb. Prairie.....	6.00@14.00	6.00@14.00	.....
Ills. and Wisc. Prairie.....	9.00@10.00	7.00@8.00	.....

	November 21	Two weeks before	A year before
Rye.....	\$9.00@9.50	\$8.50@9.00	.....
Oat.....	5.00@6.50	6.00@6.50	.....
Wheat.....	6.00@6.50	6.00@6.50	.....

BROOM CORN—Business remains quiet. No change noted.

	November 21	Two weeks before	A year before
Illinois, per ton.....	\$80@120	\$80@120	\$150@160
Western.....	80@90	80@90	110@160

While the Chicago quotations on broom corn do not show any change from two weeks before, the price that can be obtained has materially advanced.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago this year compared with former years follow:

April 1, 1914, to November 21, 1914, 2,788,989 cases.	
April 1, 1913, to November 22, 1913, 2,851,152 cases.	
April 1, 1912, to November 23, 1912, 2,735,961 cases.	
April 1, 1911, to November 25, 1911, 2,588,974 cases.	

A very firm feeling exists for fine fresh eggs, while refrigerator eggs are easy.

Fresh Firsts.....	29 @30
Ordinary Firsts.....	27 @28
Miscellaneous, cases included.....	20 @29 1/2
Cases returned.....	19 1/2@29
Checks, good sound.....	14 @15
Candled higher.....	
Dirty, good.....	17 @18

Candled stock bring higher prices. Refrigerator eggs are easier. The demand is only moderate and the offerings are fairly liberal. April extras, charges paid, salable at 23@23 1/2c. Firsts nominally 21 1/2@22 1/2c, storage paid.

A year before ordinary firsts were quoted at 31@33c, fresh firsts 34@35c a dozen.

APPLES—No new feature appeared. There is, in fact, not much feature to the market. Apples that are No. 1 quality rule steady. They have a fair sale. Common are slow. Peddlers have been able to do little the first few days. It has been too cold. This has made bulk fruit stagnant and there has been some accumulation. Such cars have had to be protected to save them from freezing. Trade in box apples moderate. They are plentiful. Some prices follow:

Baldwins, \$2.00@2.25;	Ben Davis, \$1.50@1.75;	Whitesaps, \$2.50@2.75;	Kings, \$2.50@2.75;	Jonathans, fine, \$3.50@4.00;	Grimes Golden, \$3.00@3.25;	Greenings, \$2.50@2.75;	Northern Spies, \$2.25@2.50.
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All per barrel. Some extra fancy bring a shade over these quotations, while common to poor bring less.

COAL FOR ALL

We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

Farmers' Coal Company
Colorado Springs, Colo.

WANTED TO BUY

CORN—In ear lots. C. E. Perry, Secretary, Warrensburg, Mo.

APPLES—Prices on good apples in barrels by the car load. J. M. Fyler, R. 1, Platte, S. D.

APPLES—Good stock that keep well. In bulk or boxes. Quote prices. May be able to sell one or two car loads. A. C. Hecht, R. F. D. 3, Rule, Tex.

POTATOES, APPLES AND CABBAGE—In mixed car loads. Lineberger Bros., Lakeland, Fla.

CORN AND OATS—Also middling bran and gluten. John Dorst, Secretary, Arpin, Wis.

POTATOES—A car or more of screened potatoes. C. C. Briggs, for Des Moines Trades and Labor Union, 2701 Hickman Avenue, Des Moines, Ia.

CLOVER SEED—Quote price. Dell Upton, Leon, W. Va.

HAY, APPLES, POTATOES AND CORN—We wish to buy these in straight or mixed cars and would like to hear from parties who can load on the L. & N. railroad. Would also like to hear from locals in Tennessee that have butter to ship each week. W. B. Vandivier, Secretary, Bay Minette, Ala.

APPLES—One or two carloads of good winter apples. D. Fluth, Orange City, Iowa.

APPLES—Workers' Co-operative Association, Anderson, Ind., wants to buy a car of 500 bushels of apples, any standard kinds except Ben Davis. Will take sound tree run. P. A. Lyons, Secretary.

POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS—The Producers

Get Your Cream Separator NOW

\$2 DOWN

Only One Year To Pay

Here is the opportunity you have been waiting for—a chance to get one of these big-capacity, light-running, easy-cleaning, close-skimming New Butterfly Cream Separators without taking the money out of your pocket.

By paying only \$2 down, you can get the biggest machine we make, use it 30 days free, then if you decide to keep it pay us the rest of our low factory-to-farm price (only \$24 and up) in small, easy installments. You can make these payments monthly out of the extra cream profits which the machine will save for you. You buy direct from the manufacturer and save half. You try the machine 30 days on your own farm before you decide to keep it. You get a signed lifetime guarantee. You have the benefit of this great labor-saving machine while it is earning its own cost and more. You don't risk a single penny. We pay the freight both ways if the separator fails to please you. Get your separator NOW at factory prices and on terms so easy you won't feel the cost at all.

New Butterfly Cream Separators

will make you \$10 to \$15 a year more profit from every cow you own. They are handsome, high-grade, durable machines. The most modern and convenient separator you can buy. No other separator costs more to make, has so many patented improvements or gives you as much value for your money. We will prove this on your own farm, or no sale. Thousands are in daily use all over the United States. Read the letter at right.

30 Days' Free Trial
Lifetime Guarantee

Fill out the coupon below—mail it to us right away for free catalog folder. Get our big special offer on the five sizes of machines we make, so you can pick out the one that exactly suits your requirements. We will ship it to you on our easy payment terms of only \$2 down and let you try it 30 days on your own farm. When the 30 days are up, if for any reason you are not pleased—if you don't prefer the New Butterfly to any other separator you ever saw or used—just return the machine to us. We will pay the freight both ways and refund your first payment. You won't be out a single penny.

Every New Butterfly Separator is guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship, regardless of how many years you have used it. No other separator manufacturer will give you this signed lifetime guarantee.

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Albaugh-Dover Co., 2274 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me at once your big colored Catalog Folder, with full description, illustrations, factory prices and self-earning, easy-payment terms on the New Butterfly Cream Separator. I keep.....cows.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D. State.....

Albaugh-Dover Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: The New Butterfly Cream Separator works fine and we are well pleased with it in every respect. We are especially pleased with its light running and easy cleaning. It is the easiest cleaned machine in the neighborhood, and there are all kinds here. Yours truly,
CHARLES BONHAM.
R. No. 6, Harrison, Ohio

No. 5½
One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device
Frictionless Pivot Ball-Bearings; Open, Easily-Cleaned Milk and Cream Spouts; Self-Draining Bowl and Tank.

Direct from Factory
Only \$24 and Up

—according to size. We make two styles and five sizes of the New Butterfly Separator. Our Free Catalog Folder describes all of them. Every machine we build is beautifully finished throughout and

guaranteed a lifetime. Note these special features: No disks to wash and rust out. The New Butterfly Skimming Device is complete in one piece—made of aluminum—the “everlasting,” easy-cleaning metal. Shelby Seamless Steel Bowl—phosphor bronze bearings, vertical shafts, adjustable cream platter, ratchet crank, self-draining bowl, low-down self-draining milk supply tank, closed bottom, open milk and cream spouts, oil-bathed ball-bearings, and many other exclusive features.

Our Big Illustrated Catalog Folder

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CHICAGO



Most Women Prefer the New Butterfly; It's so easy to clean.

"It should be the aim of every farmer to subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming and support it in every way that he can."
—C. F. Schneider, Walnut Hill, Ill.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

17th Year

December Fifteenth 1914

Number 24



FRANK BOWERS

Does This Remind You?

The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops



All Aboard for the Great World's Fairs

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco Panama-California Exposition, San Diego

Up-to-Date Farming intends to send 300 or more subscribers to the two World's Fairs and pay the expense of the trip going and return. You—yes you—may as well be one to go. These are the most attractive and greatest World's Fairs ever held. You may go to one or both. Here is a life-time opportunity

California Calls—You May Realize the Desire of a Lifetime

Millions of people throughout the world are today looking forward to a visit to San Francisco's Golden Gate and San Diego's beautiful city. We are sure practically every subscriber wants to go. We have a plan that will pay your way there and back. No lottery—no chance—no contest. If you want to go there is no reason why you can not at our expense. Many of our readers have arranged already to go by our plan.

The Golden West—The Wonderful Rockies—All in This Trip

Are you counted among those whose great desire has been to travel across the golden west, over the awe-inspiring Rocky Mountains, through the sun-kissed valleys of California, and visit the magic cities of the Pacific coast states? If you have had this desire the opportunity to gratify it is now presented to you almost regardless of your financial condition. Opportunity is knocking at your door now. Are you, then, going to be one of those that UP-TO-DATE FARMING will send to California in 1915, or are you going to stay at home because you will not send the attached coupon and then do the small favors that we will ask of you?

A Fairy-land to Enchant You

The great exposition that will open in San Francisco next February will commemorate the completion of the Panama Canal, which has been the dream of nations for centuries. To do this and to make a lasting impression on the minds of all the people who visit the exposition, and to make the event worthy of the highest place in the annals of history, the combined intelligence and genius of the best artists, architects and artisans of the world will be expressed in the created features of the exposition. There will be portrayed all that the world's famous artists and modern science can do in creating; all that skilled gardeners and the wonderful California climate can do in decorating with flowers, fruit and trees. Crystal palaces, jeweled towers, domes, minarets, courts, colonnades, archways, statuary, pergolas, fountains reflecting rainbows, etc. A repository of all the great accomplishments of nearly all nations in art, literature, and industry down to date will be represented. A fairyland to please and a school to instruct such as was never possible to see and attend before. Its beauty, once seen, must live in memory as long as memory itself endures, and to the receptive mind its educational and helpful features will be worth hundreds of dollars to the individual almost regardless of his business or condition in life.

Visit Mexico

San Diego's Panama-California Exposition is unique in all the World's Fairs of the past. The most beautiful buildings, the most wonderful flowers, fruits, vegetables. Full size farms are shown in cultivation.

A history of California and the west shown in full realization of the times illustrated. Don't miss San Diego. The climate is perpetual summer, but always an absence of excessive heat. It is in the midst of the section of California famous for its flowers, oranges and all semi-tropical features that northern people long to witness. It is 500 miles south of San Francisco. This trip through the most wonderful scenery, the most remarkable agriculture, of fruits, grain, seeds and flowers, and the magic cities, will alone be worth all the cost of the trip. From San Diego it is only a short trip—a few miles—to the borders of Mexico. It will be fine to visit Mexico.

Plan to Visit Both Expositions This Summer—Write Us Today

We can send you to both of these expositions if you make up your mind now that you want to go and send the coupon below. You should not delay in making sure of your reservations. It matters not where you live. When we hear from you we will send our "Pacific Coast Mileage Book," adapted from your place, whether you live in Maine or Colorado or Oregon or Florida.

You May Start on Your Trip Any Day You Select

This offer is backed by a \$150,000 corporation and everything will be carried out as represented. You can go on this trip any time after the fairs open until they close, at our expense. Send the blank below for full details of our plan and the mileage book.

Publishers Up-to-Date Farming

Equity Publishing Company
Indianapolis, Indiana

Publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Without any obligation assumed by me, please send me full particulars of your plan for a free trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, in 1915.

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J. A. Everitt
Editor

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John P. Stelle

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C. Hayes Taylor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Dec. 14

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Vol. 17

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER 15, 1914

No. 24

Balanced Rations

Bad Fairies

Of all the bad fairies who meddle with life, The worst are a mischievous elf and his wife. So whatever you're doing, beware of these two; They are "Haven't Got Time" and "I Guess It Will Do."

—St. Nicholas.

We wish you a merry Christmas. a"

With the next issue we begin another year's journey.

It takes a healthy neighborhood to make a doctor look sick.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will be 18 years old with the coming of the new year.

The cotton farmers are seeking a marketing plan that is "all wool and a yard wide."

A mother's club should accomplish much, for she has worked great reforms with just a switch.

Every long-headed farmer will attend the short course at the state farm college if he can possibly arrange it.

Farmers don't like war, but those who are holding wheat feel conflicting emotions when a peace rumor sends prices down.

Don't waste the wood ashes. They are better than lime on acid soils. Leaving them out in the weather wastes them.

The average farmer isn't bothered half so much to know what to do, as he is how to be able to do what he already knows.

The horse that wears out the breeching faster than the collar has no place in progressive agriculture, and the same principle is applicable to men.

The Wisconsin Agricultural College is teaching all dairy students the operation of a community laundry, to run in connection with the co-operative creameries.

If you want an example of successful community co-operation set yourself about making it. This is another one of the many good things which come about by going ahead with it.

There are many communities which have no rural telephone system, but there are very few but what should have one. Farmers' co-operative telephone companies are uniformly successful.

About the worst foot-and-mouth disease we know is the gossip who runs about talking about the neighbors. People having this species of the disease ought to be quarantined. We don't suppose it would do to shoot 'em.

When planning your next year's crops, don't make the mistake of going in too heavily on a new crop not grown on your farm previously, or a new variety, unless it has proven successful in the neighborhood. Test things out.

With plenty of lard for doughnuts in the jar, plenty of corn in the bin, plenty of tomatoes and apples in the cellar, plenty of chickens in the poultry house, plenty of bacon in the smoke house and plenty of rabbits in the woods, it surely does seem that we should have a merry Christmas.

Building the Corner Stone



AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION CAN BE MOST SUBSTANTIAL WHEN PROPERLY ARRANGED

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"It is pretty hard for one who is not on the ground to tell the other fellow what to do."—The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman. One is up in the air, so to speak.

"It is said that they are holding back 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in Kansas for an advance in price. What's the matter with Kansas?"—The Bee Hive. Evidently wants what belongs to her.

"What we now need is a rural credit system by which the farmers' land, stock, 'agricultural paper' and character may be mobilized."—The Progressive Farmer. That depends on who is to have command of this great mobilized financial force.

"City methods are seldom adapted to rural education, but it's hard to make the city folks understand this."—Orange Judd Farmer. When they see how quick some country boys take up with them they perhaps think their methods are very readily adopted by the ruralites.

"The question of getting farm products from the producer to the consumer at a cost which will do justice to the producer and yet levy no hardship on the consumer is without doubt the largest problem in American agriculture."—The Farmer. You are right. It is also the one given the least attention by all our agricultural authorities.

"Practical co-operation among farmers in this country is a comparatively new thing and rather rare as yet. Almost every other civilized country has made more progress along this line than we."—Southern Farm Journal. And yet, once we get fairly started along the right track we will make more progress in five years than Europe has in fifty. It's a habit with us Americans. But sometimes we're too slow getting started.

"Only the man who is willing to stick to one farm and work out the various systems of crop rotation, to secure and improve good breeds of live stock and stick to his bush through thick and thin, for season after season, can accumulate enough of the world's goods to own land of his own."—The Farmer and Stockman. Exactly so, provided the man and the farm are suited to each other. Misfit farmers can not succeed, and sometimes a change is beneficial to the farm, the tenant and the landlord.

"Usually the country schoolma'am is a young girl who is teaching to qualify for a better position for better pay in the city schools."—Wallace's Farmer. No, not usually, but occasionally. Usually she is teaching to buy a piano or other furnishings for her housekeeping days, which she hopes are soon to come to hand. As the genial old "prof" where we last attended high school said to the seniors on graduation: "Girls should teach school until they get married, to learn how to manage children; but for the sake of the schools, get married as soon as you can." And usually they do.

Quantity and Price



IT IS GRATIFYING to see that the agricultural schools and experiment stations are beginning to note the relation between yield and price of agricultural products. Heretofore this has been entirely ignored. Farmers were taught but one thing and that was how to produce, and they were assured that the more they produced the greater would be the cash returns. They disregarded the fact that extra big crops often brought less money than smaller crops produced in other years; that the price depended upon the surplus, and the greater the surplus the lower the price. We have done our best to get agricultural instructors to teach this truth, and while they were urging increased production and showing how it could be done, that they would also find an increased demand and maintain the price.

Prof. Eugene Davenport of the Illinois Experiment Station seems to have awakened to the importance of that matter, and has issued a circular on "The Relation between Yields and Prices." We have not yet seen the circular, but its title indicates that the schools and experiment stations are beginning to realize that there are two sides to farming.

It matters little how large the crops. The larger the better, provided there

is a demand for the surplus at remunerative prices. The present terrible condition of war in Europe promises to help the United States so far as the demand is concerned. American horses are finding an almost insuppliable market, as are meats, hides, etc. So is grain and many lines of manufactured stuff. The exports during November were \$63,000,000 greater than those of November a year ago. These exports include more than 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, and we note the following special contracts: Three million pairs of soldiers' shoes, \$7,000,000 worth of harness, \$3,000,000 worth of leather, 100,000 fur-lined overcoats, 1,000,000 suits of woolen underclothes, 250,000 woolen sweaters, 500,000 shaving brushes, 100,000 tons of barbed wire, \$2,000,000 worth of machine lathes for making arms and projectiles, \$1,000,000 worth of solid rubber tires for auto trucks, \$3,000,000 worth of autos and tractors, and about \$20,000,000 worth of other war supplies. All this means increased employment for our people and increased demand for farm crops of almost all kinds. Farmers have cause to be encouraged, and we are glad our schools are beginning to study the relation between quantity, demand and price. Give American farmers profitable demand and there need be no fear concerning the quantity.

EDITORIAL

American Farming—What It Does and Needs

IN HIS current annual report Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture gives a great deal of important information and discusses many questions of vital concern to the American people.

Among other things, we are told that in this country there are no less than 925,000,000 acres of land suitable for farming, but less than half of it, only about 400,000,000 acres, is in cultivation, and in spite of our boasted population we average only about thirty-one people to the square mile in Nevada to 508 in Rhode Island. So there is room for many more homes in this country. One trouble is that a great deal of the unoccupied land is held in government reserves in the west, which the secretary wishes to be modified in such a way as to make it more available for homes.

It is also stated that while American farmers do not produce as much per acre as most European farmers do, they produce more per individual—from two to six times as much. This is because our farmers cultivate more acres to the individual.

A great change is noted in many lines of production. Dairying, for instance, has risen in a few years from a minor source of rural income to one of great importance, the annual product now being more than one and a half billion pounds of butter, a half billion pounds of condensed milk, and a third of a billion pounds of cheese, the whole having an approximate value of \$600,000,000. The production of orchard fruits exceeds 216,000,000 bushels a year, with a value of more than \$140,000,000. The yearly value of the vegetables produced exceeds \$400,000,000. The production of hay and forage is 100,000,000 tons, and is worth more than \$800,000,000. The poultry product has reached a point equalling half the normal value of the cotton crop.

The wheat crop of 1914 was about 892,000,000 bushels, the greatest ever produced in this country, and the crops of oats, barley, rye, potatoes, tobacco and hay are reported exceptionally large, while the cotton crop is the second largest ever produced. The apple crop, estimated at 259,000,000 bushels, is the greatest ever harvested. The average yield per acre of all the staple crops is estimated at nearly 10 per cent greater than that of last year,

and all except corn, oats and flax seed was greater than the ten-year average.

But in cattle, sheep and hogs there has been a marked decline. Since the last census, 1909, the number of cattle has fallen from 50,000,000 to 41,000,000; sheep from 61,000,000 to 52,000,000; hogs from 63,000,000 to 58,000,000. Much has been said of the stock raised on western grazing lands, but this has never reached its possibilities. It seems that in 1905 there was only one animal to 81 acres, but in 1913 the average was one animal to 51 acres. At this rate, however, the 29,000 stock raisers to whom these lands are rented have 1,600,000 cattle and horses with their calves and colts, and 7,600,000 sheep and goats with their lambs and kids. It is evident that there is great inducement for increased production of live stock on the farms.

There are some points which Secretary Houston makes specially emphatic. One is the marketing of farm products. He says:

A constructive agricultural program must of necessity contemplate distribution as well as production, and, vital and urgent as are the direct problems of production, even more important in a sense and more immediately pressing are the problems of distribution and marketing.

But the secretary looks at this question hopefully, for he says there is now a record of more than 8,500 marketing associations, 2,700 co-operative and farmers' elevators, 2,500 co-operative and farmers' creameries, and more than 1,000 co-operative fruit and produce associations.

Speaking of rural credits, the secretary says:

There seems to be no emergency which requires or justifies government assistance to the farmers directly through the use of the government's cash or the government's credit. The American farmer is sturdy, independent and self-reliant. He is not in the condition of serfdom or semi-serfdom in which were some of the European peoples to whom government aid was extended in one form or another during the last century.

He argues that the Federal reserve act makes paper arising out of agricultural transactions eligible for discount under a longer maturing period than other forms of paper, and also permits national banks not situated in central reserve cities to lend on improved and unincumbered farm lands for any period up to five years. The secretary sees no need of the land bond speculating security schemes.

Young People's Clubs

WE NOTE with pleasure, and also with regret, the seeming interest that is being taken in the formation of clubs for the young people—boys' corn clubs, boys' apple clubs, girls' canning clubs, etc. The departments of agriculture, national and state, and the agricultural schools, colleges and universities, are doing everything in their power to encourage the formation of these clubs. We are more than glad of everything that affords the young people increased opportunities for advancement, and these clubs could be made effective stepping stones leading upward, but unfortunately those who seek their organization see but one side to farming. This boy club organization effort reminds us forcibly of the propositions with which the papers were filled only a short time ago. Almost every monopolistic institution became a missionary in a "heathen" land to teach American farmers how to produce more—to raise not better or more profitable, but greater crops. Large sums of money were appropriated by these institutions to pay for this "mis-

sionary" work among the farmers. But farmers are not fools. They can see a little way at least into the future, and they can read motives and understand effects. They welcomed these apparently liberal offers for the promotion of agriculture, but they kept their eyes open to the fact that there is another side to farming, that the profit is in the selling rather than in the production, and this was the feature the "givers of gifts," the crop-buying interests, did not want studied.

There is not so much said of that "extension" work now as there used to be. The effort has turned to the formation of clubs among the young, and, as we have said, the agricultural schools are directing their efforts in that direction. These clubs are attractive, and they could easily be made effective, but they will not be. Nothing is taught or proposed but production. The more there is produced the more there will be on the market and the greater the opportunity for speculation. The same interests are behind this effort that were behind the other, and the power of money tempts the colleges and the press. A deep thinker who has studied this question as few others have, and who has proven himself an unwavering and unselfish friend of agriculture, writes us:

I am certain that our agricultural institutions are completely subservient to the commercial interests that want the crops increased without limit, but not a thing done that will make the farmers independent in handling them; and in retaining the same

commercial and gambling interests use their influence and power to get state legislatures and our national Congress to increase the money appropriations to the agricultural institutions.

The above quotation was not written for publication, and the fact that we publish it will bring imprecations from both of these classes, but the only way to make effective argument is to speak the truth unflinchingly. There are hidden purposes in so many of these efforts, and farmers are cruelly deceived. First teach the farmers how to make a profitable use of their stuff, how to find a profitable market for the apples and potatoes and other good crops of this year, and then our hat goes into the ring for increased production—for all sorts of extension work and boys' and girls' clubs—for everything that will educate both old and young and make farming more successful, but we can't assist what builds only on the buyers' side. We are right in that, aren't we, farmers?

Favoring and Protecting Farmers

THAT the big institutions control government there can be very little doubt. By "big institutions" we mean those concerns that are organized and co-operate not in the interest of any productive industry, but to work schemes that bring great profits but are of no benefit to the general public. Agriculture is now in many ways the subject of these schemes and plans, because it is about the only great industry that is not already the completely controlled victim of them.

For a few years eyes have been turned toward farming that never looked in that direction before. Great business concerns have offered millions to "help" the farmers. Demonstration trains have tracked the country over, and the agricultural schools have received support from sources to which they never looked before. All these efforts, though, have pointed in one direction—increased production. There must be more stuff for the price makers and option dealers to gamble in, more freight for the railroads to haul, and a greater surplus for dealers to speculate in. The question of price or income to the farmers never entered into the schemes.

A little later came the campaign for rural credits. Farmers must have a better chance to borrow money. Laws must be devised to give them easier terms and lower interest, but when the mask is torn off it is seen that the money lenders wish to create a demand for their surplus and at the same time get a lien for speculative purposes on the farms and homes of the people. The real benefits are to be reaped by those who already have the power to accumulate and control the money and not by the farmers. The farmers are to be the ultimate victims.

And when it comes to protection the farm industries are not in it. All manufacturers must be saved from foreign competition, but the American farmers must be urged in every way to produce more and more and the

doors of the world must be opened so as to freely pour their surplus into our markets. This was done in part by enactments in 1909 when the Republicans were in power, and was completed by the recent Congress with the Democrats in power. It must not be forgotten that President Taft's most strenuous measure was the Canadian reciprocity bill that was enacted by Congress and signed by Mr. Taft, and from the ruinous effects of which we were saved by its rejection by Canada. We mention this to show how insincere the parties are when they throw stones at each other because of tariff legislation, at least so far as farm products are concerned. To show the effect of these measures on the farmers we may remind the reader that within twelve hours after the defeat of reciprocity by Canada the price of American wheat rose 3 cents in Chicago, 6 cents in Minneapolis and 8 cents in Duluth, and barley rose 8 cents. Had Canada ratified the reciprocity measure those prices would have remained down and would have gone lower. Under more recently enacted laws crop products, cattle, hides, meat and other commodities, are coming free across the line to sell side by side with the products of our farms. We fully agree with James M. Pierce when he says editorially in the Iowa Homestead:

I am a firm believer in giving the farmer the protection to which he is justly and rightly entitled, making it impossible for the products of our \$100 and \$200 per acre land to have to submit to competition with the products of lands which sell for a mere song, where labor is cheap and where living conditions are so poor as to be in no manner comparable with ours. I have seen men work in South America for 40 cents a day and women working for 30 cents a day. I have seen cattle by the thousands (in parts of South America) that were in the best of condition without having received a bite of grain from calfhood, the rich wild grasses of the warmer portions of the country making it wholly unnecessary to feed grain of any kind, and land selling at from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Protect our American farmers as they deserve to be protected against such cheap living as may be found in many foreign countries. Safeguard our farmers, and there will be neither outbreaks of the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease nor unfair competition with the cheap labor of other lands. Ignore the farmer's welfare, subject him to unjust discrimination, and the woe and misery and want which will eventually stalk through this fair land of ours could hardly be exaggerated.

Not Always So

Gibby—I tell you, it is no use to try. Nobody can fool my wife.
Nibby—That may be so now, but it wasn't that way before she was married, was it?

That Would Do No Good

Mother—Now, Tommy, don't let me see you throwing any more stones.
Tommy—But what'll I do when the other fellow throws 'em?
Mother—Come and tell me.
Tommy—Tell you! You couldn't hit the barn.

Prepare for More Prosperity

It's coming—all signs point to it—everybody says so. "What?" Why, big prosperity! Higher prices another year than we've ever had. Get ready. Buy the new separator, or incubator, or manure spreader, new seeds—and don't forget the comforts of the home. Before you buy consult the advertising columns of UP-TO-DATE.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

December Fifteenth Feature Article

The Farm Kitchen as a Workshop

By Anna Barrows

THE KITCHEN is the workshop of the home, for the greater part of the housework is carried on there. As in any other well-ordered workshop, it is essential that the kitchen be conveniently located with reference to the other rooms and conveniently built, that the necessary equipment be provided and so arranged that the various tasks of the kitchen may be performed thoroughly and rapidly and at the same time with the least expenditure of energy on the part of the housewife, and that suitable provision be made to secure the personal comfort and well-being of the workers.

According to the census of 1910 there are in the United States over 6,000,000 farms. On each of these there is presumably a farmhouse and a kitchen. In each of these 6,000,000 farm kitchens at least one woman is working. It is safe to say that in fully one-third of them the housekeeper has the assistance of relatives or hired helpers. A conservative estimate indicates, therefore, that there are 8,000,000 women working in the farm kitchens of the country, most of them many hours a day.

Improvement in the arrangement of the farm kitchen should, therefore, result in saving the energies of 8,000,000 people and make their work less heavy and more enjoyable. The kitchen has been, and too often is at present, living room, dining room, wash room, laundry, entry from outdoors, and passageway to other parts of the house, as well as cook room. Even in houses where it is possible to use the kitchen for the preparation of food only, it is often far too large and is used for work which might better be done elsewhere.

While the kitchen is the center and workshop of the home, its work also extends more or less to other parts of the house. In planning or building a home, it is of greatest importance that the relation of the kitchen to the other rooms be considered. The kitchen work is most closely associated with the pantry, dining room, and the store room, cellar, or woodshed. These should be located as near and conveniently as possible to the kitchen, so that the journeys which must be made so often between these rooms will be as short as possible, thus saving many steps and a great amount of energy.

Other parts of the house which are closely related to the kitchen, although to a less extent, are the entry, or other place where wraps are left; the toilet, where hands are washed; the living room, and the bed rooms, where children must frequently be cared for. Wherever possible these rooms should be located within easy access of the kitchen.

The pantry should be so located that it is convenient to both kitchen and



PLAN TO SAVE STEPS FOR A WEARY MOTHER

dining room, which means that it must be near or adjacent to both. To meet the latter condition it is often located between the dining room and the kitchen, and is then designed to be used both for preparation of food and for the storage of food, food supplies, china, table linen, etc. If it is narrow in proportion to its length and located lengthwise between the two rooms, it does not very appreciably increase the distance which must be traveled from the kitchen to the dining room.

Space should be provided in the kitchen and within easy access of the pantry and dining room for the work table, sink, stove, and ice box. It is also desirable that provision be made for filling the ice box either from the outside of the house or the entry, so that the person filling it will not be obliged to enter the kitchen. This will save much mopping and cleaning. Refrigerators can be purchased which are fitted with a door on the side or back of the ice chamber, and an opening corresponding to this door may be cut in the wall of the house and the chest filled from outside. This opening should be fitted with a hinged window or door and provided in winter with a heavy screen, so that it can be left open and the ice chest kept cold for the storage of food. When this is done the window frame should be tightly joined to the refrigerator, so that cold air may not come into the kitchen as well.

The doors between the kitchen, dining room and pantry should be made to swing both ways, so that they may easily be opened when both hands are full. Such doors should have a glass panel so that persons approaching the door from opposite directions can see each other and avoid colliding, and they should also be provided with some form of door check so that they will remain wide open when so desired. A hook and staple will answer the purpose.

In determining the size of the kitchen the housekeeper must, first of all, make a decision with regard to the uses to which the kitchen is to be put. If the meals are eaten in the kitchen a larger room is required than if it is used for cooking only. The location and character of the farm, as well as the size of the family, are factors in determining the size of the kitchen, owing to the provision which must be made for storage in many cases.

All surfaces in the kitchen, whether on floor, walls or ceiling, should as far as possible be plain and free from cracks, ridges, and moldings, for such places not only collect dust and dirt and thus increase the difficulty of keeping a room clean, but also may harbor ants, roaches and other pests.

Floor coverings, such as carpets and matings, which hold dust and dirt, are unsuited to the kitchen. Oilcloth is cheap and easily cleaned, but wears out quickly. Linoleum, a material made of cork or wood pulp pressed in linseed oil, although the first cost is large, as compared with oilcloth or paint, is relatively durable, comfortable for the feet, and easily kept clean. A soft brush or dust mop will keep a floor in better condition than a broom and render mopping less frequently necessary.

The housekeeper has to spend many hours a day in the kitchen, and sufficient light and ventilation are necessary not only to conserve her health, but to enable her to perform her work most efficiently. The kitchen should, therefore, have a generous number of windows, which provide both light and ventilation. In general, the higher the windows the more effective they are for providing light and ventilation. The air of the room rises as it becomes heated and to let it escape there should be at least one opening close to the ceiling.

In a room where cooking is done there can hardly be too many windows. Glass transoms over the doors may be made to furnish both light and ventilation in such places.

In planning or remodeling the kitchen, the work table, ice box (or other place for the storage of food supplies), dish cupboard, stove, sink, and set tubs (if any) should be so located that the tasks in the kitchen may be performed most conveniently and with the least expenditure of time and energy, which means they must be near together, but must not interfere with free passage from one to the other. Upon the location of the last three in particular depends to a certain extent that of the chimney and water pipes.

The greater part of the work done in the kitchen is that associated with the processes of preparation and service of the food and of cleaning up. These processes consist in collecting utensils which are to be used at the work table; gathering the supplies

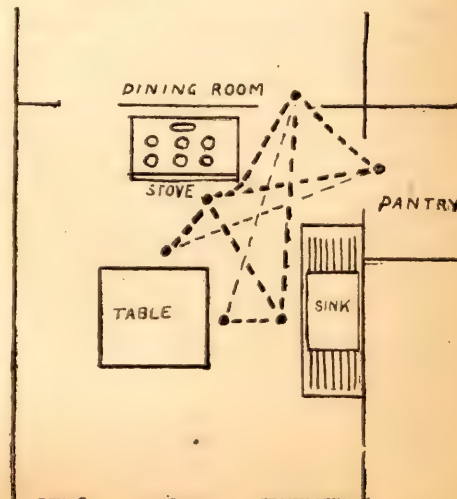
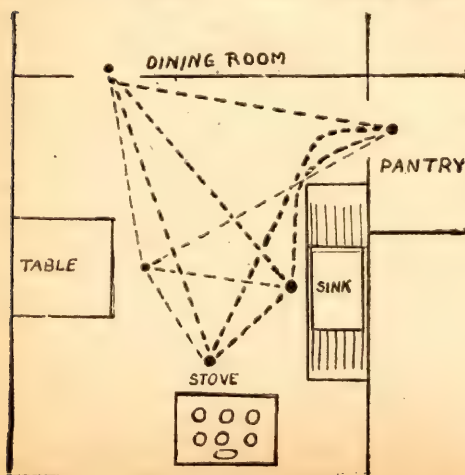
from cellar, pantry or ice box; preliminary operations at table or sink, such as mixing, washing vegetables and fruits or meat, cleaning poultry or fish, etc.; cooking; and disposal of the food on the dining table or else in pantry or ice box for future use. The process of cleaning up involves disposal of surplus food, putting away of equipment not requiring cleaning, collection and disposal of waste and soiled dishes, washing dishes, and the restoring to their proper places of the clean dishes and cleaning utensils.

In performing these various tasks certain distances must be traveled, some of them much oftener than others. For instance, it is necessary to go from the ice box to the cooking table or pantry, from cooking table or pantry to the stove or sink, and in some houses from the pantry to the cooking table very many times. It is evident from this that to shorten the distances traveled the ice box, table, sink and stove should be placed close together and at the same time in close proximity to the dining room and pantry. Where there is no dining room these should be placed together near the pantry in one end of the kitchen, which should be used strictly for the preparation of the food, the other part of the room being reserved for eating.

The size of the family and of the kitchen must determine the size of the sink, but a short sink with ample table and shelf room near it may be more convenient than a long sink. Two smaller sinks, one for the table dishes near the dining room and the other for general use in the kitchen, are very convenient.

The double sinks, with one basin for washing and another for draining dishes, are very convenient, but unfortunately they are relatively expensive. A small sink with a rubber stopper for its escape pipe may be used as a dish pan when two sinks are used.

To sum it all up, in planning a new home or remodeling an old one it should always be borne in mind that the placing of the stove, sink, and work table in such a way as to secure the advantages discussed in the preceding pages will save the housekeeper many steps in the tasks of the kitchen. Time and energy will also be saved if the shelves, cupboards, and drawers are located near the place where the supplies or equipment which they are to contain are to be used, and they will be even more convenient if they are so planned that their contents may be easily and quickly removed or replaced. In selecting the equipment only that which is most convenient and durable should be purchased. As in any well-regulated workshop, all the equipment necessary for the convenience of the worker should be supplied, but that equipment should be installed first of all which will be used most often, and it should be of such a character and so located that it will result in the greatest saving of labor.



THE FARM *and* ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

Success With Spraying

Being Well Prepared Is
Half the Battle Won

SUCCESSFUL spraying depends upon several important things. In the first place be sure to have an equipment that will enable you to get your spraying done in a reasonable length of time. The spraying period, with the exception of the treatment for San Jose scale, lasts but a few days, and the equipment should be sufficient to enable one to cover his orchard in less time than that on account of the fact that bad weather may interfere with the work. For a small orchard of seven or eight acres a hand-power outfit that will give one man all he wants to do at steady pumping will suffice.

On larger orchards a good power equipment should be procured.

Before the time comes for actual spraying have everything ready and properly—the pump taken apart, cleaned, the valves tested and put back together again in perfect condition. If a new outfit is to be secured have it shipped a few weeks before actual spraying time begins, so that a thorough test may be made and the owner become accustomed to handling the tested beforehand. Have the outfit all in order and be sure that it works

grain of any kind. The combined harvester cuts, threshes and sacks the grain in one operation. I have an eighteen-foot combined harvester with a thirty-horsepower motor mounted on same to drive all machinery. Twenty horses are used to pull the machine. I average forty acres per day at the cost of about 85 cents per acre.

Twenty head of horses at 75 cents each per day; distillate for motor, \$2.25 per day; cylinder oil for motor, 50 cents per day; one separator man, \$6 per day; one man to drive horses, \$4 per day; one man to tend header, \$3 per day, and one man to sew sacks, \$4 per day.

This year I harvested 8,500 bushels of winter wheat, 9,000 bushels of blue stem spring wheat and 3,400 bushels of oats, all on my own farm, and did not pay out one cent for labor, as I have horses enough and myself and my boys do all the work.

Farm land is selling here from \$35 to \$55 per acre, according to improvements and location. We raise all kinds of grains, vegetables, fruits and alfalfa. —A. B. Schwab, Harrington, Wash.



Electrically Lighted Farm Homes

machine before spraying time comes. Be sure to have on hand a sufficient amount of material for making all the mixtures, and it is better to have too much of these than to have to stop the machinery while waiting for some one to go to town for a new supply. Be sure that the right formulas are used, and be careful to mix your spraying materials exactly as advised. Spraying is an important business and will justify very careful study and preparation. Secure all the literature possible on the matter from the experiment station of the national Department of Agriculture and from manufacturers of spraying materials and study them thoroughly. Get in correspondence with the horticultural man at your state experiment station and you will find him eager to take an interest in what you are doing and help you to make it a success. Do not lose sight of the fact that spraying is a profitable thing to do, if done right, as has been proven innumerable times. But unless the work is done as it should be, both time and money are liable to be wasted.

THE IMPROVEMENTS of the age are not all for the dwellers in cities. The white lights do not illuminate the streets, parks and homes of the town only. Electricity is fast becoming one of the most popular means of lighting the houses, barns and yards of the farms. The advantages are unmistakable. Convenience, cleanliness, brilliancy, safety, all these and more are in the favor of the best of all artificial lighting systems.

Nowadays inventive ability and commercial ambition makes nearly all things possible. Electric lights were too expensive for the farm home in years gone by. But today it is different. The cost of the equipment and its operation has been very greatly reduced. Moreover, the small gasoline engine has become a household necessity anyhow. All homes should have one, and homes that do have them should have also the electric light system now manufactured for farmers.

Walking along the street of one of our largest cities the other day, I noticed a number of interested people gathered in front of a window. Stopping to see the attraction, I saw a small gasoline engine manufacturing electricity, storing it in batteries, and illuminating sixty incandescent lamps. The mechanism was simple, the results

From the Sickle Into the Sack
I HAVE never seen any letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING from eastern Washington, so I will tell how I harvest my wheat crop.

I find the combined harvester the cheapest and easiest way to harvest



FROM THE SICKLE TO THE SACK ON THE FARM OF A. B. SCHWAB, HARRINGTON, WASH.

were perfect. Thousands of farm homes have installed electric lighting outfits. Thousands more will do so. It adds to the pleasure of living and makes country life more attractive. And the best is none too good, you know.

This paper, as all our old readers know, is constantly preaching the value of co-operation. Here is a good opportunity to profit by it. If three or four farmers near the same town can arrange to install electric light systems at about the same time, let them get together. They will have an attractive proposition to make to a dealer, and can effect a saving by ordering together from the same firm.

Not a Bit of Danger

"Mr. Neal, do you think I could safely ask your daughter to marry me?"
"I am sure you could without the least bit of danger, for she told me yesterday she would not marry you if you were the last man on earth."

Lowest Prices Ever Made on World's Best Roofing

Lightning-proof, Fire-proof, Rust-proof, Rot-proof, Galvanized Steel Roofing, Lasts as Long as Building Stands
Once you have purchased and laid Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing your roofing expense for that building is at an end. Its cost per square is the lowest ever made. It has no upkeep cost. Always beautiful in appearance. Reducing cost of fire insurance.

EDWARDS Exclusive Tightcote Process

Makes Rust-Proof Roofing. The zinc spelter becomes practically one piece with the steel. No ordinary galvanizing can compare with it. Each and every Edwards Metal Shingle, Metal Spanish Tile, each sheet of Edwards Reo Steel Shingle, Grip-Lock Roofing, Pressed Standing Seam or Roll Roofing, Ceiling, Siding, etc., is dipped in a bath of molten zinc, one at a time after the metal has been stamped and resquared. The edges are galvanized as heavily as the sides. Not the space of a pin-point on the steel is exposed to the weather.

How To Test Galvanizing

Take a piece of any other galvanized steel, bend it back and forth several times, hammering it down each time. You will then be able to flake off great scales of the galvanizing with your finger nail. Apply this test to a piece of Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing—you'll find no flaking.

EDWARDS Patent Interlocking Device

Prevents Warping, Buckling or Breaking, Protects Nail Holes. Roof never warps, buckles or breaks—nails are driven through the under layer not exposed to weather—cannot rust. No special tools or experience needed to lay EDWARDS Galvanized Steel Roofing; anyone can do the work—lay over old shingles if you wish.

Reo Steel Shingles

Cost Less, Outwear 3 Ordinary Roofs and are your joy and pride forever. No matter what kind of a building you have in mind there is a style of EDWARDS Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing exactly suited to your needs.

GARAGE \$49.50

Lowest prices ever made on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Postal brings illustrated 64-page catalog free.

FREIGHT PREPAID Lowest Factory Prices

Greatest roofing proposition ever made. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealers' profits.

FREE Roofing Book

No matter what your building is, we simply ask the right to prove to you that our prices are lowest ever made for World's Best Roofing. Postal or coupon brings free Roofing Book No. 1291.

The Edwards Mfg. Co.
1241-1291 Pike St.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Note construction of Edwards Patent Interlocking Device—no nail holes exposed to the weather.

NAME

ADDRESS

We are the Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World



RAISE BIGGER CROPS

My New No. 8 Low-Down Manure Spreader used now means bigger crops next year. You know this yourself. Manure spreading time is all the time. This new No. 8 Low-Down Manure Spreader is Galloway's greatest spreader.

Positively the best spreader on earth. Double chain drive, endless apron, force feed, front wheels cut under load; close hitch, lightest draft of any low-down machine. Capacity 60-70 bushels. All steel gear, complete with double-trees and neck-yoke. Flexible rake, high speed beater pulverizes finely any barnyard material. Steel wheels, gears coupled with channel steel, trussed like a steel bridge. Box rests on rear trucks, 42 inches high. Superior in every respect to new fangled freaks of heavy draft that eat you up for repairs, annoy you and kill your horses.

K. K. Frost, Ashley, Ohio, writes: "Please find draft for spreader received October 26th. Assume you I am more than pleased with same. It has proven all you claim and more. By buying of your company, I saved \$21.80 and got just what I was looking after."

My Book "A Steak of Gold" FREE
tells all about handling manure to get the greatest profit. Do not buy a spreader of any make at any price until you have dropped a postal asking for this great book worth \$1.00 (costs you nothing) and my BIG SPECIAL SPREADER CATALOG that tells the truth about the spreader business. Mailed free. Get RIGHT on this spreader proposition before you buy.

Wm. Galloway, Pres.
Wm. Galloway Co.
639 Gateway Sta.; Waterloo, Iowa

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

RUN THIS ENGINE for 30 DAYS FREE

Detroit Kerosene and Gasoline engines YOU on 30 days FREE TRIAL; guaranteed 10 years. Economical horse power, lowest prices; farmer agents wanted everywhere. Engine operates on gasoline, kerosene, alcohol, distillate or naphtha. Saws wood, grinds feed, churns, pumps, separates, makes light any job around the farm. Only 3 moving parts, no cams, gears, sprockets, etc. Send for "Common Sense Power Book." Detroit Engine Works, 396 Bellevue Ave. Detroit, Mich. 503

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"VIM" ENGINE COMPLETE \$25

Save money by using Vim 1 1/2 H. P. Farm Motor for churning, washing, pumping, etc. Women operate easily. No complicated parts. Water cooled, automatic, positive lubrication, sensitive governor. Weighs only 75 lbs. Comes ready to run. Fully guaranteed. Get catalog and special agency offer. THE VIM MOTOR CO., 952 Water St., Sandusky, Ohio

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California 40 Acre Special

Write for description of our 40-ACRE SPECIAL, No. 51 growing walnuts, oranges, almonds, prunes, alfalfa. We are subdividing a large tract and furnish all nursery trees, seed, water well and irrigating equipment, implements. We have some of the finest farm land in California, where a good man is bound to make money.

Our Service is Prompt, businesslike, efficient. Bank references. DUDLEY MOULTON, Horticulturist, San Francisco

Our Country Contributors

NOTICE TO READERS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used as follows: \$3.00 for the best articles \$2.00 for the second, and \$1.00 for the third best. All others, 50 cents each.

The Transformation of a School District

(Awarded First Prize of \$3)

IF THE FARMERS are wide awake, energetic and co-operative we find a community of happy, prosperous people: if they are lethargic, discouraged and selfish, we find a community of poor conditions.

I went into just such a community to teach school. The school yard was overgrown with weeds and bushes, the house was in bad repair, window lights broken, door sagging, desks broken, and the house a total stranger to paint.

The only community organization was a nameless one of the boys from six upward, who met each Sunday morning at the crossroads near the schoolhouse to play marbles, pitch horseshoes and, it was whispered by some, shoot craps. Of course these meetings were not conducted as Sunday sessions of a Sunday school club should be, and many were the "cuss fights" and "fist fights" that enlivened them. But as they were the liveliest things in the community I did not blame the boys for attending them.

It has always been my experience that if a boy has nowhere else to go he goes to the bad, or at least he starts, and if there isn't something to get him started on some other road he usually reaches his destination.

When I said something like the above to about a dozen of my patrons who were working the road (the only place I could get them together) most of them thought me a fool. But a few of them evidently believed I was talking sense. I walked home with one of the men who agreed with me. I asked his help, and by making suggestions and partly revealing a plan got him to suggest a community improvement league. We organized the next Saturday night. There were only three present, so every one was made an officer of some importance in the first organization in that community since the Grange had died there thirty years ago. I almost exploded with enthusiasm getting that league launched. You see it took a lot of enthusiasm to make up for the small membership.

The next Saturday night there were five more men and about a dozen women. And then we started in to improve a little. I had armed myself with about 100 farm bulletins from Washington that treated of everything from the sowing of the wheat to the making of the flour into bread. I had a number of household journals and children's papers. We distributed these and then each member was asked to pick out some article that would be interesting to the people of the community. They were to read this article at the next meeting and make comments, and then it would be discussed by the members. We also pledged ourselves that wherever and whenever possible we would try out any experiment that seemed to promise help.

Now I can't tell you every step we took in improving that community, but "We shore did do some improving," as one of our members put it.

The big boys came and cleaned off the school yard and sowed it in grass. We got the county to furnish the paint and we applied it. And when they saw what a glorious transformation a little paint made in that old schoolhouse, and after the special committee on "beautifying the home" found how cheaply they could get good paint by ordering it by wholesale, almost everybody went in on that order and the bright, fresh, pretty houses and other buildings made it look like a different community. And then, of course, everybody had to clean up to make other things match the house.

We got fifty volumes for our library that winter. The young people became interested in some good literature, but most of all in farm literature, which is the best literature for rural communities. We discussed what we read at school and at the league meetings. The farmers have now organized a union that markets farm products, as well as teaching how to produce them.

Now I do not claim to have done this. Organization did it, and the living conditions of that community are 100 per cent better.—Jack Rowland.

Making Land Do Double Duty

(Awarded Second Prize of \$2)

LATE last fall I plowed a field manured it with barnyard manure. On April 11 I harrowed and planted it in Irish Cobbler potatoes, drilling commercial fertilizer in the rows. Just as the potatoes were breaking through the ground I harrowed the patch with a spike-tooth harrow to kill the small weeds and to loosen the crust. The cultivator was started in a few days and after that the potatoes were cultivated every ten days until they were ready for market.

We began digging about the first of July. Owing to the dry weather the potatoes were few, but very large, and sold readily.

After the potatoes were dug we plowed the ground and planted early corn, which yielded an excellent quality of fodder until frost came, although it was not tall on account of drought.

Following are the costs and returns from the plot:

24 bu. potatoes at \$2.....\$ 48.00

18 bu. potatoes at \$1.80..... 32.40
8 bu. potatoes at \$1.60..... 12.80
19 bu. potatoes at \$1.25..... 23.75
10 bu. potatoes, small, at \$1.. 10.00

Total\$126.95
Fertilizers\$15.75
Labor 19.50

Total cost..... 35.25

Net gain from potatoes....\$ 91.70
Corn fodder.....\$7.00
Labor 3.00

Net gain from corn fodder. 4.00

Net gain from $\frac{3}{4}$ -acre plot.\$ 95.70
—F. E. S., Pennsylvania.

Second Crop Profits

(Awarded Third Prize of \$1)

FOR YEARS I had grown celery and endive in my garden for home use only. About a year ago I noticed that some of the farmers in this locality were selling these products on the market, and after a little investigation I decided to give them a trial as a market crop. In early summer I sowed seed in beds, to be transplanted later, after early vegetables were off the ground, for I was going to make two crops grow where but one grew before.

As soon as early peas and beans ceased bearing I prepared the ground for celery. Deep trenches were made and rich yard manure placed therein. The celery plants were transplanted at the beginning of a rainy time, and were well started.

The endive was planted later, on the land where onions, early cabbage and potatoes had just been harvested. The endive was set one foot apart. These developed into fine heads by the middle of September and both it and the earliest celery were sent to market. Endive sold at two or three heads for 10 cents, according to size; celery 5 and 6 cents a stalk. By October 15 I found I had no need of trying to sell to private families in small quantities, for several hotel buyers, having tried my plants, asked to be furnished twice a week regularly with generous amounts. This saved me much time and trouble. My customers seemed greatly pleased with home-grown celery, as little is raised in this vicinity.

One month's sales from these greens alone netted me \$62, with my supply just half exhausted. Remembering this is a second crop for my truck patch, I feel well paid for my efforts.

The hotel buyers have also asked to be furnished regularly with parsley, which they use for garnishing meats as well as flavoring. By this sale my pretty parsley bed shall not droop with the frost, as a temporary covering will keep it green until late fall.—W. H., Pennsylvania.

He Was Innocent

"Tommy, quit pulling that cat's tail."
"I'm only holding its tail, papa. The cat's doing all the pulling."

To Be on the Safe Side

He—Do you think you love me well enough to be my wife?
She—Yes, George, I do.
He—Thank you. I will now know where to come if I can't find anybody that suits me better.

Not Brought Out in the Same Way

"Papa, where does the cow get the milk?" asked little Willie after he had been thoughtfully watching his father milk the patient cow.
"Where do you get your tears, Willie?" asked his father in reply.
"Did you spank the cow, papa?" asked Willie.

Working for Pa

Pa—Jimmy, what on earth are you doing with my watch in the water?
Jimmy—I heard you tell mama you'd have to have it cleaned.



A Good Habit

that makes your day a joy and adds a relish to your work—carry a plug of Piper Heidsieck with you, and as often as you get tobacco-hungry cut yourself a slice of "PIPER" to chew. This is the all-satisfying way to use tobacco and enjoy it.

PIPER Heidsieck
CHEWING TOBACCO (CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR)

has solved for many a busy farmer the needs of a handy, ever-convenient, most delicious and healthful tobacco. Slips into your hip pocket and is ready in a twinkling.

When you chew "PIPER," you are getting the full pleasant taste of superb tobacco—the best leaves of the choicest ripe Kentucky Burley—with the rich, winey tang of the famous "PIPER champagne flavor." Begin with "PIPER" today.

Buy "PIPER" by the Box and you'll always have a supply handy. For your convenience we pack "PIPER" in 2-lb. boxes of 36 separate foil-wrapped 5c Pocket Plugs; also in 2-lb. boxes of 18 ten-cent cuts.

FREE Send 10c and your tobacco dealer's name, and we'll mail you prepaid, anywhere in U.S., a full-size 10c cut of "PIPER" in a handsome leather pouch FREE. The tobacco, pouch and mailing expenses cost us 20c, and we gladly spend the money to get you to try "PIPER."

Sold by dealers everywhere, in all size cuts from 5c up.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City, Room 1137

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

Live Stock and Soil Fertility

By H. A. Bereman

THE most stupendous problem soils that permanent agriculture today is the conservation of before the American people ture may be established in a land where the average yield per acre of corn and wheat is less than it was fifty years ago, and this with virgin soil and numerous agencies looking toward greater production. Its urgency is plain, although few farmers have undertaken definite systems of soil treatment that will compel the land to increase its yearly bounty. Many have

been lulled into indifference by the advice to the effect that "keeping live stock will maintain the fertility of our soils." It is possible that those who make this recommendation have not fully weighed the lessons of history and the facts of science.

By men who understand breeding and feeding, and who possess keen business sense, the raising of thoroughbred stock is sometimes a very profitable enterprise. The production of beef, pork, milk and wool for the open market is more often fraught with loss when all the costs are computed.

There are three factors which every farmer will do well to think over very carefully before embarking upon the keeping of live stock with the idea that it will increase or even maintain the soil's productive power.

The first of these is that any widespread increase in the production of farm animals would be followed by a lowering of prices, accompanied by a corresponding rise in the value of feed until it would no longer pay to feed grain to market animals. That such a condition exists at the present moment is evident to all who read the signs of the times.

The second consideration is that live stock is not doing its duty to the soil which sustains it, because of the enormous waste of manures. One need only make himself familiar with the facts throughout the middle west to be convinced that including the liquid manure, which is rarely saved for economic use on western farms, counting what other manures are never used at all, what is thrown into streams or burned, what is leached by rains and fire-fanged in dry piles—there is more manure wasted than is applied to the land. How can any one urge live stock as a soil conservator in the face of such thriftless practices?

The third and least understood factor is that if every ounce of manure be applied to the land, live stock alone can never maintain, much less increase, the fertility of the soil.

As to the validity of this statement the following challenge is issued: No land was even made rich by manure from animals fed only with crops grown on that land.

It is well to remember that a large proportion of the food consumed by animals is required for their bodily maintenance and never finds its way to any market, nor back to any sort of fertilizer, but is dissipated in the process of living and moving about.

The sooner farmers realize the fact, which never has been disproved, that live stock alone can not conserve the soil's richness, the sooner will they be able to meet the present exigency in an intelligent and practicable way.

It is admitted that lands have been made productive under forms of live stock husbandry where quantities of feed were purchased and the resultant manures concentrated upon a limited acreage. Certain acres upon a farm have been enriched by manures made from crops grown on other parts of the farm. Those soils in China which still remain fertile, and the oft-quoted high average acre yields of Europe, are made possible by additions of fertilizing material from without, combined with an almost absolute wastelessness.

In some investigations made by the Department of Agriculture of results under various types of farming (Bulletin No. 41) it was found that on 700 farms in the best sections of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa the yield per acre of corn, oats and wheat was slightly higher on live stock farms than on grain farms. The increase, which is so small as to be negligible, can be accounted for partly by the fact that a mountain of effort has been made to induce farmers to feed live stock and save manures, while scarcely any effort

has been made to educate them to adopt intelligent systems of grain farming.

Meat, milk and wool are not made from nothing. When live stock products are sold they remove from the soil definite and considerable amounts of plant food. The continued removal of these essential plant-food elements from the soil creates a reduction in productive power followed by abandoned farms, less food per capita, low standards of living and finally famine. This is not hysteria, but history, as any one may know by investigating conditions in India and elsewhere in Asia, where every year a million humans die from lack of food.

Soil conservation is the biggest material problem before the American people today, and it will grow more acute every year it is left unsolved. It can not be solved by feeding live stock unless in some way not now apparent live stock can be made so profitable that a portion of the earnings can be spent for forms of fertilizers which are needed in most soils and which are lacking in animal manures.

Worms Kill Thousands of Hogs

THE COMMON HOG WORM is found in greater or less degree in nearly all hogs, and many authorities in the swine industry have given it as their opinion that worms kill as many hogs as cholera, and cause greater financial losses, as they prevent the best development of vast numbers all over the country. Thousands of dollars worth of feed fed to hogs is not converted into pork on account of these parasites. Every swine raiser should realize the danger of worms and fight them vigorously and constantly. It requires constant care to insure the freedom of a herd from this pest, but the owner can not afford to give less.

The symptoms of worms in hogs are not infrequently mistaken for signs of cholera by those not thoroughly familiar with them. A herd badly infested with worms lose appetite and refuse their food, may be given to either diarrhoea or constipation, fever, coughing, and convulsions. They show dullness of the eye, the eyelids frequently sticking together. In young

pigs the back becomes weak, and sometimes control of the hind parts is entirely lost.

Hogs gather up newly hatched worms or ready-to-hatch eggs while feeding, and naturally distribute them wherever they run. Consequently strict preventative measures should be used constantly. Where herds are infested they should be given clean, sanitary quarters, and if possible removed in their usual runs until the worms are practically all dispelled by treatment, and then moved to a new location and remedies given regularly. Keep salt, charcoal, wood ashes, cinders or coal slack where the herd may have access to them at all times.

Not only is it essential that hogs should have all their vitality to produce economically the maximum gains, but hogs in a condition of perfect thrift are far less liable to contract any disease. In particular does the effective use of serum and virus used in the treatment of hog cholera depend upon having the hogs in a thrifty condition, and in perfect health. Animals badly infested with worms should not be vaccinated for cholera, for the chances would be against them.

Keep the herd free from worms by regularly giving a preventative remedy. It will prove to be a plan that is doubly profitable.

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You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and Other lands can be bought at remarkably low prices. Think of the money you can make with wheat at its present high prices, where for some time it is liable to continue. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

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Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war.

The Government this year is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

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Molds Fatal to Poultry

By H. L. Kempster

Moldy litter in poultry houses and moldy feed are the cause of a large number of deaths among poultry, and particularly among chicks. These molds taken into the body of the fowl cause a disease known as aspergillosis. The disease is as fatal as the name sounds. Our scientists have neglected to find a shorter name for the disease, but among poultrymen chicks affected with the trouble are commonly spoken of as "lungers." Many times the dis-

ease is mistaken for white diarrhea. The Missouri College of Agriculture, in its investigations of poultry diseases, notes the following characteristic symptoms: The chick stands around in a drowsy manner and shows little desire to eat. The wings hang down, the breath is rapid and a white diarrhea is present.

An affected chick will be found to have soft yellow growths from the size of a pin head to that of a pea, mainly in the lungs, but sometimes in the intestines and mesentery. These growths, clogging the air passages of the lungs, are directly responsible for the death of affected birds.

In mature fowls there are two forms of the disease. The mucous membrane lining the air sacs and tubes may be covered with a membranous formation which is soft and yellowish and has an offensive odor, or the post-mortem will reveal white or yellowish modules imbedded in the tissues of the lungs.

Early symptoms are that the bird is inactive, sleepy and if forced to run will fall from exhaustion. Breathing is rapid, appetite is diminished and more or less catarrh is present.

There is no cure for the trouble, but since it is caused by eating moldy feed or by being permitted access to moldy litter, it can be entirely prevented by not compelling fowls to eat moldy food and by keeping them away from moldy litter.

This is just one of the many poultry troubles that can be entirely avoided by feeding nothing but fresh, clean feed and keeping the pens and yards free from filth and molds.

The Cause and Cure of Roup

RECENTLY read an article on roup in which the writer says that the open door is the cause of colds and roup troubles.

Poultry keepers are very anxious to get their flocks into warm homes on the approach of cold weather, and to avoid drafts, etc.

While this advice is good in a way, I believe it does not get at the real causes, and may lead without some qualifications to those very troubles which are sought to be avoided. In my experience I believe that it is a mistake to believe that cold air is a cause of colds. Roup was practically an unknown disease when fowls roosted in trees or under the open wagon shed, and came in with the tight hen-houses. I have never had many cases of roup in my flocks, excepting one winter when I kept the hens in the tightest house I ever had. The house was double boarded and lined with tar paper, lots of glass in front and very

poor ventilation. I had the house a little overcrowded, but was calculating on lots of winter eggs, but instead I got a good run of roup and no eggs.

So, then, in my experience the two main causes of roup and kindred afflictions are the lowering of the vitality of the bird by improper feeding or otherwise, and impure, damp air of a tight henhouse. Plenty of ventilation is the remedy for both dampness and impurity, for they are both in the exhalations of the fowls.

Drafts are incidentally a cause when these conditions of warmth, dampness and impurity exist, and only then. An open door is one of the best means of ventilating a poultry house during the day, and a partly raised window or muslin front at night if the house is so tight as to have no cracks. I aim always to have the back (or north) and sides of a house tight, while the front may have a few cracks in it just as well as not. The scratching shed or house with an open door, with plenty of dry litter for the fowls to exercise in, is the greatest preventative of colds and roup.

If one is so unfortunate as to have roup appear in his flock, prompt measures should be taken to check its spread and stamp it out. The affected birds must be separated from the well ones, and if not too far advanced in the stages of this disease may be successfully treated by some of the local remedies recommended for the cure of roup. The houses should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and kept dry and supplied with plenty of fresh air. Ten to twenty drops of tincture of iron in a quart of water should also be given. A change of diet is also advised, and if care and watchfulness are exercised the epidemic can be stopped. In the worst cases, however, it is far better to kill the affected birds and bury or burn them, for the disease is very contagious. This will sometimes save the disease going through the whole flock if taken care of at its first appearance.—Archib E. Vandervoort, Sidney Centre, N. Y.

A Point in Their Favor

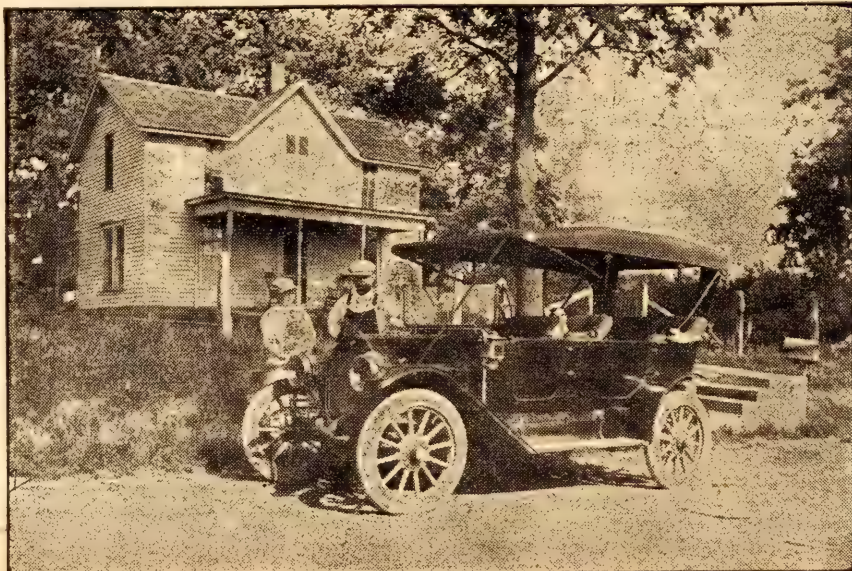
"Is your car a good one?" asked the prospective purchaser.
"Indeed it is," replied the salesman.
"There are more of them stolen than of any other make."

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ing the finely grated meat of the cocoanut. Boil ten minutes longer, stirring constantly or it will burn. Pour in buttered tins and cut in squares. Do not be discouraged if this does not harden at once, forty-eight hours being the usual time.

PEANUT TAFFY—One pint New Orleans molasses, two pounds brown sugar, one-half pint of water, three pints of peanuts. Boil the molasses, sugar and water until a little dropped in ice water will harden quickly. Shell the peanuts and spread on buttered tins; pour the taffy over them and put in a cool place to harden.

PEPPERMINT DROPS—Two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of water, eight drops of peppermint. Place the sugar and water in a saucepan on the range and stir until the sugar is dissolved. After it begins to boil do not stir again, but remove the spoon and let it boil just eight minutes. Set the dish aside, add the peppermint and stir briskly; then drop from a spoon on paraffin paper or buttered platter.

MAPLE PANOCHE—To make maple panocha, which is a very delicious Christmas sweet, grate one pound of maple sugar, add one cupful of milk, stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved and then boil until the syrup forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Take from the fire, stir for a moment until it begins to thicken, then add hastily half a pint of pecan meats and turn the mixture into a square greased tin. When partly cold mark into small squares with greased knife.

Splendid Christmas Recipes

ROAST DUCK—Clean the bird carefully, reserving the liver, heart and cleaned gizzard. Wash the bird on the outside thoroughly. Scrub with a vegetable brush and warm water and scrape with a dull knife until perfectly clean. Mix two cups of bread crumbs with one cup of cracker crumbs. Pour boiling water over these, then drain it off immediately. Cook two slices of onion in three tablespoons of butter until soft, but not brown; add the crumbs and season highly with black pepper, salt and a teaspoon of sage. Add three-fourths cup of milk; heat and fill the body and crop cavities, sew up the skin and truss the fowl. Place the liver in an envelope of dressing under the duck. Bake two hours, reducing the heat the last half hour. A fat duck requires little basting. When done, remove from the pan, pour off all the fat and add one cup of boiling water; thicken with one teaspoon of flour mixed with a little cold water. Cook twelve minutes, then add the chopped gizzard and heart, which have been cooked two hours in salted water.

DRESSING FOR THE CHRISTMAS TURKEY—For the stuffing of the Christmas turkey, duck or goose is something very delicious. Pare and slice thin five good-sized apples, sprinkling them with fine cracker crumbs as you do so, to keep them white. Pour boiling water over a pound of white prunes, and when they are swollen remove the stones. Seed half a cup of raisins and add them with half a cup of cracker crumbs and a teaspoon of sugar. Lastly, put in a beaten egg and a quarter of a teaspoon of salt. Mix well and stuff the bird, leaving room for swelling.

CHRISTMAS FRUIT COOKIES—Beat half a cup of butter to a cream; gradually beat in one cup of sugar, then beat in half a cup of raisins, chopped fine, and gradually add three tablespoons of milk. Stir together two cups of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of soda, one-fourth teaspoonful each of ground cloves and grated nutmeg, and half a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. Add the flour mixture to the first mixture and as much more flour as is needed to make a stiff dough. Roll a portion into a sheet and cut into rounds. Bake one, and if it spreads too much in baking add more flour until the mixture holds its shape.

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The very Christmas gift you want for someone. 95-lb. feather bed made with absolutely new, clean, odorless and dustless feathers. Ventilated and sanitary. Covered with strong 6-oz. A. C. A. ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for our Christmas coupon offer. Cash with order. Agents wanted. New illustrated catalogue FREE. Reference Broadway Nat. Bank. PURITY BEDDING CO., Box 244-T, Nashville, Tenn.

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FRUIT GINGER CAKE—Cream one teacupful of butter, add one teacupful of brown sugar and beat until light and creamy. Dissolve two teaspoonfuls of soda in a little hot water and add to one teacupful of sour cream. Mix the cream with one teacupful of molasses. Beat the yolks of four eggs until light and the whites to a stiff froth, then mix the yolks and whites. Add the eggs and molasses to the butter and sugar; stir in one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of ground ginger, four teacupfuls of sifted flour, one teacupful of seeded raisins, one teacupful of currants and one teacupful of chopped figs. Mix thoroughly and turn into two shallow greased pans and bake for about thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

LEMON CREAM—Into one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water stir two tablespoonfuls of corn starch wet with water and the juice of one large lemon. Add the beaten yolks of three eggs and one cup of sugar. Boil this five minutes, then stir in the whites beaten stiff. Pour into small glasses or cups and serve cold with whipped cream on the top of each glass.

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I Want You to Know the Value of Sal-Vet

—I want you to feed it at my risk
—I want to prove to you on your own farm that

READ!

"Before I started to feed SAL-VET my hogs were sick and I lost six of them; since feeding SAL-VET I have lost none, although some of them were pretty sick before they had access to SAL-VET and had lost their hair. However, they pulled through all right and now have good appetites and are thriving."

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Route 2,
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"My hogs are doing finely; have kept SAL-VET before them for two months and while there has been lots of disease amongst hogs in this section, none of mine has been sick."

GEO. A. ELINE,
Route No. 20,
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"I enclose check in payment of the SAL-VET sent recently. Four times this sum would not begin to pay for the benefit I derived from feeding SAL-VET."

W. H. WALLACE,
Franktown, Va.

(217)

Look For This Label on all SAL-VET packages. Don't be deceived by imitations. Don't buy "Sal" that is not the original genuine SAL-VET.

SAL-VET
—is the medicated salt which contains no antimony, fed just as you would feed common salt. There is no dosing—no drenching—no trouble—all animals need it—take it readily—and so do their themselves. You will find animals that you do not suspect of having worms, just full of them. Stock that have been run-down will take on new vigor, grow thrifty and profitable. Stock kept free from worms will be healthier; will do better, act better, and be in better condition to resist dangerous diseases. As proof of this read a few of the thousands of letters from stockman who feed SAL-VET—who depend on SAL-VET to help them make greater profits—and to prevent loss.

SAL-VET

TRADE MARK

The Great REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. The Great Live Worm Destroyer Stock Conditioner

—is the medicated salt which contains no antimony, fed just as you would feed common salt. There is no dosing—no drenching—no trouble—all animals need it—take it readily—and so do their themselves. You will find animals that you do not suspect of having worms, just full of them. Stock that have been run-down will take on new vigor, grow thrifty and profitable. Stock kept free from worms will be healthier; will do better, act better, and be in better condition to resist dangerous diseases. As proof of this read a few of the thousands of letters from stockman who feed SAL-VET—who depend on SAL-VET to help them make greater profits—and to prevent loss.

Now Fill Out the Coupon Below

You take no risk whatever in accepting this no-money down offer. Just fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have, and I'll ship enough SAL-VET to last them 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges on arrival, and when the 60 days are up, report results. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim, then I'll cancel the charge, and you won't owe me one penny. Address

Sidney R. Feil, President

The Feil Mfg. Co., Chemists
Dept. UPF CLEVELAND, OHIO

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

THE FEIL MFG. CO., Dept UPF 12-1-14 CLEVELAND, O.

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....

P. O.

Shipping Station.....State.....

Number of Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

READ!

"SAL-VET is certainly a great medicine. I have been feeding it all winter so far and since I started, my stock are better than ever before."

ALBERT MEANS,
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"Have been feeding SAL-VET to some of my horses which were very thin and in a run-down condition. They have now picked up in flesh and spirits in spite of the heavy work incident to this time of year."

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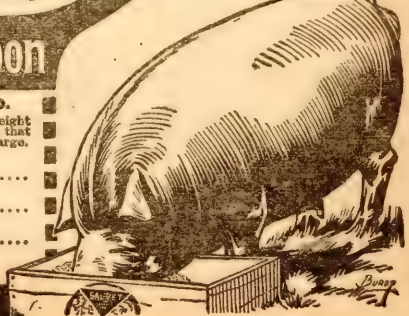
"The more I use SAL-VET the better I find it. My sheep and hogs were never so thrifty and healthy as now. We butchered this week and did not find a single worm, while our neighbors' hogs are wormy and dying. I have been recommending SAL-VET to them and they are now ready to use it too."

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PRICES

40 lbs....	\$2.25
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200 lbs....	9.00
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No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.





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The Home of the Brooks Rupture Appliance Co. at Marshall, Mich., U. S. A. Owned and entirely occupied by the Brooks Company. 15,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Largest establishment of its kind in the world.



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The Most Universally Endorsed Appliance for the Retention and Cure of Rupture in the World.

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There are no "salves," no "harness," no "paraffin"—no lies.

The Brooks Appliance is never sold in drug stores, nor in any other way than by mail, direct from the maker, and every Appliance is especially built for the case for which it is intended.

It is small and pliable, and can not be detected through the clothing. Can be washed without injury, is ventilated and a real pleasure to wear. One of these Appliances will make life better worth the living for every ruptured man, woman or child.

It is sent on trial and you are the judge whether our claims are true or not.

Fill out the FREE COUPON today and mail it at once, whether you try this Appliance or not. It will bring you much valuable information and should prove the first step toward your final and complete cure.

Endorsement from Surgeon-General of U. S. Army

Let us send you a fac-simile endorsement from the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army. We have sold hundreds of Appliances to the Government for use in Army Hospitals.

The Surgeon-General says: "In each case the Appliance was satisfactory."

Southern Physician Cures Himself

In writing to you sometime since, endorsing your Appliance, I was conscientious in giving, as I believed, its just deserts, but since, I am even more agreeably pleased to state in addition thereto a "supplement"—a positive cure. Had engaged a surgeon to operate on me about 1st of February inst., but no recurrence of trouble for the past four months assures me my trouble is over and no knife needed. I have (and deem this necessary in all cases) been strict in observing all careful directions and am happy in the enjoyment of its fruits, for the trouble was a serious one and now I am as well as I ever was. Thanking you for courtesies and your invaluable appliance, I am, believe, me,

Most gratefully yours,
(Address) W. W. Hill, M. D., D. D. S.
Washington, Ga.

Kentucky Physician Says—"I Cannot Overestimate Its Value"

Frankfort, Ky.

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.,
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Gentlemen: I have for several years used your Rupture Appliance to the exclusion of all others with perfect satisfaction. It has not failed to give relief in any case in which I have used it. It is especially to be relied on in old chronic cases—in old persons, especially laboring men. I can not overestimate its value to my patients. Every old chronic case that I have applied it to has sent another sufferer to me for one.

Sincerely yours,
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Cured at the Age of 76

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Dear Sir: I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,
High Point, N. C. SAM HOOVER.

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FREE Information Coupon

Mr. C. E. BROOKS, 1690A State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name

Address

R. F. D. City State

Through His Nerves

A Duelist is Conquered by an unskilled Antagonist

By Willard Malbie



IT IS NOW more than half a century since a family of Americans named Wentworth made a tour abroad. Vivien Wentworth was then a lovely girl of nineteen. She had been brought up in seclusion and had therefore not received much attention from young men. The visiting of new and to her strange countries at a time when few Americans went to Europe naturally produced upon her a marked impression. Being of an artistic temperament, she enjoyed especially the works of art to be found in Europe, and while in Rome had a special advantage in being shown through the marvelous collection of art treasures in the Vatican by a young French artist named Armand Trudeau.

This young man was especially fitted by nature to captivate a young girl of romantic ideals. He was handsome, with large, dreamy eyes, a high forehead and an olive complexion. He gave great promise as an artist and wrote very clever verses. He soon won his way into Vivien's affections, though he was opposed by her parents, who did not wish her to marry a foreigner.

So the matter stood when Egbert Kenworthy, an American of an entirely different type from Trudeau, appeared in Rome and made the acquaintance of the Wentworths. While Trudeau's face might have served for a model of St. Sebastian, Kenworthy's would have made an admirable David. He was the son of a New York banker and was taking a trip through Europe as an outing previous to entering his father's counting-room.

Kenworthy did not know that an attachment had already sprung up between Miss Wentworth and Trudeau. He was given every encouragement by the parents of the girl he wished to win, and not long after his meeting with Vivien he proposed to her. She accepted him, but with a frank avowal that she preferred Trudeau. Kenworthy at once withdrew his attentions and left Rome. Then Vivien's parents, being convinced that her heart was fixed upon the artist, consented to the match, and the couple became engaged.

The warm season in Italy was now approaching and it was decided by the Wentworths to go to Paris and accept an invitation to visit Trudeau's family at their chateau not far distant from the capital. Trudeau was to accompany them. They found his relatives to be eminently refined and were greatly pleased with the intended connection.

But the marriage was destined not to take place.

At that time there was in Paris Jules Chartier, one of those duellists of the earlier part of the nineteenth century each of whom tried to make a longer list of victims according to the code duello than any of his predecessors.

A painting of Trudeau's was hung in the salon. One day when the artist was present chatting with friends who were admiring his work Chartier stopped before it and began to ridicule it. Trudeau flushed and made a remark ironical to the critic's knowledge of art. Chartier lightly slapped The artist on the cheek.

It seems strange that a system which pretends to justify murder should ever have prevailed. The insult, which was given publicly, forced Trudeau to challenge the man who had slapped him or be forever tabooed by his associates. He had no skill whatever with any weapon and the affair must result in his being vanquished and probably killed. He knew that he must suffer death and wished to bid a last farewell to his fiancée. But this was not permitted. She might take measures to prevent his fighting and thus disgrace him.

The morning after the insult Trudeau and Chartier met in the Bois de Boulogne and the latter added one more name to the list of men he had killed. Trudeau's death was a great shock to Vivien Wentworth. Her parents took her away from Paris at once to Switzerland, for the mountain air was considered best for the stricken girl.

In September, Kenworthy reached Paris on his way to America. There he happened to hear that a young artist named Trudeau had been killed in a duel. He gathered all the information possible concerning the affair and it was plain to him that his rival, or, rather, the man who had prevented him from winning Vivien Wentworth's love, had been murdered. Furthermore, he was told that Chartier was invulnerable. He was an expert with every weapon, from the dirk to the claymore, from the derringer to the rifle.

"No one," said Kenworthy's informant, "can hope to conquer Chartier except through his nerve. It is the certainty that his skill will protect him and enable him to kill his opponent that keeps him cutting notches on the cane which bears the number of his victims. Nevertheless he has splendid nerve and, this being the only possible avenue through which to attack him, he is liable to die a natural death in his bed."

Kenworthy dwelt on this statement a long while—a man with splendid nerve, whom an enemy could hope to attack only through that nerve. How might the nerve be attacked? He learned that Chartier, like most Frenchmen, had been born a Roman Catholic, though he had never been to mass or confession since his boyhood. Kenworthy went to a priest and submitted a plan for bringing Chartier back into the fold, but, if this were not practicable, to prevent his committing any more murders.

The priest sought the duelist and tried to convince him of the heinousness of his

crimes. Chartier was unmoved. After expounding upon him all the persuasive eloquence he possessed without avail the priest said to him:

"Be it so. I leave you to your fate, for no man who practices deliberate murder as you do can come to any good end. Beware and repent before it is too late. If you do not, God's wrath will surely smite you."

For the first time during the interview Chartier winced. The father left him without another word, and the duelist sat for some time lost in thought. Then he took up the cane on which he kept the record of his victims. There were twenty notches. He cut one more, saying to himself:

"I will make good this last notch, then I will retire on my laurels."

That evening Chartier dined alone at a cafe where he was used to taking his meals. A young man entered the cafe and took a seat at a table where he faced the duelist, fixing a calm, resolute look upon him. Chartier endured it for a time, then said in the usual icy tone he used in beginning an affair:

"Monsieur, I appear to interest you."

"You certainly do, since I represent your victims," said the man in broken French.

Chartier started.

"I am commissioned by your last victim, Armand Trudeau, to avenge him," continued the stranger.

Recovering himself sufficiently to retain his outward coolness, Chartier said: "I do not wish to be disturbed at my dinner. Please let me have your card and a friend of mine will call on you."

"What for, monsieur?"

"To arrange a meeting between us."

"There is no necessity to arrange a meeting. I will meet you on the ground where you killed Armand Trudeau at 6 tomorrow morning. You shall have your friends with you and choose the weapons you prefer. As for me, I need no human assistance."

Chartier looked at the man in wonder. He would have no seconds, would leave the choice of weapons to his enemy. What did it mean? He nodded an assent and went on with his dinner. The stranger continued to stare at him. Finally when Chartier raised a glass of wine to his lips his hand trembled. As soon as he had finished his dinner, making an effort to appear unconcerned, he arose from the table.

"Adieu till tomorrow, monsieur?"

In the morning Chartier arrived with his seconds bearing rapiers. While he was waiting for his antagonist a carriage drove up and his enemy alighted. There was on his face a look of cool resolution, indicating that he had no fear whatever for the result. Being given a rapier and his enemy another, the two faced each other and the encounter began.

The stranger showed himself only a fair fencer. He kept his eye on that of his antagonist, as is customary with fencers, and it produced an effect. Chartier astonished his seconds by his weak thrusts, his almost unsuccessful defense. Under the influence of his antagonist's eye he grew weaker, more defenseless, till at last the stranger, taking advantage of his mental condition, ran him through the heart.

A year passed before Vivien Wentworth met the man who had avenged her. Shortly before their meeting she heard who killed Chartier and sent for him.

It was a singular meeting between the bereaved girl and the man who avenged her. Kenworthy stood waiting for her to speak. Several times she essayed to do so, but either she could not frame in words what she felt in her heart or her tongue refused to utter them. At last she held out her hand to him, and at the same time all she felt was expressed in her features with far more intensity than words could have given it. Kenworthy sprang forward and seized her yielding form in his arms.

No Need to Tell Them

Preacher's Wife—Wake up, John, there are burglars in the house.

Preacher (yawning sleepily) — Never mind, Mary, they'll soon learn there's nothing here.

It Cured Him

"When I was a boy I once got a hard whipping for telling the truth."

"That explains things. You never did it again, did you?"

Wanted Him Too

"When I left my old home the people wanted me to come back."

"That's nothing to brag about. When I left home they wanted me so bad they sent the sheriff to bring me back."

An Accomplished Seamstress

"Carrie Nation must have been a great tailor."

"What do you mean?"

"Didn't she make all the Kansas saloon keepers' clothes (close)?"

Works to Benefit Mankind

"Edison says we sleep too much."

"Maybe we used to, but he has invented so many ringing and jingling things that I don't see how we can now."



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Wash Your Clothes without rubbing. No lyes or acids. Send 10 cents in stamps for enough to do four ordinary washings. Agents wanted. The Ideal Mfg. Co., Dept. 1, Ligonier, Ind.

We Pay \$36 a week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound; year's contract. Imperial Mfg. Co., Dept. 57, Parsons, Kas.

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For Sale 50,000 acres in the fruit and clover belt of western Michigan, in Mason, Manistee, Lake and Wexford Counties; fine for fruit, stock, general farming and dairying; grains, grasses and vegetables; prices \$10 to \$35 per acre, and much good land at \$18; payments \$10 to \$50 down and \$5 to \$10 monthly on 40 acres, or annual terms if preferred; good transportation by boat or rail. Close to the markets of Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit; all lands near railroad station and town; write for big 72-page illustrated book and large map. George W. Swigart, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

60 Acres fine productive virgin soil near Yellow Pine, Ala.; ideal climate, pure water, healthful location; snow unknown, no hot summers; not far from the Gulf; will produce \$25 to \$100 per acre profit yearly, according to the crops; fine stock country, no winter; produces corn, peaches, strawberries (early), oranges, all vegetables in profusion and early, cane, pecans, melons, potatoes, cotton, etc. I have a special price; bound to increase in value account of Panama Canal trade. J. B. Fontony, Indianapolis, Ind.

90-Acre Fruit and truck farm; 80 acres level, tillable, fertile soil; adjoins corporation of live county seat town; good market; 20 miles Indianapolis; traction stop and rock road at farm; good improvements; 550 5-year-old bearing peach trees; rare opportunity; price for quick sale, \$160 acre; snap. Other farms for sale; write us. The Kinneer Co., "The Firm That Hustles," 605 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Write at once for free booklet and map describing our fine prairie lands in southeastern Texas Gulf Coast, near Hamshire, Texas; ask for details and cheap excursions to Hamshire. Address owners, Theo. F. Koch & Co., Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Holstein calves. Ten heifers and two bulls, 15-16 pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$20 each, crated for shipment. One registered bull a year old, \$100. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

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Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich get richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

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OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

We believe the prices attached to the crops named below are fair and equitable and farmers ought to receive them. They are based on the Chicago market, unless stated to the contrary. When the price is paid in the market is the time to sell, allowing freight and a reasonable handler's margin off of the central market to make the home price. We believe these prices will be paid before the next crops are ready, based purely on demand. How people will and see these for these them, they will be quickly paid. But, regardless of the number reading the paper (the circulation is now over 200,000), those of our readers who demand these prices and hold for them, will be very sure to get them, because the world needs all of the crops, and can not get along with only part of them. Those who control may need to hold until the DUMPERS have unloaded, but their time is bound to come when THEIR price will be paid. **HOLD FOR THESE PRICES. SELL AT THESE PRICES WHEN THEY WILL BE PAID AND QUIT SELLING THE HOUR THEY DROP BELOW, THEN THEY WILL GO RIGHT UP AGAIN.** Keep in mind that the more farmers who hold for and ask the prices the sooner they will come, because of reducing the supply in other hands.

A fair price, known by the producers, and that price demanded, will make marketing and prices of farm products as definite as any commodity produced in the country.

Minimum Prices

The following prices are based on conditions as they exist now. Should conditions change materially in a short time, like the end of the European war, it will make revisions necessary. We predict the war will be a long one.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	\$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard.....	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minne-	1.25
apolis.....	
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after	.75
cribbled).....	
CORN—No. 2 white, from field.....	.55
OATS—No. 2 white.....	.55
BARLEY—Good malting.....	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding.....	.65
RYE—No. 2.....	1.00
BUCKWHEAT.....	
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel..	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton.....	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white.....	.75
BROOM CORN—Good to choice..	\$100@150

IN ITS SUMMARY of general business conditions of the country, as of December 5, Bradstreet's says: Irregular. Financial machinery being restored. Exchanges resuming. Money easier. War orders and grain purchases help industries and swell export trade, despite scarce and high ocean freights. Domestic trade lags. Retail affected by mild weather. Southern buying and collections hurt by low-priced cotton. Cold weather needed east, west and north. Wheat exports close to record. Winter wheat needs rain. Clearings larger, but well below last year. Building slow.

Improvement in business has continued, but it is far from what it ought to be in this country of wonderful resources, and considering the social, economic and political conditions in much of the balance of the world. We believe greater confidence in the future and gradually more improvement in business will be the rule.

The weather has again turned unseasonably warm, but rains have fallen over a considerable part of the country, which relieved growing crops. The shortage of rainfall for the year, except in the northern part of the county, is alarming, as streams are low, with many wells dry and winter coming on. Unless soaking rains are general yet before winter closes in, farmers will suffer much from lack of water for stock.

The visible supply of all cereals is greater than two weeks before, but only by a shade. The price of cash wheat is $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2c higher, corn 2½c and oats about 2½c lower than two weeks before. Exports of all grain, particularly of wheat, continue large. Receipts of wheat are falling off some, but the time is near when Argentina will begin to supply part of the foreign trade. We believe the exporting capacity of our southern competitor has been forecasted and such effect as it will have on the price of wheat has been discounted. We therefore look for well-maintained prices and eventually higher prices for wheat.

Live stock prices reached very low levels. With considerable relief already furnished by lifting the quarantines against some of the big markets, we naturally should expect some improvement in values. But we caution our readers against trying to be the first to sell, as the markets will in all probability be glutted for some days. Hold until the first rush is over, if you can. The outlook is for a broader cotton market and some betterment in prices. Potato prices

are lower. This is quite common in December, when people don't buy so many potatoes, but give attention to things more pertaining to the holidays.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold it for \$1.25, basis of central markets. **CORN**—If cribbed, hold for higher prices. If from field, sell around 60 cents. **OATS**—We look for higher prices. **POTATOES**—Hold from market this month. **BROOM CORN**—Hold. If you must sell, let us help you to sell direct. **COTTON**—Hold.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on November 28, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Nov. 28, 1914	Change from two weeks before	Change same period last year	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
WHEAT.....	\$1,910,000	X1,217,000	X 103,000	X13,994,000	X18,644,000
CORN.....	4,307,000	X 688,000	X 1,105,000	X 460,000	X 834,000
OATS.....	28,636,000	X 698,000	X 1,661,000	X 3,193,000	X25,680,000
BARLEY.....	8,563,000	X 451,000	X 909,000	X 536,000	X 2,494,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 36,102,000 bushels. This is 4,488,000 bushels less than two weeks before, and is 12,000,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 4,119,000 bushels on the same date, which is 233,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 6,671,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on December 4, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Dec. 4, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
WHEAT, NO. 2 RED.....			
Chicago.....	1.15½@1.17	1.15@1.15½	96½@97
St. Louis.....	1.13½@1.14½	1.12@1.13½	95@96½
Kansas City.....	1.08@1.09	1.08@1.09	88@89
Cincinnati.....	1.15@1.16	1.14@1.14½	97@98
New York.....			1.00@1.01
Minneapolis—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard.....	1.19½	No. 1 northern.....	1.15½@1.18½
No. 1 northern.....	1.15½@1.18½	Two weeks before.....	1.19½
1.15½@1.18½.....		A year before.....	87½@88½
88½@89½.....			

CORN, NO. 2, WHITE.....

	Dec. 4, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago.....	.64	.63½	73½@74
St. Louis.....	.63	.62	71@71½
Kansas City.....	.62 @62½	.61 @64½	76 @77
Cincinnati.....	.64 @65	.72 @75½	85
New York.....			

	Dec. 4, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
OATS, NO. 2, WHITE.....			
Chicago.....	.47½@.48½	.50 @51	42½
St. Louis.....	.49	.50	43 @43½
Kansas City.....	.47 @.47½	.48	41 @41½
Cincinnati.....	.51½	.51½@.52	41½@42
New York.....			

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on December 4, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:
Wheat—December, \$1.16½; May, \$1.21½. Two weeks before, \$1.15 and \$1.21½ respectively.
Winnipeg, Canada—December, \$1.16½; May, \$1.22½. Two weeks before, \$1.16½ and \$1.22½ respectively.
Corn—December, 63½c; May, 69c. Two weeks before, 66½c and 70½c respectively.
Oats—December, 47½c; May, 52½c. Two weeks before, 50½c and 52½c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, December 3, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address "The Market Place," care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday.....	75	55	59
Tuesday.....	44	39	30
Wednesday.....	44	39	30
Thursday.....	38	30	28
Total, 4 days.....	215	141	133

Market was slow and prices were without important change. Having stocked up liberally Wednesday, buyers were inclined to go slow today and the demand lacked breadth. Receipts were smaller, but ample.
Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin, bulk, 2 cars at 32c, 3 cars at 35c, 3 cars at 37c, 2 cars at 38c, 1 car at 40c, 2 cars at 43c; sacked—2 cars showing dry rot at 37c. Minnesota—Sacked, showing frost, 2 cars at 36c.

	December 3	Two weeks before	A year before
Wisconsin, white.....	30@43c	38@52c	65@73c
Wisconsin, red.....	30@35c	38@52c	65@73c
Minn., white and rus. 35@41c		40@52c	65@70c
Michigan, white.....	35@41c	45@52c	65@70c

NEW POTATOES—Only small offerings as yet appear. Demand also is limited.
Barrels, Bermuda, red.....\$9.00
Hampers, Louisiana, red.....2.25@2.50
Florida, white, not fine.....2.00

SWEET POTATOES—All common are dull and easy. No. 2 stock of any kind has to be sold low. Choice goods moderate sale, but nothing large to trade. In some cases a shade easier prices quoted. Those handling Marylands say they find some soft among them.

	December 3	Two weeks before	A year before
Barrels, Virginia.....	\$3.00	\$2.75@.85	.....
Illinois.....	2.50@3.00	1.40@1.50	1.00@1.10
Hampers, Jersey.....	1.25	1.10@1.15	.75@.85
Maryland.....	1.00	1.25	.65
Delaware.....	1.00@1.15	.80@1.00	.60@.75
Illinois.....	.50@1.00	.75@.80	.25@.50

*No. 1. †No. 2.

BEANS—No change since late marking down the price of pea beans. No anxiety to trade. It is just fair and covers all kinds.

	December 3	Two weeks before	A year before
Pea Beans, hand-picked, choice.....	\$2.55	\$2.70@2.90	\$2.15
Common.....	2.35@2.50	2.55@2.65	1.75@2.00
Red Kidneys.....	3.25@3.50	3.25@3.50	2.80
Brown Swedish, long.....	2.75@3.25	2.50@3.00	1.75@2.00
Brown Swedish, round.....	2.75@3.25	2.50@3.00	2.00@2.25

HAY—Receipts, 701 tons. Supply liberal of both timothy and prairie hay and demand only fair. Market quiet.

	December 2	Two weeks before	A year before
Ch. Timothy.....	\$17.00@17.50	\$17.00@19.00	\$18.00@19.00
No. 1 Timothy.....	15.00@15.50	15.00@16.00	17.00@17.50
No. 2 Timothy.....	12.00@13.00	12.50@13.00	14.00@15.00
Kans., Iowa and Neb. Prairie.....	6.00@14.00	6.00@14.00	13.50@14.50
Ills. and Wisc. Prairie.....	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00	7.50@9.00

	December 3	Two weeks before	A year before
Straw.....	\$9.00@9.50	\$9.00@9.50	\$8.00@8.50
Oat.....	6.00@6.50	6.00@6.50	7.00@7.50
Wheat.....	6.00@6.50	6.00@6.50	6.50@7.00

BROOM CORN—There is an ample supply. No special demand for car lots exists. There is an order trade for small lots.

	December 3	Two weeks before	A year before
Illinois.....	\$80@120	\$80@120	\$150@160
Western.....	60@90	60@90	110@160

	Change same period last year	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
WHEAT.....	X 103,000	X13,994,000	X18,644,000
CORN.....	X 1,105,000	X 460,000	X 834,000
OATS.....	X 1,661,000	X 3,193,000	X25,680,000
BARLEY.....	X 909,000	X 536,000	X 2,494,000

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday.....	4,614	3,811	4,568
Tuesday.....	3,947	4,191	3,481
Wednesday.....	4,828	4,581	2,945
Thursday.....	4,818	.....	2,710
Total.....	17,307	12,583	13,707

*Thanksgiving Day.

Fresh, Firsts..... 28 @29c
Ordinary, Firsts..... 26 @27c
Miscellaneous, cases included..... 20 @29c
Cases returned..... 19½ @28½c
Checks, good sound..... 14 @15c
Cuddled higher.....
Dirties, good..... 15 @16c
Refrigerator eggs are quiet and easy. The demand is light and the offerings are fairly liberal. April extras, charges paid, were quoted 21@21½c. Firsts quoted 20@20½c, storage paid.

APPLES—No change quoted. Volume of business doing is just fair. It is mainly local. Supply is liberal of barrels and boxes. Of bulk apples only occasional cars are now received and they were quoted as good sale. No material change in prices quoted. Some prices of apples are as follows: Baldwin, \$2.20 @2.25; Ben Davis, \$1.50@1.75; Winesaps, \$2.50@2.75; Kings, \$2.50@2.75; Jonathans, \$3.50@4; Grimes Golden, \$3@3.25; Greenings, \$2.50@2.75; Northern Spies, \$2.25 @2.50; all per barrel.



The Market Place

To Bring Seller and Buyer Together

There is an enormous demand in every part of the country, amongst farmers and people in towns and cities who are readers of this paper, for farm products that are grown in other parts of the country. Therefore, as an additional help to members of the Farmers Society of Equity, we have established this service **TO BRING PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS TOGETHER**. Any member or clearing house of the society or any person who will become a member by now paying the entrance fee of \$2.50, may report his crops to sell or what he wants to buy, to the National Clearing House, F. S. E. and get this service **FREE**.

Rules

To save unnecessary correspondence, the quantity, variety, grade, condition as regards packages or bulk, and price wanted should be given. If an article that may be marketed by parcel post, a delivered price should be named. Prospective buyers can state what they want and may name the price they will pay. **TERMS**—They may be as agreed upon. Mail shipments should always be cash with order. Honest transactions are imposed on every person who uses this department, and dishonesty or trickery will be exposed when reported. Always mention "The Market Place, Up-to-Date Farming," when writing.

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Gentlemen: We take pleasure in writing you regarding the wonderful saving we just recently made on a car of potatoes which we ordered through this co-operative system. Our potatoes were purchased from L. H. Brockman, secretary of the Parkers Prairie (Minn.) Clearing House. We saved 20 cents per bushel, amounting to \$120 on the car. We think we will be in the market for three times as many next season. They arrived in good condition and every member was well satisfied with them.—G. W. Barger, Buffalo, Mo.

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We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

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APPLES—One car load; sprayed, free from worms and other defects; choice and fancy pack; Ben Davis and Gano, with some Winesap and other varieties; 50 cents per box, or 55 cents per cwt. W. G. Orr, Tremonton, Utah.
CORWOOD AND BASSWOOD BOLTS—John Dorst, Secretary, R. 2, Arpin, Wis.
LARGE COLORED MOSCOVY DUCKS—S. C. R. I. Red cockerels, white Emden geese, M. Bronze turkeys; Boone County and Johnson County white seed corn, grand champion at Illinois State Fair, second at National Corn Exposition, Frank Odel, Philo, Ill.
PECANS—Eight bushels of nice pecans, Mrs. C. C. Tucker, Hendrix, N. C.
JOHN GRASS HAY—200 tons of No. 1, at \$10 per ton; 300 tons No. 2, at \$7.50 per ton. Both prices f. o. b. Okolona, Miss. T. Edwin Martin, Okolona, Miss.
POTATOES AND HAY—C. L. Deemer, R. 1, Summer-ville, Pa.



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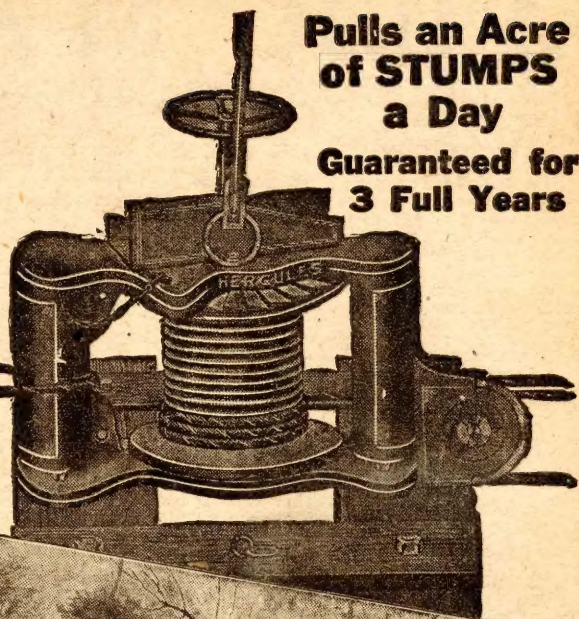
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